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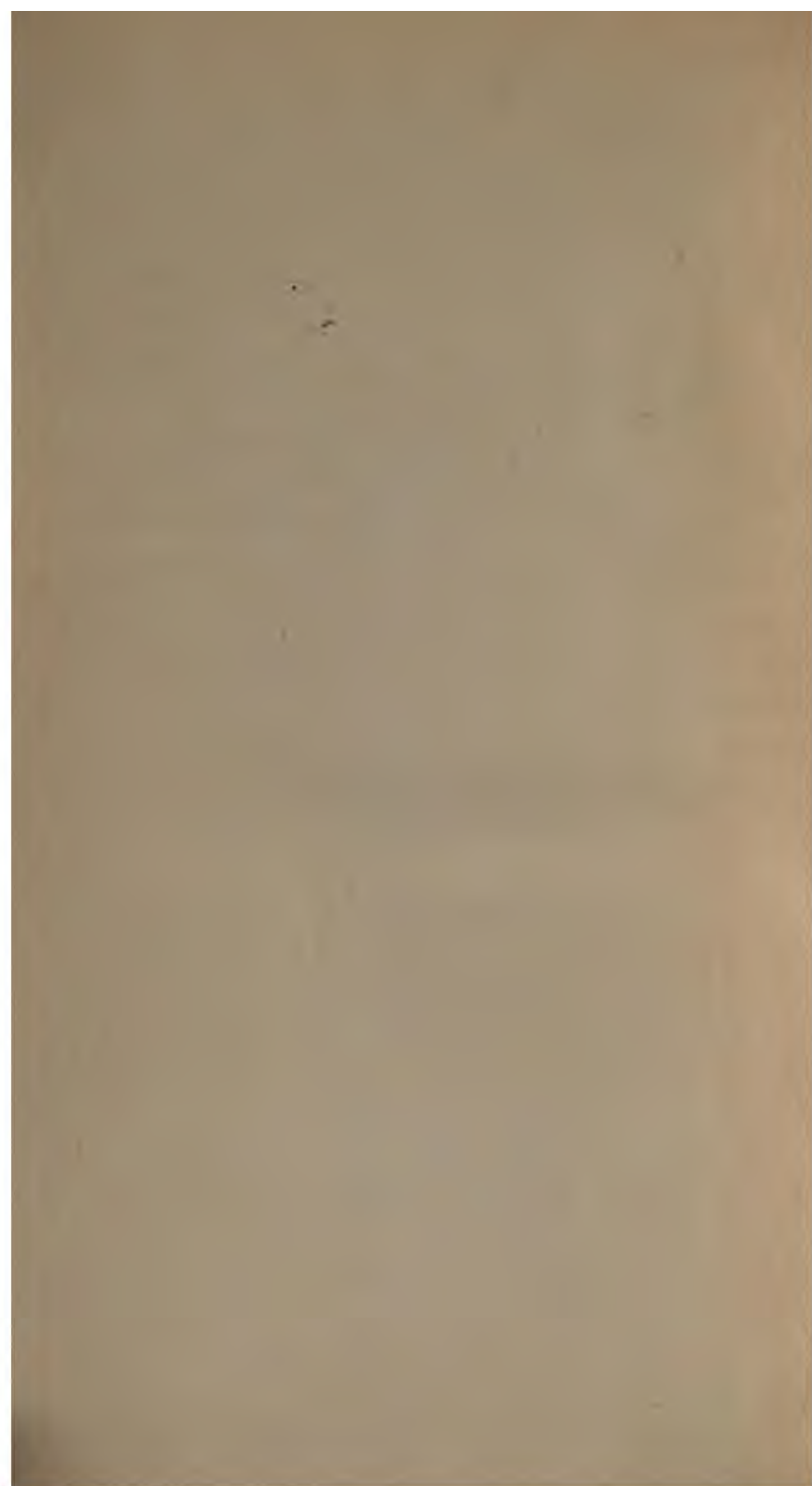
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*Antient Painting, from the Abbey of
ST MARY DE FRATIS, LEICESTER.
In the Possession of Mr. Nichols.*



THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1823.

VOLUME XCIII.

(BEING THE SIXTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

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AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1823.

STONEHENGE.

(OXFORD PRIZE-SUBJECT FOR 1822*)

NO gorgeous dome, whose summits proudly shroud
Their towering grandeur in the mists of cloud
Nor wreck of Genius, splendid in decay,
A Nation's boast, invites the annual lay;
But rear'd in days of pure, ere Science smil'd,
Lonely, amid the bleak and cheerless wild
Yon roofless Structure of gigantic Stone,
Cemented by its ponderous mass alone;
Where halts the pilgrim, breathless, and am'nd,
At the huge heap, by barbarous hands spread'd,
Or shuddering bears upon the midnight plain,
Sounds, like the voice of Spirits that complain.

No longer vibrate to the Zephyr's sigh
The massive rock, once nicely poiz'd on high;
Yet o'er the pile, for countless ages past,
With spurring wing has sped the wintry blast,
While the proud monument which Taste design'd,
Has bow'd to Time, nor left a name behind.

What, tho' no record records guard the fame,
Or the rude history of these Stones proclaim,
Still Fancy traces back the rugged line
To the rude Cushite, or the martial Dane;
Or signs, that 'neath its turf the mystic Ring
Protects the ashes of some honour'd King;
Or there the Roman on his altar laid
His holy offering, and his worship paid;
Or that at Merlin's voice, by sorcery made,
Uprose the vast, stupendous Colonnade.

Vain dreams! those aged Trunkless reveal
The rough, unsculptur'd work of Druid zeal:
Happy around erst frown'd the shadowy wood;
And 'mid the leafy gloom the Temple stood;
Emblem of times, with darkest ignorance blind;
Nor less an emblem of man's dreary mind,
Ere Superstition's empire past away,
And on the Briton beam'd a purer day.
Secluded here, and wean'd from worldly thought,
His secret lore the reverend Druid taught:
Here with his harp inspir'd the youthful soul,
And mark'd thro' space the heavenly wonders roll.
On that rude marble, now with stones o'erspread,
How oft the human sacrifice has bled,
Or 'mid the flames that wrapt the crowded cage,
Blas'd to appease his God's impending rage!

Such were thine altars, Albion! stain'd with gore,
Ere Caesar fix'd his eagles on thy shore;
Such, ere th' imperial mandate fiercely drove
The dreaded Druid from his hallow'd grove,
And Mona yielded from her forest shades
The vanquish'd Band to Rome's avenging blades!

* See Mr. Salomon's Poem, which gained the Prize, in p. 148.

PREFACE.

IN the Preface to our last Volume we had occasion to express our satisfaction that our great National resources were not only entire, and in every respect unimpaired, but that all of them were existing in a condition which promised effectual relief to the difficulties of Trade and Agriculture. During the last six months the progress of all these sources of our National wealth has very greatly exceeded our expectation. The four great channels of our riches are—our AGRICULTURE, our MANUFACTURES, our COMMERCE, and that INTERNAL TRADE, which, like one of our general canals, receiving the contributions of all the branches, circulates and conveys them through every division of the community,—thus affording to the vast majority of society the wages of labour, and to the more opulent classes, enlarged means of consuming and enjoying the produce.

To commence, then, with our AGRICULTURE. In January last, the average price of wheat, as given in the Gazette, was thirty-nine shillings. On Saturday, June 22, the average price of wheat, by the official document, was sixty-two shillings. Here, therefore, in one article, is a rise of thirty-five per cent. Such are the present prospects of Agriculture, that Sir Thomas Lethbridge withdrew his motion for inquiry into the causes of Agricultural distress, and expressed his satisfaction at the present condition of the Landlord and Farmer.—Within the same period, there has occurred a like favourable progress in the great MONEY MARKET. In February the price of three per cent. stock was seventy-two pounds. The price of the same stock was, on June 30, a considerable fraction above eighty.—In MANUFACTURES, another division of our National resources, there is the same ground of congratulation; though our limits will not permit us to go through the detail of the accounts, and more particularly to follow the official report of our colonial and minor exports.—Under the head of COMMERCE, the main subject for observation is, that the amount of our tonnage very nearly corresponds with the highest amount during the war; or, in other words, that its diminution, in consequence of the resumption of trade by the Continental Nations, answers in no degree to the general apprehension, which, not only our merchants, but almost every one who has reflected upon this subject, very reasonably entertained.—Our Liverpool Correspondent informs us, as a proof of the increasing prosperity of that “Western Capital,” that the amount of last year’s Dock Rates, audited to the 25th of June, “had exceeded that of any preceding one, the tonnage of vessels having produced 61,422*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; and the dues on Merchandise 62,945*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, forming a total of 124,368*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* In 1818—19, which was the previous most productive year, the amount was in round numbers 118,000*l.* and in 1821—22, 110,000*l.*—Our INTERIOR TRADE is equally gratifying to every patriotic feeling. One of the greatest criterions of the prosperity of this branch of our general dealing is the astonishing and unforeseen facility with which cash payments have been resumed, and the prosperous and secure condition of almost all our Banks in town and country. Another criterion is in the vast increase of vessels employed in the coasting trade. A third proof is in the prosperity of our Canals, and the high prices of the shares. A fourth is, in the activity of building. A fifth is, in the full employment of all labouring hands in Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, &c.

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Not-

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY has disclaimed being the author of the pamphlet, entitled "Administration of Public Affairs," &c. (see the Preface to our last Volume);—or of the pamphlet published in the last year, under the title of "State of the Nation."

We cannot positively state, in reply to a Correspondent's inquiry, to what Anglo-Saxon Church our Reviewer alluded; but on reference to Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, p. 276, new edition, we find, that there is a real Anglo-Saxon Church at Kilpeck in Herefordshire, on the Hereford and Abergavenny road, about seven miles from the former place, and eleven from Ross. It is engraved in our vol. LIX. p. 781.

In answer to F.R.S. who "regrets that so excellent a philosopher as Sir Charles Blagden should have sunk to the grave in a foreign land, unrecorded in the pages of Mr. Urban," and inquires "whether any monumental stone has been placed for him in the cemetery where he was interred?" we can only say that we hoped, and still hope, to be favoured with an authentic memoir of him, by some one of his many surviving friends.

The present representative, in a direct male line from Colonel Lane, at whose house at Bentley in Staffordshire, King Charles II. was received after the battle of Worcester, and whose sister Jane Lane afterwards conducted his Majesty safely to Bristol, begs to inform R. I. L. that the crest of the Lane family is not, as he supposes (in p. 194), "a Royal lion holding a star in the dexter paw," but "a Strawberry roan horse rampant, couped at the flank, supporting between his feet a regal Crown," alluding to the colour of the horse which carried away the King from Bentley, then and for many years the principal seat of the family, but since alienated to the Anson family. Several of the male descendants of Col. Lane are now living. The representative of the family has for many years resided at King's Bromley in Staffordshire, who is not aware that any branch of his family had their residence either in Warwickshire or Cheshire, as I. L. supposes (in p. 482.)

W. observes, in answer to CIVILIS, in our last Number (vol. xcii. ii. 482), "I beg leave to remind him, that all parochial Rates are quashable, if they are applied in any other manner than the express purpose for which they are made; and although the reasonable expences of Churchwardens are generally allowed, it is presumed that they have no authority in themselves to create new offices at the expence of the parishioners. But as CIVILIS thinks otherwise, and

it being a question of some moment, it would be doing the public an additional favour, by his citing a tried case in point, or showing some Parliamentary or other authority upon which his opinion is grounded.

N. S. observes, "Among the innumerable crude and quack speculations on the Agricultural Distresses, in which scarce a ray of light is to be seen, it is quite a discovery to meet with any thing which contains intelligent and satisfactory reasoning. But such a gem is to be found in a paper by a Mr. Gray, "on the future prospects of the Agriculturists," inserted in the *Farmers' Magazine* for Aug. 1822, which they who are interested in the question will do well to read."

A Correspondent, who signs "THE RAJAH OF VANEPLYSIA," solicits information relative to the pedigree and pretensions of Thomas Langton, esq. Baron of Walton, and lord of the fee and manor of Newton, who occurs under this designation in *Kimber's Baronetage*, edit. 1771, vol. I. p. 88, "I am well aware (says he) of the existence of the Barons of the county palatine of Chester, and of the bishopric of Durham. Am I authorized, from the above-stated occurrence, in the course of my reading lately, to infer that the county palatine of Lancaster in earlier periods rejoiced in a similarly-circumstanced provincial Noblesse? It is an interesting, and, I flatter myself, not an illaudable curiosity, to trace

' The secret lapse
Of streams now lost, and brooks renown'd
in song."

My friend Banks, contrary to his usual custom, throws no light on the subject."

A CONSTANT READER gives the following extract:—"In the first year of King Edward the Sixth, this manor and park (of Brimpsfield) and lands called Hasel-Hanger, were granted to Sir John Bridges, afterwards Lord Chandos, who died seised thereof, 4th Mary; and livery of the manor and park of Brimpsfield were granted to his son Edmond Lord Chandos the same year, who died seised thereof, 16 Eliz. and was succeeded in honour and this estate by Giles Bridges, Lord Chandos, his son and heir, who died seised thereof, 36 Eliz.; and left two daughters co-heiresses; Elizabeth married to Sir John Kenida; and Catharine married to Francis Lord Russel of Thornagh." Our Correspondent then observes, "Perhaps some of your Readers may be able and so obliging as to give the subsequent genealogy of the above noble family, but especially of the elder branch."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MISTATEMENT OF BISHOP WARBURTON.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
YOUR Magazine having been distinguished for a long series of years, in a very pre-eminent degree, for the attention paid by its conductors to curious points of literature, I beg leave to bring to public notice, an article of that nature, through its channel, concerning Bishop Warburton.

In the celebrated controversy which took place between this most powerful and original Thinker, and Dr. Lowth, it is well known, that Mr. Archdeacon Towne took a zealous part. In 1766 he published his "Remarks on Dr. Lowth's Letter to the Bishop of Gloucester, with the Bishop's Appendix on the book of Job." Annexed to this letter, is a correspondence between the Bishop and Dr. Lowth (the whole pamphlet, in truth, having been got up under the guidance and revision of his Lordship), in which, amidst many other discourtesies, which I am sorry to say were bandied between the Reverend correspondents with the most unbecoming freedom; the Bishop makes the following declaration:—"I have neither read, nor seen, nor I believe ever shall, your *printed letter* to me; not out of contempt of you, but respect to myself." See Appendix to the Remarks, page 4. Now, Mr. Urban, in turning to the very interesting body of letters, left for publication by Bishop Hurd, I find Bishop Warburton, in page 369 of that volume (8vo edit.), thus addressing his faithful friend, and thick and thin devotee, the immortal author of the Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship: "All you say about Lowth's pamphlet breathes the truest spirit of friendship. His *wit* and *his* reasoning, God knows, and I also (as a certain critic said once in a

matter of the like great importance,) are much below the qualities that deserve those names. But the strangest thing of all is this man's boldness, &c. &c." p. 369. And then he proceeds with some other remarks, blurted forth, as usual, with a most fiery spirit, and in a tone of high contempt, but which plainly prove that the declaration made above to Lowth was unfounded in fact; that his *curiosity* or his *fears* were more than a match for his pretended scorn, and that he had positively read, with no small degree of inward vexation and resentment, the "*printed letter*," which he made pretence to tell the author was unread and utterly disregarded by him. In order to clinch the matter, and fasten unerringly this charge of misstatement on Warburton, it is important to add, that the date of this letter to Hurd is Nov. 14, 1765, and the date of that to Lowth, from which the former quotation is made, is Nov. 21, 1765, so that no Warburtonian (if the breed be not now quite gone by) can say, that his great master had not perused Lowth's famous pamphlet when he sent him the scornful disavowal, but that he *afterwards had read it*, when he favoured Hurd with this bitter critique upon it. The publication of this detection will, I flatter myself, be interesting to many of your readers, though it should deduct something from the character which Warburton universally has gained, of downright, ingenious, and fearless dealing with his numerous adversaries in that boundless sea of polemics upon which he launched.

I am surprised it should have escaped the acute and multifarious investigations of Mr. D'Israeli, who, in the *Warburtonian Chapters* of that most agreeable

agreeable work, the "*Quarrels of Authors*," has shewn us how keen an eye of observation he had to every anecdote and every circumstance that could tend to pull down, or unsettle on his giant throne, the illustrious author of the Divine Legation; and who, it grieves me to add, has pursued his confidential friend and favourite Hurd, with a spirit of hatred, the most rancorous and unrelenting possible. Let us hope to see this spirit mitigated, and some merciful erasures introduced in the next edition;—and this delightful author will excuse me for adding, that another lively chapter to this work might be compiled from a foreign volume now before me, and very closely akin to it, both in talent and in purpose, entitled, "*Tableau philosophique de l'esprit de M. de Voltaire, pour servir de suite à ses ouvrages*." It was published at Geneva in 1771, and gives a full and most animated representation of Voltaire's literary quarrels, and the motives of them, with a crowd of contemporary authors, from Jean Baptiste Rousseau down to L'Abbé Riballier. There is a passage in the preface more applicable, perhaps, to Warburton than to the Philosopher of Ferney. "*Nous ne craignons pas (says the author,) de le dire; il eût été le premier homme de son siècle, s'il n'eût pas été le plus sensible, le plus emporté, le plus intolérant, contre tout ce qui a osé contredire ses prétensions.*" p. xxxv.

I have called Hurd the immortal author of the Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship above, because I consider that work as exhibiting a higher talent than any thing he ever published, either before or subsequently. It is unquestionably the finest piece of ironical wit the world ever saw; and the author wisely desired it to be republished, after his death, with the collective body of his works. Dr. Parr, it is well known, reprinted it, for a certain purpose, in 1788; and was severely attacked in the Pursuits

of Literature, for dragging it back into daylight with officious malice. But the posthumous injunction of the Bishop above alluded to, blows those strictures into thin air. Hurd is a most graceful model of composition, combining the ease of Middleton with the *curiosa felicitas* of Addison. In truth, his edition of this great English Classic is an invaluable work, and should be studied with fond assiduity by every student who is ambitious of writing *Virgilian prose*. The swell, pomp, and swagger, so rife in the compositions of the present day, have no place in any of the Bishop's works, though his power of words, and mastery over our language, is unequalled. He thought the latinized style of Johnson was the bane of all good taste, and had such a cordial detestation of his manner as an author, that he could never bring himself (so strong and blinding an effect has prejudice), to speak respectfully of his deserts as a Critic. The most disgraceful trait in the literary character of this most able and accomplished Prelate, was the leaving for publication (without one word of his own to palliate, or excuse, or refute the outrage), the envenomed strictures of Warburton on Dr. Johnson's edition of Shakspeare. See "*Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends*," page 368.

Yours, &c.

FREDERIC BEWLEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

AT a period when so little attempted to be done is well done, it is with pleasure I introduce to the notice of your antiquarian friends, a specimen of Pointed architecture, so much above the standard of modern works in the same style, as to be highly deserving their attention. This is the New Chapel in the parish of Stepney, lately consecrated.* It is unnecessary to add any observations on the difference of detail

* Stepney Chapel was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Monday, Jan. 9, 1823. The building was commenced about five years since, by the zeal and liberality of a few families, who saw with sorrow the lamentably pernicious consequences which in so populous a parish the neglect of social worship so naturally produced. At twelve o'clock precisely His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived at the Chapel, and was appropriately received by the Trustees. The Lord Bishop of London, accompanied by the Archdeacon of London, the Rector of the Parish, and a considerable number of the London Clergy, then entered the Chapel. The usual ceremonies were performed, and the service appointed for the consecration of Churches having been read, the Bishop of London preached a most appropriate sermon. As soon as the service terminated, the Duke of York, the Lord Bishop of London, and the Trustees, proceeded to the London Hospital, and partook of a very excellent repast. EDIT.

which

which prevailed at various periods when the style flourished in perfection. The judicious and discerning Antiquary, Dr. Milner, has remarked, * "that there are three orders of the Pointed style, as distinct from each other as are the orders of Grecian Architecture, having their respective members, ornaments, and proportions;" it must follow then, that if an Architect who builds in this style, confounds together two or all of these orders, his production would be as ridiculously incorrect, as if he had mounted a Doric entablature upon Composite columns, in an edifice professedly Grecian. Such a blunder would draw upon him the ridicule of the whole profession, and yet, in the generality of "modern Gothic" buildings of the Wyatt school, which are praised, and that highly, we see associations not less absurd or incorrect, set up as rivals of our ancient national architecture. Another blunder, and a favourite one of modern architects is, their attempting to give to a building for parochial purposes, the air of a Cathedral or Monastic Church. However they may embellish their work, without the accompaniment of nave, transepts, and minor chapels, it will rather resemble the ruin of the edifice they aim at representing, than the edifice itself. In the building I have named, these faults are, in a great measure, avoided. The third order (according to Dr. Milner's arrangement), which flourished in the 16th century, has been adopted by the Architect, who has borne in mind with great attention, its characteristic feature, the obtusely pointed arch; and in the simplicity of his building, has shewn that he never forgot he was erecting a Parochial Chapel.

The plan is a nave, with side aisles and a small chancel, without tower or steeple. The West elevation is made by octangular buttresses into three principal divisions. The central contains the principal entrance and the great west window, and is terminated with a plain pedimental coping. The buttresses have loopholes at intervals, and rise above the church; the upper divisions are ornamented on each face with a quatrefoil pannel enclosing a shield, and an upright compartment with arched head above it; they are

surmounted by embattled cornices, and terminate in plain spires, in a style much too early to agree with the rest of the building. Cupolas, as at King's College, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel, would have been the correct finish, and would have possessed this advantage, that one might have answered the purpose of a bell turret, which the Chapel at present wants. The arch of the entrance is enriched with mouldings, and surmounted by a square-headed architrave, resting upon two neat columns with octangular bases and capitals; in the spandrels are shields in quatrefoils; the whole is surrounded by enriched panneling, and enclosed within another architrave of a square form, resting upon two similar pillars, and bounded by a sweeping cornice. The window above has six mullions, divided by a transom enriched with a string of embattled moulding, as in the windows of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The arch is occupied by tracery, consisting of two sub-arches and upright trefoil-headed divisions, and the whole is bounded by a sweeping cornice. Above this window, the Architect has introduced the cross as a loophole, instead of elevating this sacred emblem on the apex of the pediment; a fault common with modern architects, who imagine it is probably less offensive to weak understandings in this new situation, than it would be in the proper and most conspicuous place. The angles of the lateral divisions are flanked with open buttresses ending in crocketed pinnacles. In each division are entrances smaller than the centre, and not so highly enriched; their arches are enclosed in highly enriched architraves resting upon a pillar on each side, and bounded with pointed sweeping cornices. Above them are large hexagonal niches, the pedestals are ornamented with upright compartments, and rest upon corbels. The canopies are made by three cinquefoil arches with crocketed pediments, and finials, and two pinnacles. At the back of the niches, upright torus's in the angles support the interior ground-work of the canopies. The parapets are pierced with open quatrefoils, copied from the modern fantastic finish to the clerestory of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. With the exception of this senseless introduction, and the spires, there is much to admire in the West front. The central

* Preface to his Treatise on English Architecture, page vii.

central entrance, an elegant and correct design, and the neat door cases to the side ones in due subordination to the principal, the tracery of the window and the niches, have been evidently formed upon the most rigid examination of original authorities.

The South and North fronts are made into six uniform divisions by well proportioned buttresses, from the upper stories of which are angular shafts terminated by crocketed pinnacles. The windows have two mullions divided by a transom, ornamented by a similar moulding to the Western window, and the tracery is uniform with that; the heads of the arches are enriched with mouldings, and enclosed within sweeping cornices. The parapets are finished without battlements. There are no clerestorial windows, but the walls of the nave, which rise a trifling degree above the aisles, are ornamented by arched tracery work, rather too fantastic, and two pinnacles above the first and last divisions of the aisles, which standing alone, only break the unity of the design.

The East front, with the exception of the entrance, is a counterpart of the central division of the Western. The aisles have no eastern windows. Two small projections for vestries with loop-hole lights, having entrances, with square-headed architraves, and sweeping cornices, occupy the angles between the nave and chancel.

The Chapel is built entirely of brick covered with composition, which adds so greatly to the appearance of the houses in Regent-street, and the ornaments are cast in the same material.

The interior is greatly crowded by the necessary accommodations for the congregation; a gallery extends along the West end, and others occupy the aisles. The first divisions of the aisles from the West are petitioned off, and contain flights of stairs to the galleries. Beneath the Western gallery is a narrow passage, the whole breadth of the body of the church, in which are other entrances. Upon the ground work and vaulting of this passage, I cannot bestow unqualified approbation.

The ribs and bosses, and the attached pillars which support them, are not inelegant in themselves, but they are in a style too early to correspond with the surrounding architecture. The screens before the entrances are the first objects worthy of admiration within the body of the church; they are richly

ornamented with two series of upright compartments with cinquefoil heads, above which is a frieze charged with flowers and foliage, and the whole is finished with an embattled cornice. The nave and aisles are separated by five arches, more acutely pointed than those of the windows and doorways, and belong to a style three centuries earlier than the remainder of the building; the architraves are enriched with mouldings, and bounded by sweeping cornices, resting upon corbels representing bustos. The pillars are composed of a cluster of four small ones, with octangular capitals and bases; two of these pillars support the mouldings of the arch, and the remainder the beams of the roof. The slender proportions of these columns and arches shew the Architect's genius was cramped by his limited finances. The roof is of timber, supported by arched beams in the style of the open worked roofs, so much admired in buildings of antiquity. Those belonging to the aisles rest upon stone corbels affixed to the walls, and are ornamented at the knees with octangular pedestals, and open upright divisions with trefoil heads. The ribs of the nave are arched; the spandrels are filled with divisions of the same description.

The pulpit exhibits a truly antique design; it is hexagonal, and rests upon a single pillar, surrounded by a cluster of toruses; each face of the hexagon is enriched with compartments and an embattled cornice, uniform with the screens of the doorways; it is placed close to one side of the nave; opposite to it, is the Reading and Clerk's desks, which are not smaller pulpits, as is usual in modern churches, but desks of a very simple design; the ends have arched heads terminated with a small pedestal, and the ends of the pews are similarly ornamented. The free-seats have sweeping elbows enriched with toruses; the design is common to our ancient churches, though very unusual in modern ones. The fronts of the galleries are adorned with cinquefoil compartments, in an inferior style to the rest of the ornaments, but the appropriate embattled cornice is continued along the whole front. The organ-case is very handsomely carved; the centre is occupied by a rich hexagonal niche and canopy. The pews being very low, and the pulpit and reading desk arranged so happily, that the view of the altar is not broken, as

it usually is by the sectarian mode of fitting up churches in the present day, by placing a large pulpit and ponderous sounding board exactly before it. The altar-screen, however, is so very inferior, that I cannot believe it was designed by the Architect of the church, and in the present case, the uninterrupted view of it only serves to expose the poverty and meanness of its appearance. The whole of the last described particulars are executed in carved oak, with the exception of some of the smaller ornaments, which appear to be cast in composition.

The small entrances to the vestries and galleries evince the great attention which has been paid to the features of the style in the most minute parts. Each doorway has a square-headed architrave and sweeping cornice. The spandrels contain trefoil pannels.

Upon the whole, this building, though not faultless, does great credit to the genius of its Architect, whose lamented death has deprived the profession of one who would have been an honour to it. The subscribers, who, sensible of the great want of church-room in this neighbourhood, voluntarily stepped forward and erected the present edifice, without the least assistance from the parliamentary fund, have raised a monument, I trust, to future ages of their piety and benevolence, and have set an example to the rich and wealthy in all populous parts of the kingdom, which I hope will be readily followed.

The first stone was laid on the 17th of June 1818, * by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and in the course of the year 1820, the building, with a few exceptions, was completed, and in Oct. 1821, the architect, Mr. Walters, died. † For a period of two years and upwards it has remained unconsecrated. Sabbaths passed over, and no congregation assembled to join in the public worship of the National Church; its windows were broken by idle boys, and its walls made the repository of inflammatory inscriptions, evidently levelled by some ignorant Fanatic at the style of which it forms so beautiful a specimen. Of the occasion of this long delay in the dedication I am ignorant but in common with every well-wisher of our establishment, I cannot

help lamenting that any paltry considerations of individual interest, should be allowed to retard the pious endeavours of such who wish to add to her strength. What, Mr. Urban, would have been your feelings, and those of your readers, if the writer of this article had been compelled to record, that this interesting edifice, in opposition to the intentions of its founders, had been turned into a Dissenting Conventicle.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

THE effects of the weather calling forth the feelings of our common nature, our ideas convey us to those inhospitable regions where frost and snow are continual; and as islanders and lovers of scientific knowledge, we trace on the map those northern regions where our brave countrymen are exploring a passage into the Atlantic. Perhaps M'Kenzie's Map is the best extant, that has become general to the public.

Sufferings more than even the perseverance of our nautical countrymen can bear, may have been the effect of the last expedition in which Captain Parry and his brave associates are attempting a North-west Passage. Several ideas have been presented, to forward relief and assistance to them, through the settlements belonging to the North-west Company, Hudson's Bay, &c.; and some kind of investigation might be made by our Davis's Straits ships, if they go earlier than usual, to seek for information within the limits of their fishing grounds. Another plan, of some importance, I beg to suggest, trusting it will meet the eye of those who can promote it. It is, to dispatch several vessels round Cape Horn, to proceed to Behring's Straits, and as far North-east as possible. Too much cannot be done to relieve the efforts of those who at the best must undergo privations and suffer hardships which the ingenuity of man can neither prevent or relieve. The vessels I propose in the present instance to send out with this object primarily in view, may have another, namely, "to range down" the coast of America, and look into the different ports from Panama to Valparaiso. Perhaps the events now so interesting in those countries may afford the British cruizers the happiness of relieving some of our countrymen who require protection, and we may

* See our vol. LXXXVIII, pt. ii. p. 79.

† See our vol. xci, pt. ii. p. 374.

may do it, so as to preserve our neutrality. May the British Merchant and British Seaman be ever protected by the British flag!

Yours, &c.

T. WALTERS.

At the monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, on the 7th of January, an interesting paper was read, on the probable situation, condition, and prospects of Captain Parry and his fellow-adventurers. It showed the probability of their having succeeded in getting a passage through some inlet in the North-west of Hudson's Bay, since, if this had not been the case, they would have returned, or at least been heard of. If they should have got beyond the Copper Mine River the first summer, it is a subject of hope rather than expectation, that they may have passed Mackenzie's, and pushed through Behring's Straits, in which case we may expect intelligence very soon. But in this case probably Franklin would have heard of them. Or they may have been taken short by the climate before reaching the Pacific, and are now passing a second winter on this side of Behring's Straits: still a fair hope may be entertained of their ultimate safety; but it may be the end of this year, or the spring of the next, before we hear of them. Or, thirdly, they may not have been able to find a passage to the Pacific; and then the question is, can they get back to the Atlantic before the open weather closes! or have they the means of passing a third Polar winter? Various presumptions are in favour of this. But on a fourth, not improbable, supposition of damage to the ships, or deficiency of, or injury to, their resources, or sickness, disabling from exertion, their situation must indeed be wretched; and what ought the country, in contemplation even of its possibility, to do? First, to despatch directions to the Governors of Canada, Hudson's Bay, and the North West Company, directing them to equip different parties of natives, with proper supplies, to go in search, by the Copper Mine and Mackenzie's Rivers, and other routes, with a security of being rewarded at any rate, and munificently in case of success. Secondly, that two or three small vessels be sent in different directions. Thirdly, that the Davis's Straits ships be encouraged to sail a fortnight or more before the usual time, and ex-

plore the coast before they come to the fishing-ground. These or any other expedients should be adopted, rather than a single chance be lost of saving these brave men.

One probability of their success in obtaining a passage through some inlet on the North-west of Hudson's Bay, towards the Polar sea, is from their not having been heard of by any of the traders from that part of the world. Another probability is, if the Archipelago of Islands continues from Melville Island towards Behring's Straits, so as to have kept back the pressure of the Polar ice towards the South upon the Northern parts of America, it may have afforded a sailing passage. As all canoe traffic is narrowly circumscribed, and if islands, shoals, or circumstances kept them more off land, there was but little chance of Captain Franklin hearing of them; yet, at all the points he had visited, or from whatever he could learn, there was at the time he was on the coast a clear open sea. Again, if they cannot succeed the first year in finding a passage to the Pacific, they naturally would (rather than be discouraged by any apparently temporary impediment) pass another frozen winter where they were thus stopped. Their vessels are constructed upon the strongest principles, having been expressly built for, and having carried each an 18 inch mortar at the battle of Algiers; they are, in addition, strengthened by having above six feet of solid timber strongly bolted in their bows, which are well defended with the best wrought iron, and an outward defence all round their sides, above and below their water-mark, of a line of strong planks a foot thick, to resist the concussion and pressure of the ice. Besides their original complement of every possible necessary, the *Nautilus* transport, which accompanied them as far as the ice at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, there delivered to them above 20 additional chaldrons of coals, with numerous bullocks, sheep, and hogs. At the frozen season, the deer and other animals come in great quantities towards the sea; and when the water is open, there are the finest fish all along the coasts; these opportunities of gaining fresh supplies must be of the greatest advantage to their health.

We make these statements to allay those apprehensions which the want of intelligence from the expedition must naturally create.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE accompanying Engraving (see the *Frontispiece*) is a copy of an antient painting, finely executed, which there is good reason to believe was an Altar-piece belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leicester. It came out of the old Castle at Leicester into the possession of the late Rev. Rogers Ruding, and is now the property of Mr. Nichols.

The design is evidently an Oratory of the Virgin Mary, under which representation some living lady, as was usual *, was portrayed.

It is well known that foreign artists used to visit this country in search of employment. The Monk is probably the portrait of some Abbot of Leicester, painted by one of them. The Abbey of Leicester, seen in the distance through the door of the Oratory, confirms this supposition. As to the form of the arch, and other denotations, founded upon the architecture, Mr. Haggitt proves †, that in paintings the artists used the most unlimited licence. The painting was probably the benefaction of the lady who is represented, and who by her sitting under an estate, was a person of very elevated rank. In Strutt's *Dresses* (Pl. LXIV.) is a very fine representation of the Virgin Mother, caressing the infant Jesus, with a nimbus round her head, which, from the present lady being without doubt a living mortal, was properly omitted. The only particularly observable coincidence is the long flowing hair in both the figures. The costume of the lady is more like that of the 12th or 13th centuries (the period at which the Abbey of Leicester was founded) than any other; yet the painting may not be of so early a date. The lady is in *deep mourning*; and could we peruse any antient *Lives* of the Abbots, very probably we should obtain an elucidation of the transaction, and full particulars. The costume of the Abbot does not appear to have been so much suited to his monastic profession, as to that of graduation; for his sleeves seem very much like those of the full dress of a Doctor; and the Monks of all ranks were, we know,

exceedingly vain of their degrees. There is nothing in the tapestry, of which coincident patterns may not be found in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

Over the altar is a painting representing the Castle of Emmaus, with Mary meeting Christ in a traveller's dress. As the Abbey de Pratis was moved from the Castle of Leicester, this picture may allude to the removal, and the Castle be that of Leicester.

But the most curious circumstance in the whole painting is the representation it affords of the old monastic Clock, with the bell and weights; thus proving, notwithstanding Professor Beckman *, that clocks with weights are more antient than he allows.

On referring to Nichols's "*Leicestershire*," I perceive that the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis was founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester (so named from his crooked make), into which house he became a canon regular professed by the space of 15 years, that he might expiate his former treasons. Now, I think I can perceive that the infant Jesus (un-nimbused) is in the painting *very deformed about the legs*. A query therefore arises,—was this want of skill in the Painter, or did he intend by this deformity to personify the Founder of the Abbey, sitting in the lap of his mother, who prompted perhaps and urged him to the foundation? The rest of the Painting, in regard to the other figures, drapery, perspective, &c. is very fair as to drawing, especially for the age; and therefore there is justifiable room to infer that the infant Christ was so depicted, in order to personify the Founder. It is certain, that at this period women had portraits of their lovers, under the representation of Christ, or some Saint †.

Yours, &c.

S. Y. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

A SPIRIT of inquiry, when properly directed, and confined to legitimate objects, is, without doubt, very conducive to the increase of human learning; but such a spirit, when allowed to revel unconfined, rather tends to shake the foundations of

* Petrarch's Laura was painted at Sienna as a *Modonna* (Memoir, i. 402); and lovers had their mistresses frequently so drawn.

† Letters on Gothic Architecture.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

* Inventions, I. 444.

† See Fosbroke's *British Monachism*, new edit. 4to, p. 482.

knowledge

knowledge already acquired, and render us incapable, through scepticism, of making any rapid progress in those things which are yet to be learned. If this proposition be true in general matters, it is indeed more obviously so in things relating to religion, the more essential parts of which are mere objects of faith; and to endeavour to establish which by the evidence of our senses is highly improper, as tending to place the articles of our belief upon insecure and unstable foundations. "They," said Dryden, "who would prove religion by reason, do but weaken the cause which they endeavour to support—it is to take away the pillars from our faith, and prop it with a twig." There are, however, in religion many questions, more particularly as to dates and times, which form fair subjects for investigation, and these have been sifted with all the skill and learning that humanity has ever been able to bring to the task. Upon many of these points the opinion of men has long been made up, and he acts most unwisely who, without proper consideration, or upon slight grounds, endeavours to subvert these received and commonly admitted opinions. Mankind are not apt to distinguish between questions of vital importance and mere matters of speculation, and when a long entertained opinion is suddenly shaken by the ingenious argument or subtle sophistry of an able disputant, they are too ready to conclude, that other matters which have received from them an implicit belief rest upon no better foundations, and may be as easily subverted.

These reflections have been called forth by the recent perusal of a tract, in which attempt is made to prove that the age of Jesus Christ, at the time of the Crucifixion, was not 33½ years, as we have been taught to believe; but that in fact our Saviour was 52½ years of age at the time he suffered. The author of this pamphlet is stated to be John Bellamy, author of "The New Translation of the Bible from the Hebrew Text;" "The History of all Religions;" "The Anti-Deist," &c. The question here agitated is one of those upon which Christians have long been agreed; the common opinion can be traced back (according to the account of Mr. Bellamy) to the fourth century, and has since that time been handed down

from father to son almost without inquiry; surely then it is not too much to insist, that before any thing, upon which antiquity has thus unquestionably set its seal, and which has acquired strength from the consent of so many generations, is attempted to be overturned, grounds of error, as "clear as proofs in Holy Writ," should be made out, and he who wishes to promulgate a new opinion, should be required to shew the incorrectness of the former one, with an almost mathematical accuracy. Whether Mr. Bellamy has done this or not, let us now proceed to inquire; first premising, that Mr. B. states he has appealed only to the present translation of the Scriptures in support of this argument.

This subject acquires an additional interest and importance from its connexion with the prophecy of the 70 weeks of Daniel, the accomplishment of which forms one of the most convincing proofs of the truth of Christianity and the inspiration of the Sacred writings. The prophecy itself runs thus—"Seventy weeks are determined on thy people, and thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy. Know therefore, and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to rebuild Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince, shall be seven weeks and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again and the wall, even in troublous times. And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off." Daniel ix. 24, 25, 26. Upon the foundation of this prophecy the whole of Mr. Bellamy's theory rests: in support of it he produces, as far as I can collect, seven propositions, each of which will be considered in its turn.

First. He endeavours to establish that Jesus Christ was to appear at the end of 62 weeks from the going forth of the commandment mentioned in the prophecy.

"Christians and Jews," says Mr. Bellamy, "are agreed that the 70 weeks signify 490 years; that is, in the prophetic language of Scripture, a year for a day." This being admitted, it appears that in the prophecy there are three very clear divisions of the

70 weeks; viz. seven weeks or 49 years, and 62 weeks or 434 years, and the consequently remaining one week or seven years; the whole commencing "from the going forth of the commandment to restore and rebuild Jerusalem." With regard to the first division, the seven weeks, that is usually considered as the time which was occupied in rebuilding Jerusalem, and perfecting the Jewish constitution; after the expiration of this term, 62 weeks were to elapse before the appearance of the Messiah; and after these 62 weeks, and as appears from verse 27, in the midst of the last week (that is in three years and a half after the conclusion of the 69 weeks) the Messiah was to be cut off. This then appears plain, that after (49 years and 434 years, i.e.) 483 years from the going forth of the commandment, the Messiah was to appear, and at the expiration of three years and a half from his appearance was to be cut off. In this manner it has been usual to consider that the prophecy has been fulfilled; but Mr. Bellamy, in opposition to the plain reading of the original, wishes to displace the divisions of the 70 weeks, and endeavours in this first proposition to shew, that the 62 weeks, which in the original are so evidently and distinctly placed after the seven weeks, should be transposed and reckoned before them. It would naturally be supposed that some shew of argument should be produced in support of this transposition, and that a change so important would not be adopted without grave and serious reasons; but Mr. B. seems to consider such trouble wholly unnecessary, and at once effects it as it were by slight of hand. He performs the trick thus—"Agreeably to the *positive declaration of the prophecy*, the advent of the Messiah was to take place 434 years from that time, when the commandment went forth to restore and rebuild Jerusalem; Know therefore, and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem, unto the Messiah, the Prince, shall be sixty and two weeks."—So far Mr. Bellamy; now it will be evident, upon reference to the prophecy as it stands in the Old Testament, and as previously stated, that the words "seven weeks and," which ought to have been inserted immediately before sixty and two weeks (or as it is in the

text, threescore and two weeks), are wholly omitted, and that thereby the sense and letter of the prophecy are made to bend to Mr. Bellamy's forced and erroneous construction. Is this then his manner of proving that the world was in ignorance until he arose? Is this his mode of appealing to the present translation of the Scriptures? How faithfully he has transcribed their very words, and how honestly he has preserved their purity!

He next proceeds upon the basis of this palpable error, to assign a place for the seven weeks which he had thus dispossessed from their original station. "It follows," he says, "that the second division of the 70 weeks, 7 weeks or 49 years, was to commence when Messiah made his advent, at the expiration of the 62 weeks, or 434 years." Thus, then, in the space of a few short sentences, has Mr. Bellamy altered the whole meaning of the prophecy, and by a stratagem more worthy the hero of a pantomime, than the grave expounder of a passage of Scripture, rendered it subservient to the opinion which he proceeds more fully to detail. The fabrick which he raises upon this disjointed foundation, is evidently the work of the same architect; the cause is carried on by proofs as convincing and as candid as the artifice by which, in its outset, it is supported; and although we may feel but little doubt as to its issue, let us proceed to examine the other evidence he adduces.

His third point is to make a date for the commandment to restore and rebuild Jerusalem, which he does thus. The Jews returned from the Babylonish captivity, A. C. 536, in the first year of the reign of Cyrus, who governed altogether 28 years. Ahasuerus, his successor, reigned seven years; Darius, who succeeded him, 36; and that his successor Artaxerxes reigned 31 years, we have authority in Scripture. Mr. B. adds all these several reigns together, and their sum, 102, being deducted from A. C. 536, the time of the return of the Jews, there remain 434 A. C.; which answering to the length of the 62 weeks, he therefore concludes "was the commencement of the interval when the commandment went forth to rebuild the city and the wall of Jerusalem; and the end of that period, the time decreed when Christ was to

* Vide the pamphlet, p. 4.

make his appearance in the world." Why Mr. Bellamy thinks this was such commencement, he does not deign to inform us; and, although I cannot see any reason for concluding it to have been so, I cannot see any for determining that it was not so. The 70 weeks were to commence when the commandment went forth to restore and rebuild Jerusalem; the simple question therefore is, did such commandment go forth in the 31st of Artaxerxes? To which it may be answered,—Unquestionably it did not. The last commandment granted to the Jews was in the 20th year of the reign of Artaxerxes, and not in the 31st. (Nehem. ii.) Artaxerxes reigned 40 years, and Mr. B. might with equal justice have chosen the 39th or 40th, as the 31st; for the simple circumstance stated by Nehemiah, that he waited upon the King in the 32d year of his reign, thereby determining that he reigned 31 full years, can never be a sufficient or indeed any ground for concluding that it was in that year the commandment went forth; more especially since it is previously stated that the commandment to assist Nehemiah in rebuilding Jerusalem, was issued in the 20th year of the reign of Artaxerxes.

Fourth. He now reverts to the seven weeks which he had before treated with so much contumely, and his reasoning upon this head is so evident and conclusive, that I will allow him to explain the matter in his own words: "*It must also appear,*" he says, "that the seven weeks, or 49 years, do not make any part of that period, from the going forth of the commandment to restore and rebuild the city; *because* it is said, From the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem until Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks and threescore and two weeks." Need I add one word to the above? The seven weeks do not form any part of the time from the going forth of the commandment, because it is expressly stated that they do. An argument so singular, so novel, and so forcible, will always find its due weight, and upon the strength of its own merits I am content to leave it, a striking instance of Mr. Bellamy's ingenuity.

Fifth. Having thus, as he seems to think, brought the 62 weeks down to our Saviour's birth, and reckoned the

seven weeks as that part of our Saviour's life which passed before his public ministry (which therefore did not commence until he was 49 years of age), he produces a supposition, to account for the delay, and to explain the manner in which he spent the early part of his life; which is, that as Jesus came to fulfil all righteousness, so "it must be allowed that he fulfilled that part of the Mosaic dispensation which commands those who are chosen to officiate in the ministry from 30 years old to 50." Numerous inferences might be drawn from the nature of our Lord's mission, and numerous arguments might be adduced to prove how unnecessary such a service was; but I shall confine myself to one, which I think will render it evident that no such service could by possibility have been performed. The regulations of the service of the Temple are so fully set forth in the books of the Old Testament, that few persons who are at all acquainted with the contents of that Holy Volume, can be ignorant of the manner in which they were conducted. I need, therefore, hardly state that the services of the Temple, not only those of the Ministry, but even the most menial, in fact all the Ecclesiastical duties (except those of the Priesthood) were performed by the Levites, who were set apart "for the service of the Tabernacle of the congregation." "Neither," says the inspired writer, "must the children of Israel henceforth come nigh the Tabernacle of the congregation, lest they bear sin and die; but the Levites shall do the service of the Tabernacle of the congregation." And if this was so,—if the Levites alone were to perform these services,—and it was expressly forbidden to the children of Israel even to come nigh to the Tabernacle; then Jesus Christ, whose reputed father was not of the tribe of Levi, could not be chosen to officiate in the ministry,—could not spend 19 years in the preparatory services of the altar; and Mr. Bellamy's fanciful theory is untrue, and in fact impossible.

Sixth. Mr. Bellamy now remembers that there is a passage in St. Luke, which in a very great degree interferes with his speculations, and his next object is to get rid of that. The passage referred to is in Luke iii. 23; after having in the preceding verse described the commencement of St. John's preaching,

speaking, in the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius, when the man, our Saviour, the Evangelist declares: "And Jesus himself began to be about 30 years of age." Now if Jesus was about 30 years of age, in the 15th year of Tiberius, how could he be 53½ at his crucifixion, which took place in the 18th year of that Prince's reign? Mr. Bellamy explains it thus. When Augustus was advanced in years, and found himself incapable of taking so active a part in the administration of public affairs as he had formerly done, he associated Tiberius within the government of the empire; and Mr. Bellamy contends that the 15th year here mentioned, has reference to this joint dominion, and not to the reign of Tiberius, as usually reckoned from the time when he became sole Emperor. In support of this argument, he produces authorities from several ancient authors, all of whom mention the well-known fact of the admission of Tiberius to the government; but there is no occasion to have recourse to them; the absolute impossibility of this supposition can be clearly demonstrated from another source. Pontius Pilate was Procurator of Judea for 10 years, and was put out a short time previous to the death of Tiberius, that Emperor having died before Pilate could arrive at Rome, to answer some charges which had been preferred against him for mal-administration. (Joseph. Antiq. l. 18, c. 4. sec. 2.) Tiberius reigned 22 years sole Emperor, and as Pilate was appointed about 10 years before his death, the appointment must have taken place in the 12th year of his reign. Now Scripture gives evidence (Luke iii. 1.) that the commencement of the preaching of John the Baptist, and this 15th year of Tiberius, when St. Luke declares that Jesus began to be about 30 years of age, happened when "Pontius Pilate was Governor of Judea;" which renders it very clear that Mr. Bellamy's argument is incorrect; since the 15th year of the sole reign of Tiberius is the only one that can be referred to, as having taken place during the government of Pontius Pilate.

Seventh. From all the above arguments Mr. Bellamy concludes, that when Christ was crucified he was 53½ years old; and says, "this is corroborated by the Jews, who said, 'Thou art not yet 50 years old;' for it

must appear that had he been but 30 years of age, a remark of this kind would have been absurd." When we consider the occasion of this remark (vide John viii. 57), when we bear in mind that it was most probably made by persons who had no other means of judging of the age of our Saviour than from his personal appearance, and that the life of misery and anxiety which the Son of Man led whilst upon earth, having seldom "where to lay his head," would naturally make a great impression upon his mortal frame, and induce a premature appearance of age;—when we consider also, that the age of 50 is here introduced comparatively, and as between two periods of time, at an immense distance from one another; and again, that it was not necessary for the Jews to be particular as to the age of our Saviour (which is here introduced only by way of argument), but merely to mention a time sufficiently far beyond his real age to prevent the possibility of contradiction; I say, that when we consider all these things, it is not too much to conclude, that no argument ought or can be deduced from this remark which can at all affect the matter in question.

Eighth. The concluding authority which Mr. Bellamy produces in favour of his proposition, is Irenæus, who it seems has declared "that Christ was about 50 years old at his crucifixion." Irenæus was a disciple of Polycarp, who was a disciple of St. John; he therefore had only the authority of hearsay for what he states: and when the unavoidable inaccuracies which are engendered by that mode of communication are coupled with the looseness and want of exactness which are observable in most of the ancient writers;—when we remember also that the primitive Christians knew so little of the true time of the birth of Christ, of his baptism, and of his death, that they were generally mistaken several years in every one of those particulars, little notice I think ought to be taken of this casual remark, especially if it be found to be in contradiction (as I shall shortly prove it is) to the more weighty authorities upon the question. But I will put it upon a higher ground, and ask whether Irenæus, who declares what his master may have related that the Apostle said, is to be believed in preference to the written testimony of those Apostles themselves?

themselves? And I do contend, that if Jesus Christ was fifty years old at the time of the crucifixion, not only we, but also the Apostles themselves, are in error; or else, that the accounts of the life of Christ, which have been transmitted to us by those Apostles, are awkward and blundering fabrications. That this is so will appear from the following statements. Jesus was born in the reign of Herod, King of Judea (Matt. ii. 1). Very shortly after his birth, the murder of the children of Bethlehem took place by order of the same Herod; it appears from Josephus (Antiq. b. 17, c. 18, s. 1), that a few days before this Herod's death, in a fit of frenzy, he ordered his son Antipater to be slain; and it also appears* that the news of Antipater's death, and also of the murder of the children at Bethlehem, was brought to the Roman Court at one time, in fact were confounded as one occurrence; and Antipater was thought to have been slain amongst the young children; which sufficiently proves that both these circumstances happened very nearly at the same time. Herod died in the latter end of the 4710th year of the Julian period, and the death of his son and the murder of the innocents happened a few days before that time; therefore the birth of Christ must have occurred within about a month before Herod's death, certainly in the same year. The crucifixion took place in the 18th year of Tiberius, and in the year of the Julian period 4744. If, then, Christ was born A. P. J. 4710, and was crucified A. P. J. 4744, it follows, that at the time of his death he was in his 34th year; which entirely confirms the common opinion, and renders it utterly impossible that the assertion of Irenæus can be the fact, if the account of St. Matthew be correct. Upon this ground, then, I am perfectly willing to leave it, satisfied as I am, that no person will hesitate whether to credit the hearsay of Irenæus, or the testimony of that book which has "God for its author, truth for its matter, and salvation for its end."

I have now, I believe, noticed all the authorities and assertions which

Mr. Bellamy has produced in support of this novel opinion, and I hope have sufficiently shown that none of them can be considered to have any weight. I will not say that I am surprised that such an opinion should have been published; since, in an age like the present, in which knowledge is so generally diffused, and in a country like this, wherein the people have a free and unrestricted access to the Holy Scriptures, it cannot appear remarkable that bold and startling theories should be multiplied; more especially at the present time, when many search rather to find objections than to discover truth, and eagerly seize any argument, however slight, that may tend to weaken our faith in long-received opinions. I must, however, confess, that when I found Mr. Bellamy's name to this Tract, and when I looked into it, and saw the display of his Hebrew learning, which he does not refrain from making even upon this occasion, I did expect to have heard arguments more solid, and authorities more convincing. I did not think to have found him commencing with garbled and manufactured extracts from the Holy Volume, and bringing forward illustrations, the falseness of which the knowledge of a school-boy is more than sufficient to detect.

In fine, I expected argument where I have found assertion, and looked for proof where I have discovered palpable and glaring incorrectness.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.
THAT acute and indefatigable book-hunter, the late Rev. John Brand, could doubtless have furnished an amusing history of the manner in which his vast collection had been *fattened by stall-feeding*. He himself was not so fattened. To such a narrative, I could add a mighty pretty supplement, having not only picked up at stalls very cheap books, of which I was in search, but with still greater advantages, many excellent works, of which I had never heard, and probably should never have known at all, but for that mode of discovery. A slight inspection satisfied me of their nature and utility, and a further acquaintance has generally shown that I was right; and frequently that I had even under-rated them in my first hasty estimate. Were I to go over my small

* Cum audisset Augustus inter pueros quos in Syria Herodes Rex Judæorum intra biennium jussit interfici filium quoque ejus occisum, ait, Melius est Herodis porcum esse quam filium. Sæturnal. l. 2, c. 4.

small collection
color view,
from it with no
of bibliography.

Stalls are not to be despised. Some suppose that, by means of priced catalogues, public book sales, and other ways, all books of any value are now too well known to be found in obscure owners. I deny it, and could give reasons for my dissent, were it worth while. But granting it to be true, with respect to the generality of books sought by curious collectors, how many curious or useful books are there, which no collector has yet cried up, no Paterson catalogued, no Sotheby or Evans knocked down?

But a truce to this for the present. I wish now to communicate to you a discovery, which I fancy I have made, respecting a book lately obtained from a stall. The book is neither ancient, nor perhaps very scarce, but it contains a collection of poems of more than common merit, to which no author's name is annexed. I think I have discovered the author, and he deserves to be made known. The volume is a duodecimo, published in 1767, and entitled "*Bagatelles, or Poetical Trifles.*" This is the half-title. The full title is as follows: "*Bagatelles. In this collection is reprinted the fragment; or Allen and Ella, which (unknown to the author) appeared some years since under the title of Collin (sic) and Lucy*. To which is subjoined, a Journey to and Description of the Paraclete, near the city of Troyes in Champagne, where Abelard and Eloisa were buried.—Nunc versus et cetera ludicra pono.* HOR. All by the same hand. London: printed for Walkingame, Dodsley, &c. &c."

This collection was so far noticed on its publication, that both you, Mr. Urban, and the Annual Register of the same year, cited at full length a song, beginning "I said to my heart in the way of discourse." A very lively song

* What Collin and Lucy is meant I know not. It cannot be Tickell's beautiful ballad, which was published many years before, and besides is little like Allen and Ella. It is odd enough that Moore, the author of the *Gamster*, has two poems exactly resembling "the Lover and the Friend," and the song to his heart. Our author distinctly claims originality as to the first. The latter he does not notice.

it is, and was lately reprinted in the *Sun*; to which I sent it. Many other compositions of a similar kind are in the book, and other poems of different kinds, but all in a good style of poetry. Among other things, appears the Prologue which Woodward spoke at Covent Garden, on his re-appearance, after having been four years absent at Dublin. This Prologue, in the Gentleman's Magazine of the time (1762), and in some subsequent collections, is attributed to Woodward himself, who was never known as a poet; but here is claimed by the anonymous author. Here also are found the two inscriptions in Jonathan Tyers's Gardens, on a male and female skull, beginning "Why start, the case is yours," &c. which I have seen elsewhere; you, perhaps, Mr. Urban, can tell me where. Also some stanzas left in a Temple at Hagley, "I ask'd the living and the dead," &c. Of the poems, I could send you several specimens, which would please both you and your readers, and will hereafter, if you desire it*.

But, who was the author? My conjecture is this: The Dedication to "Peter Vallete, esq." is dated "Kingston-on-Thames, July 10; 1767." From this indication, I fix on the Vicar of Kingston, of that time; who was the Rev. George Wakefield, the father of the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield. He was presented to that living in 1766, and held it to his death, in February 1776. Gilbert, at the date of this book, was only eleven years of age, consequently was not likely to know any thing of his father's anonymous publication; nor does he appear to have known it afterwards. But he picked up the knowledge that his father had been poetical in his youth. For he says, in the first chapter of his own Life:

"My father, in his youth, had occasionally indulged his fancy in poetical effusions; one or two specimens of which came into my hands. A translation of Pope's *Eloisa* into Latin hexameters, done by him at Cambridge, I have heard Mr. Neville, a fellow of our College, speak of with approbation. This I never saw; but I will subjoin, for the amusement of the reader, without altering a single word, a translation of the fifth Ode of the first Book of Horace, which is not destitute of taste and spirit."

* These we shall be glad to receive.—
EDIT.

It certainly is not, as may be seen in Wakefield's book. This ode itself does not appear in the *Bagatelles*, which would indeed be downright proof; but a very strong presumption arises from this, that *there are* several other translations from Horace, exactly in the same style and spirit. For instance, the 9th and 11th of Book i. the 3d of Book ii. the 1st and 7th of Book iv. Now, though most of these are not in the same stanza as that quoted by his son, yet many of his own original poems are, and it seems to have been his favourite strain. As a further proof of his attention to Horace, he has given also an imitation of Sat. 9, b. i. The version of Ode 4, b. i. is indeed in a stanza of eight lines, very similar to that of Ode 5, b. i.

Putting these things together, I think there can be little doubt that Geo. Wakefield was the author. His motto declares that he then relinquished all such toys, which fully accounts for the little knowledge his son had on the subject. His *Bagatelles* were anonymous; and as he died before *Gilbert* was of age, it is no wonder that he had not communicated the secret to him. The various merits of his little volume I cannot now discuss. But if you, Mr. Urban (and who so likely?) can throw any further light on this subject, we can go further into it another time.

INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

AWARE of the difficulty of procuring materials for a biographical work, I readily hand your Salopian Correspondent what particulars I am acquainted with of the persons he inquires after.

"There were three brothers of the name of Green, all artists; one an engraver, who died early; and Amos, the eldest, excelled in painting flowers: I have seen some beautiful posies of his; he also drew well. The late Rev. — Partley of Stoke by Nayland, his friend, had a room adorned with his drawings in water-colours. I have been (continues this Correspondent, in the *Monthly Mirror*), with Mr. Amos Green at Mr. Hilton's, who was well acquainted with all of them. The eldest was the friend and companion of Mr. Dean, a gentleman of fortune, who, admiring his taste, requested him to reside with him."

A note upon this in Chambers's

Biographical Illustrations of Worcester (which I would send your Correspondent, had I a copy), says, "I have an idea that Shenstone, in his Letters, 1757, means Amos Green, when he says, a young painter of my acquaintance, who is advised to go to Bath, has a recommendation to the Bishop of B. who will introduce him to Lord N. The person who I suppose will be the bearer of this letter, has by dint of mere ingenuity risen to considerable eminence in fruit pieces, &c.; he has been employed by Lord Lyttelton; and is much admired at Oxford. For my part, I believe you will think he is in few respects inferior to Strauver (query, I know of no such name), but is a native of our parish, and a friend of mine." Shenstone mentions Amos Green by name in another letter, whom he recommends to Mr. Graves as about to commence partnership with Alcock, a painter at Bath; and as a painter of insects and game, as well as flowers, to which he *would* add flower painting. Query, was Alcock a native of Salop? Shenstone says to Dodsley, "I wish Alcock would finish my two drawings for the Fables; as to the face it is a subject not worth considering: however, I will make you an impudent proposal, if you will exchange faces with me when you come up to town, we will both sit to the same painter *."—(*Select Letters*, by Hull, p. 274.)

Chatterton has handed down the name of Edward Alcock to posterity as an excellent miniature painter of Bristol.—See Life of Chatterton †.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, Jan. 7.

IN reply to a question in your December Magazine, p. 482, allow me to state, that it is usual to nail a horseshoe on the foremast of vessels in the Merchant service, and the shoe must be found by accident, or it is believed to have no virtue. The reason assigned for doing it is, that it keeps Witches and Wizards from hindering

* This was not the case; Dodsley only sat to Reynolds.

† The article was sent, says my rough memoranda, Feb. 1769, to the *Town and Country Magazine*, under the name of *Araphides*, afterwards claimed as the work of John Lackstone, a linen draper at Bristol. Chatterton was himself a *bit* of an artist.





BASALTIC CYCLOPS, NEAR CATANIA, IN SICILY.



TUPHOLME ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

the voyage, or damaging the ship. Sailors are many of them very superstitious, and have a firm belief in its efficacy. They have also their lucky and unlucky days. Sunday is the most fortunate: whatever voyage is begun on that day is sure to be prosperous. Friday is the most unfortunate, as a voyage begun then is sure to be an unfortunate one.

If your Correspondent is accustomed to be amongst sailors on the water, he has most probably observed them in calm weather whistling the wind, to induce it to blow—and many of them believe it to be a very powerful charm. We smile at the poor Laplander, who bags his wind, ready tied up, for him to use at his pleasure, whilst our own people are almost as credulous.

Some stable-keepers in this neighbourhood hang up a flint stone, with a natural hole through it, in the stable, to prevent the Devil riding the horses in the night, which they tell you he will do if the stone does not hang there.

GEO. BAYLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-square, Jan. 10.*

THERE are three rocks of basaltic cyclops in the neighbourhood of Sicily. The one represented in the annexed Engraving (*see Plate II.*) is the largest, and is situated near Catania. These rocks, which are mentioned by Pliny, might once have formed a part of the sides of *Ætna*, and have been separated from them by the sea; or they may have been thrown up out of the water by partial eruptions of that mountain. These rocks appeared to *Spallanzani*, who examined them, to consist externally only of prismatic columns, that fall perpendicularly into the sea, in some places one foot long, in others two, and in others more; but other parts are only full of irregular fissures, which have divided them into pieces. *Mr. Dolomieu* found on the surface of these rocks, and even in the middle of their substances, where are small pores and cavities, various and numerous *Zeolites* of great beauty. This ingenious naturalist thinks, that these stones, after the congelation of the lavas, derived their origin from the waters which filtrated through them, and held in solution the particles proper for the production of *Zeolites*. *Spallanzani's Travels*, vol. I.

W. R.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

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TUPHOLME ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE following account of one of the many religious establishments in Lincolnshire, not much known, is extracted from the "Additions to Weir's History of Horncastle*."

"In the time of Henry the Second, an Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here, by Allan de Nevill and Gilbert his brother, and endowed by them with their possessions in this place, together with estates in other parts of the county. This abbey also had numerous benefactions in lands and churches, from other persons; and the king gave a canal, so large, that ships might pass between the Witham and Tupholme. These gifts were confirmed to the Abbot and Canons, by charter, from Henry the Third, in the twentieth year of his reign†. At the dissolution of monasteries, this Abbey contained nine Religious: and in the thirtieth year of Henry the Eighth, the scite was granted to Sir Thomas Henneage.

"Of the Abbey, a wall only is now remaining, the upper part of which appears to have formed a side of the refectory or dining hall. (*See the Plate.*) It contains lancet windows, and a small gallery, in which the person sat who read to the brethren during their meals: a practice which was common in all monasteries, and anciently in colleges. The story beneath the refectory appears to have been vaulted, and was probably used as a cellar. Adjoining to the ruins is a farm-house, which has been built out of part of the materials. The gate house, now gone, was standing when Dr. Stukeley visited this place in 1716. A view of it is engraved in the "*Itinerarium Curiosum*."

"The manorial estate, comprising the whole parish, is the property of Robert Vyner, Esquire, of Gautby, by an ancestor of whom it was purchased in the early part of the last century.

"The Church has been long since demolished. The benefice is a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 11.*

THE following account of the parish of Benton, co. Northumberland, may be interesting to your readers.

It is situate in the East division of Castle Ward, about three miles and three quarters North-east from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the diocese of Durham, and archdeaconry of Northumberland. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is in the patronage of Baliol College, Ox-

* See our Review Department.

† See the Charter in Dugdale's "Monasticon," p. 596.

ford :

ford; who in 1792 presented to it the Rev. John Clapp, the present incumbent. It is a vicarage, and is valued in the King's Books at 3*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The inhabitants of this parish, Newcastle, Morpeth, and its environs, have a peculiar guttural pronunciation, like that called in Leicestershire *harling*, none of them being able to pronounce the letter *R*. This guttural pronunciation gave rise to the following proverb, mentioned by Grose. "He has the Newcastle bur in his throat." Few, if any of the natives of these places, are ever able to get rid of this peculiarity.

The Rev. Mr. Brand, in his ingenious annotations on "Bourne's Popular Antiquities," mentions a well at Benton, similar to the well near the foot of Rosberry Toppinge, between the towns of Aten and Newton, co. York, and dedicated to St. Oswald. In the opinion of the neighbours St. Oswald's well has a particular charm, which is this: that if a shirt or shift taken off a sick person is thrown into this well, it will shew whether the person so sick will recover or die. If it floats, it denotes their recovery; if it sinks, there remains no hope of their life. To reward the Saint for his intelligence, they tear off a rag of the shirt, and leave it hanging on the briars thereabouts, "where," says the writer of the MS. in the Cottonian Library, marked Julius F. 6. "I have seen such numbers, as might have made a fayre rhyme in a paper myll*." These rag-wells, as they are called, were formerly not uncommon. Mr. Pennant tells us of two in Scotland, which were visited for many distempers, and where the offerings were small pieces of money and bits of rags.

Yours, &c. STEMMALYSMU.

ANCIENT LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from Part I. p. 587.)

GIBBON, in his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman

* Something like this is mentioned by Mr. Hanway, in his "Travels in Persia," vol. i. p. 177, where he says, "After ten days journey, we arrived at a desolate caravensera, where we found nothing but water. I observed a tree with a number of rags tied to the branches: these were so many charms, which passengers coming from Ghilan, a province remarkable for agues, had left there, in a fond expectation of leaving this disease also on the same spot."

Empire," mentions the memorable of the *Seven Sleepers*, in the following narrative:

"When the Emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, seven noble youths of Asia concealed themselves in a cavern in the side of an adjacent mountain, where they were doomed to perish as tyrant, who gave orders that the entrance should be firmly secured by a pile of stones. They immediately fell into a slumber, which was miraculously prolonged without injuring the powers of life, during a period of 187 years. At the end of that time the slaves of Adolius, to whom the entrance of the mountain had descended, moved the stones to supply materials for some rustic edifice. The light of day darted into the Cavern, and the *Sleepers* were permitted to awake. In a slumber, as they thought, of a few years, they were pressed by the calls of luxury and resolved that Jamblichus, one of their number, should secretly return to Ephesus, to purchase bread for the use of his companions. The youth (if we may employ the appellation) could no longer recognise the once familiar aspect of his native country, and his surprise was increased by the appearance of a large cross, splendidly erected over the principal gate of Ephesus. His singular dress and odd language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an ancient medal of Decius, the current coin of the empire; and Jamblichus, on the suspicion of a secret treasure, was dragged before the Judge. Their enquiries produced the amazing discovery, that two centuries were almost elapsed since Jamblichus and his friends had escaped the rage of a Pagan tyrant. The Bishops of Ephesus, the Clergy, the Magistrate, the people, and it is said the Emperor himself, hastened to visit the entrance of the *Seven Sleepers*; who bestowed a benediction, related their story, and the same instant peaceably expired."

The historian gives the following reflections on this celebrated legend:

"We imperceptibly advance from youth to age, without observing the gradual incessant change of human affairs; and in our larger experience of history, though our imagination is accustomed by a perpetual succession of causes and effects, to unite the most distant revolutions. But if the interval between two memorable eras be instantly annihilated; if it were possible, after a momentary slumber of 200 years, to open the new world to the eyes of a spectator who still retained a lively recollection of the old, his surprise and reflections would furnish the pleasing subject of a philosophical romance."

If one of our forefathers, who

awakened into the tomb in 1650, should suddenly awake from his slumbers, and behold the altered aspect of his native town, his surprise would not be less intense than was that of the noble youth of Ephesus, in viewing, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, the changed aspect of his native city. He would look in vain for the almost rural dwellings which at that period met his eye in every direction; for the neat crofts and gardens which were then uniformly attached to the houses; for the gloomy castle, which at one end of Castle-street, frowned upon the lowly dwellings beneath; at the other, for the rustic town-house, towering above the humble dwellings which surrounded it. In vain would he search for the spacious fields which stretched from the ancient Castle-hill and old Hall-street, down to the river side, or those leading in an opposite direction, to Frog-lane and Common Shore (the modern Whitechapel and Paradise-street). In vain would he inquire for the water which used to flow along Paradise-street and Whitechapel, and for the ferry-boat at the bottom of Lord-street, and Sir Thomas'-buildings. In vain would he look for the bridge at the bottom of School Lane, which, when passed, landed him in the country, and pointed the road to Wavertree. He might find the ancient port, but so changed from what it was, when he knew it, that recognition would be difficult. Instead of discovering it on the margin of the river, he would find it in the very heart of a populous neighbourhood, surrounded on all sides by spacious shops and lofty warehouses, and its communication with the river apparently cut off. The strand of the Mersey would also appear to him entirely changed. He would no longer behold the water washing the walls of the adjacent houses, as it now washes those along the North shore. He would find it driven back many hundred yards, and a magnificent sea-wall, a mile and a half in length (with spacious docks within, crowded with vessels) curbing its impotent fury, and saying to it, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." The scenery of the river itself would astonish him. Instead of a few small craft occasionally breaking the dull monotony of its surface, he would behold it crowded with

ships of a magnitude unknown to men of his day, and steam vessels, accomplishing in a few hours and without danger, voyages which it would have required days, nay perhaps weeks, to perform. The opposite shore would not less astonish him. His eye would search in vain for the few mean huts which were at that period inhabited by fishermen. He would now behold the spires of Churches, splendid hotels, commodious ferries, and charming cottages. Bidston-hill, which, in his time, was nothing but a lonely elevation, looking down upon the sea beneath, would appear strangely changed. He would now see it crowned with an excellent light-house, and displaying, in the numerous signals along its ample ridge, the most incontestible proof of the commercial wealth of his native town. In short all would appear altered from what it was when he lived and moved in 1650; and although he should be able to recognise some faint points of resemblance between ancient and modern Liverpool, yet the metamorphosis would appear so complete, as almost to induce him to imagine that the change was the work of magic, and that he beheld some fairy scene.

I have not, for the sake of heightening the preceding contrast, overcharged the picture, or attempted to diminish the real magnitude of Liverpool about the middle of the 17th century. To shew the truth and fidelity of the delineation, I shall briefly appeal to a few facts respecting the real state of the town at that period. My intention, however, is not here to *contrast* but to *describe* the town at two distant periods. This will be attempted by way of introduction to another article, in order to convey to such of your readers as are not acquainted with the history of the rise and progress of Liverpool, some notion of the rapid strides which she has made, since the middle of the 17th century (the earliest period of *authentic* record respecting her history), in extent, population, and all the elements of commercial wealth and greatness.

The town about the year 1650, is thus described, in a passage in the "Stranger in Liverpool."

"The extent of Liverpool, at the time of the siege by Prince Rupert, may be gathered from the account by Secomb. On the East, and Northward to the river, it was inclosed by a mudwall; and on the South-

South-east, by marshy ground, covered with water from the river. The fortifications, extending from the East end of Dale-street to the river, and the marshy ground before described, occupied the place where Paradise-street, Whitechapel, and part of Byron-street now stand; the whole area thus inclosed must have been small, not exceeding 405,000 square yards. It is not however to be supposed that this extent of land was wholly covered with buildings; for it appears from an old painting* which represents the town in 1650, six years after the siege, that within this area were several plots of land unbuilt, and planted with trees. This painting is further interesting, as it presents us with a view of the appearance of the town along the water's edge, and of all the public buildings it then possessed. On the northern extremity is a small fort of eight guns, immediately joining the old Chapel-yard; the western parapet of which, and that in front of the tower, are close to the water, which shows that all the lands Westward, viz. the lower part of the present Church-yard to the pier-head, has been gained, at different times, from the Mersey. St. Nicholas appears with a plain square tower-steeple, without a spire. The tower had then embattled turrets, though lately only a common coping. The old Custom-house which then stood on the South side of Water-street, opposite the Tower, has its front towards the river, and appears to have been erected at some distance from it, perhaps for allowing room for a small quay, for landing goods. The form of the old Castle is also distinctly seen. It was a massy square building, with embattled round towers at the angles. There is no appearance of buildings to the South of this Castle, and the ground was probably quite open, down to the Pool, which covered the space now occupied by the old, or Custom-house Dock. The attic only of the old Town-hall is to be seen. It stood to the Southward of the present Town-hall, its North front being represented in a line with the South side of Water-street. The attics have seven windows in the West front, and the same number probably on the other sides. These apartments were for the use of the Corporation; below it might have been supported by pillars†, leaving an area for the accommodation of the market people or the traders of that time. The roof was surmounted by a square lanthorn, with a window on each side, perhaps used as a look-out for vessels."

At the period to which the preceding extract refers, the Mores of Bank-

hall (situate a short distance from Bootle), were, according to Blome, "the chief Lords and owners of the greatest share" of the property in the town.

And in an appendix to the useful work just quoted, are many interesting extracts from an ancient manuscript, in the hand-writing of Sir E. More, bearing the date of 1667. This MS. contains a description of his property in Liverpool, accompanied with advice and instruction to his son, and is interspersed with curious notices of the state of the town at the period when it was written.

It is abundantly evident, from this ancient document corroborating the painting of the town, before described, that Liverpool in 1667, though comparatively flourishing, was a town, in which our modern habits of thinking and speaking would induce us to bestow the epithet, "insignificant." It can be regarded as presenting nothing more than a *Nucleus* for the present town; the worthy Baronet speaking of cutting, should trade be good, a street from the "Ould Hall" (hence the modern name, Old Hall-street) to the river, which, "might be noe steeper than y^e Chapel-street." He also speaks of allowing to each house, on both sides, "large backe-sides, keeping a good part for a garden and out-building, to geather with other nessesarys to y^e Ould Hall." All the houses belonging to his estate appear to have had large crofts and gardens attached to them. One, on the very banks of the river, where the Prince's dock now stands, he describes as having "fiss yards, and a free fissing, and a fine large croft on the backe-side."

The present Moor-street still perpetuates the Baronet's name. It appears from the MS. to have been a capital street; and there are two or three ancient houses still standing in it, one bearing the date 1663. Sir Edward is very precise and circumstantial in his directions to his son, respecting this street and the ground adjacent. From his description, it appears that at his time, a spacious field, inclosed with posts and iron chains, ran down from the Castle-hill (part of modern Castle-street), to the river side, spreading on towards Water-street, scarcely any of the intervening ground being occupied by buildings. Part of this ground was used for a ropewalk (hence the present "Old Ropery"), and in Fenwick-street,

* See it engraved in vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 537.

† This was the case: I have a view of the Town-hall alluded to.

street, a dry bridge, similar to the present Newington bridge, was thrown over it. On the Castle-hill the Baronet reminds his son that "there is for ever a foote way in this fild common to all y^e Kings lidge peopell." Words cannot convey a more graphic description of the state of Liverpool, than this short sentence. The most spacious and elegant street in the modern town, the scite of its most sumptuous and magnificent structures, the centre of business, the mart of commerce, was in Sir Edward's time a green field!

From these quotations, some idea may be formed of the aspect of the town, about the middle of the 17th century. At that period the scite principally covered with buildings, appears to have been for the most part confined to the elevated ground on which Castle-street now stands, and to a few streets running short distances from the ancient town-house. Towards the river-side there appears to have been only three streets, Moor-street, Water-street, and Chapel-street; and these, as we have seen, were but scantily covered with buildings. Eastward, Dale-street appears to have been a few straggling houses, with crofts and barns. Between this street and Tithebarn-street, there would seem to have been no communication; for Sir E. More recommends his son to open a passage from Dale-street to Tithebarn-street, through a "petty croft" which was where Hackin's-ley now stands. On the South-east, towards the Pool, there were several houses, but with wide interstices between them. The inlet along Whitechapel was the natural boundary of the town, and all beyond was "the country," to which people passed either over the bridge at the bottom of School-lane, or by means of the Ferry-boat, stationed at the end of Lord-street, and Sir Thomas'-buildings. On the banks of this inlet boats were kept, an order having been made by the Corporation in 1663, "that no more boats be built in Frog-lane (now Whitechapel)." This inlet had a communication with the water in Moss-lake fields (the scite of the present Abercrombie-square, adjacent to the Botanic gardens), its course being down Pembroke-place, across London-road, to the end of Byrom-street. The water was kept in the lake by means of rudely constructed gates, and was used for the purpose of cleansing the pool.

Sir Edward More, in the MS. alluded

to, gives a long account of the "Moselacke," respecting which he had frequent lawsuits with Lord Molyneux, who it appears laid claim to it, and deprived Sir Edward of the right of cutting turf. The following passage is so curious, it may not be tedious to give it entire.

"There is," says he, "two great reasons wherefore y^e towne ought to kepe y^e watter course y^e right and ussell course, w^{ch} if other-wise, it may prejedyes y^e towne very much. Y^e first is, there is noe watter-course convenient or about y^e towne for skiners, diers, or other such traids, as this is, w^{ch} makes y^e continvell water strem w^{ch} rones downe y^e gout to y^e Poule Bridge. So if this streame should be torned, such tradsmen as will have noe incoridgm^t. Y^e second reason is, if ever y^e Poule be cuto navigable of necessity, all such cuts, where in ships are to ride, must eather have a conseedrable frese streame, to rune continually through it, or it will quickly wrecke up; or ells there must be convenient places for raising great dames of water to let out wth flud-gates wⁿ necessity requires, for clensing of y^e chanell. And truly God and Natur haith maid all y^e places betwne y^e Poule and y^e Stone-plate so convenient for raising exsive great dames, and y^t so convenient out of y^e way, to y^e prejedyse of none, and then to suply these dames so great a frese from ofe y^e Moselacke, y^t though my eyes may newer see it, y^t I am confident y^t God Almighty, w^{ch} makes nothing in vaine, haith ordained this to be y^e greatest good for this towne. Therefore I hope y^e towne will newer lose y^e advantage of y^e watter coming y^t way; for if they doe, all y^e are worth cannot procure a streame to clense y^e Poule, as above s^d."

Such was the vast importance the worthy Baronet attached to the stream of water called the "Moselacke." If he were to be the individual whose resurrection from the tomb has been imagined, what would be his astonishment at the complete revolution which has taken place, with respect to this, his favourite stream!

The POPULATION of the town, after the civil wars, could not have been great; for in 1700, fifty years subsequent, the inhabitants were estimated only at 5000. Liverpool had made progress in the interval; and we may therefore fairly estimate her population, about the middle of the seventeenth century, at something more than 4000, or equal to the present population of Prescott*, which by the last census amounts to 4468.

* Eight miles distant.

The **TRADE** of the port, at the same period, was inconsiderable. In 1650, fifteen vessels belonged to the town. But these must not be measured according to our modern notions of a vessel. They were merely small craft, most of them probably employed in the Irish coasting trade. But even in this low situation, the port gave promise of future commercial eminence; for Blome, in 1673, says, that among its inhabitants were "divers eminent merchants and tradesmen, whose trade and traffick, especially into the West Indies, makes it famous." Still its trade at that period would scarcely weigh a feather in the scale, against its present magnitude.

The only **PUBLIC STRUCTURES** of which it had to boast, were the Town-house, St. Nicholas Church, and the old Tower.

The **DWELLING HOUSES** of the period were built in the rude style of the 17th century, and with but few exceptions, consisted of two stories. A few specimens still remain in Moor-street, Lancelot's-key, and Moorfields. Besides the house at the top of Moor-street, already mentioned, bearing the date 1663, there are two, lower down, on the same side, which are most likely the oldest houses in the town. They are much dilapidated, and fast going to decay. They consist of only two stories, with a cone-like elevation in front of the roof, characteristic of the taste of the period when they were built. Blome, who visited the place in 1673, says, "that there were in it many goodly buildings, all of hewen stone." The houses above described, are built of a soft sand stone, and were, no doubt, considered "goodly buildings," by our ancestors. But "the fashion of this world passeth away," and structures which they regarded as the acme of perfection, their posterity adduce as proofs of their miserable taste in architecture. The Old Hall (in Old Hall-street) and Cross Hall (hence the present name of Cross Hall-street), were the two principal mansions of the time. Much land laid between the former and the river, and much between the latter and the inlet which flowed up the present White-chapel to the end of Byrom-street.

Such was Liverpool about the middle of the 17th century. She was, it is evident, but an inconsiderable town, inhabited by a mixed population em-

ployed in commerce, trade, and agriculture; and strongly resembling, in many of her features, several of the present small seaports on the Cumberland coast. She was, however, evidently commencing, though rather languidly, the brilliant career she has since run.

I shall now proceed to delineate the topography of the town in 1725, seventy years subsequent to the period at which it has been above described, and this, with advantages which it was impossible to enjoy in attempting it at the former period.

In a corner of the admirable Map of Liverpool, recently published by Mr. Gore, there is a plan of the town in 1725†, from which it appears that its extreme limit to the Northward was no farther than the present Union-street, and that it was bounded to the Southward by the old dock. On the plan, Church-street, School-lane, College-lane, and Hanover-street, appear to the East and South-east. Church-street has only a few houses below, and two or three above St. Peter's Church; all the land to the North-east, as well as beyond the scite of the present Dispensary, being vacant. Hanover-street has a few straggling houses, and there is much vacant land between it and School-lane. All beyond Hanover-street to the South-east, down to the river-side, is fields. Common-shore (now Paradise-street) has a few buildings on the East side; but the West side, and above one third of the streets between it and Pool-lane, are vacant.

The old dock has a few buildings on the North side only, with wide interstices between them. Between Pool-lane and Strand-street, with the exception of houses to the front of each, all the land is vacant. The spacious field between Fenwick-street and the river, and between Moor-street and Water-street, mentioned in Sir E. More's MS. remains as it was 70 years before. The "Old Hall" is delineated on the plan, and occupies all the land between Chapel-street and Rosemary-lane (now Fazakerly-street), and between Old Hall-street and Lancelot's-key. To the Eastward, between Castle-street and John-street, there is a plot of vacant land. From John-street to Sir Thomas-buildings, down to Frog-lane

† An original copy of this old Map is in my possession.

(Whitechapel) all is unoccupied. Sir Thomas-buildings has a few houses at the top, but all beyond is fields. Dale-street is built on both sides; but from Moorfields to Dig-lane (now Cheap-side), and from thence Eastward, there are none. Such were the scanty limits of Liverpool less than a century ago.

The POPULATION of the town had more than doubled since 1650, it being in 1725 about 11,000.

The TRADE of the port had also considerably increased. In 1723, one hundred and thirty-one vessels entered the port, of the tonnage of 8,700 tons; and the dock duties amounted to 810*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The town had not received much embellishment, by the erection of PUBLIC STRUCTURES, in the interval between the two periods. The ancient town-house was rebuilt, and St. Peter's Church and the Blue School were erected.

The style of DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE had improved, but it was still extremely rude, and the houses were huddled together without any regard to regularity of appearance.

Thus it has been attempted to sketch the aspect of Liverpool in 1650 and 1725. The town was now advancing with accelerated pace to commercial eminence. The inhabitants were prudent, economical, and skilful; and they had not only the sagacity to discover the unrivalled facilities which the port afforded for foreign trade and commerce, but had sufficient enterprise to put them in requisition for their own, and the town's aggrandisement. It would lead to too extensive a detail to develop the causes of the subsequent rapid advance of the port in commercial opulence. They are to be found in the histories of the town, to which the reader is referred, who is desirous of full information on the subject. Her history, indeed, is one at which the natives may well feel an honest pride. She is almost the creation of yesterday, with nothing on the score of antiquity to illustrate her. But that which other towns might think a misfortune, she deems her highest honour. The recency of her elevation to the rank of the second commercial city in the British Empire, is the proudest pillar to her fame—at once her glory and her boast!

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

S. R.

(To be continued.)

FLY LEAVES.—No. VII.

Rump Songs.

IN the "Memoirs of John Evelyn," under date of 11 Feb. 1660, it is said: "the Rump Parliament (so called as retaining some few rotten members of the other) being dissolved; for joy whereof were many thousand of rumps roasted publicly in the streetes at the bonfires this night*; with ringing of bells, and universal jubilee. This (continues Evelyn) was the first good omen." The same event gave title to an octavo volume as: *The Rump, or a Collection of Songs and Ballads, made upon those who would be a PARLIAMENT, and were but the RUMP of a House of Commons, five times dissolved.* London: Printed for H. Brome, &c. 1660. Copies of this edition are of unusual rarity. It was reprinted as the RUMP, or an exact collection of the choicest Poems and Songs relating to the late times. By the most eminent Wits, from Anno 1639 to Anno 1661. London, &c. 1662; and has an engraved title and frontispiece prefixed, supposed to be done by Hollar. The frontispiece shows the people roasting a rump, gibbeted in chains; and the title in compartments is allusive to public events, and giving whole lengths of "the Puritan" and "Covenanter." The latter plate afterwards, with some alterations, formed a title to, *The Snake in the Grass, or Satan transformed to an Angel of light*; published by Ch. Brome about 1696; again, with additions, in April 1697, and Jan. 1698. The Rump songs reprinted in two volumes, 1732.

In that collection first appeared the well-known poem of "Loyalty confined," beginning

"Beat on, proud billows, Boreas blow,"

the commonly reputed production of Arthur Lord Capel, until Mr. Park discovered a manuscript copy that had belonged to his Lordship, entitled: "Mr. Le Strange his verses in the prison at Lynn." In another old manuscript it is styled: "The Requiem

* This kind of demonstration of public opinion was revived in March 1722. A Newspaper of that period says: "By the accounts we have from several towns, it is computed that above a hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and three rumps have been offered up to the manes of the late Parliament of most pious memory."

and Liberty of an Imprison'd Royallist." It was also printed in Wit and Drollery, 1661; Westminster Drollery, 1672; Gentleman's Magazine, 1757; a Daily Journal as "never before published," 1781; and Annual Register, 1793. There is some not unimportant variance of orthography, omissions, and transposition, in the various copies.

Old Ballads.

Dr. Farmer, on a FLY LEAF of his copy of the *Collection of Old Ballads, corrected from the best and most ancient copies extant, with introductions historical, critical, or humorous: illustrated with copper-plates*; in three volumes, remarked: "This collection has been ascribed to Ambrose Philips." Such an ascribing was probably founded upon the circumstance of "The Hive," a minor collection of vocal songs, published some years afterwards, having prefixed an Essay on Song Writing, addressed to a Lady, by A. Philips, and he is reputedly considered the editor of that work. Of the Old Ballads, it is equally possible they were edited by David Mallett, who at that period began to be known in the literary circles, and whose admired production, William and Margaret (which, it is said, first appeared in the periodical paper called the Plain-Dealer, the year preceding) is given as an old ballad, with several popular Scotch songs, that appear to have been selected with provincial taste and favouritism. The preface of vol. ii. in 1723, announces that the editor possessed "materials only for one volume more;" and of the reserve was a "sufficient number of historical," in which class this ballad appears promiscuously given. If some particular right had not existed in the editor, does it seem probable that William and Margaret would have been adopted, when so newly made known to the public in a different work?

Probably from the meretricious and other embellishments, the OLD BALLADS have recently obtained unusual prices in the book-sales, and are very seldom perfect. Vol. I. contains seven-teen prints, and passed three editions: MDCCXXIII. again 1723 and 1727. Vol. II. has fifteen prints, and was printed in MDCCXXIII. again 1726. Vol. III. has thirteen prints, and was published in MDCCXXV. again as

MDCCXXVIII. probably a press error for 1728.

William Dickey, a printer at Northampton, adopted several of the older ballads for broad-sides, prefixing the historical introduction of our editor, with an incidental wood-cut, and the following

"Note: as the use of these *Old Songs* is very great, in respect that many children never would have learned to read, had they not took delight in poring over *Jane Shore*, *Robin Hood*, &c. which has insensibly stole into them a curiosity and desire of reading other the like stories, till they have improved themselves more in a short time than perhaps they would have done in some years at school. In order still to make them more useful, I premise to affix an *Introduction*, in which I shall point out what is *Fact* and what is *Fiction* in each song; which will (as may be readily supposed) give not only children, but persons of more ripe years, an insight into the reality, intent, and design, as well as many times the author and time when such song was made, which has not hitherto been explained."

Eu. HOOD.

Some Account of STANLEY ABBEY; and the prior foundation of St. Mary de Drownfont, or Drogonis Fonte, at Lockswell, in the forest of Chippenham.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

OF this Abbey less, I believe, is historically known, than of any of those monuments of the piety of our ancestors, the ruins of which strew the romantic landscapes, the sequestered vallies, or the extensive forests of our native land. I have therefore thought, that it might not be unacceptable to those who interest themselves in such investigations, if, living on the spot, and having access to authentic and unpublished documents, which neither Dugdale, or Leland, or Tanner, could have seen, I, for this purpose, request a few pages of that Magazine, which, for so long a period, has "kept the even tenor of its way," and done more to preserve such memorials than all its literary contemporaries put together.

Before we proceed to illustrate the history and local antiquities of *Stanley Abbey*, it will be proper to advert to all that we already know of it. This is contained in Dugdale, Leland, and Tanner. The information which Dugdale has given, is taken from the register

ter of Lacock, in Biblio. Cottoniana, namely, that in the year 1161, the Abbey of Stanley was first founded at Lockswell, removed from Quarrie (Quararia), in the Isle of Wight; that after three years it was translated from Lockswell to Stanleigh.

By Leland we are informed, that Matilda the Empress first founded a religious house (domum) in a place called LOCKSWELL; that afterwards, Henry the Second removed the brothers (fratres transtulit), from Lockswell to Stanley, where he founded the Abbey of Stanley, and gave the lordship to them. — *Leland's Collectanea*, vol. I. p. 60.

In Tanner's Notitia, is contained as follows :

“LOCKSWELL.

“This place, in the forest of Chippenham, was given by Henry, son of y^e Duke of Normandy, &c. &c. afterwards King Henry y^e Second, to the Monks of Quarre, upon condition that they should settle there a Convent of Cisterians, which they did anno 1151; but three after, that prince and his mother, Maud y^e Empress, remov'd the religious from thence to

“STANLEIGH,

“Where they built and endow'd to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, an Abbey for thirteen White Monks, whose revenues were valued 26th Henry VIII. at 177l. 0s. 8d. per annum, Dugdale; 222l. 14s. 4d. Speed. The scite was granted 28th Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Boynton.”

This is the substance of all the knowledge we have, I believe, of the foundation and the history of Stanley Abbey, in the forest of Chippenham, and in the parish from whence this letter is dated.

The documents for the foundation of this knowledge are, first, the charter of Henry the Second, son of the Duke of Normandy, published by Dugdale *ex officio armorum* (the Herald's College); secondly, the Charter of Henry the Second, and his mother Matilda, published in the Monasticon; thirdly, a Charter of Richard the First, published also in the Monasticon. My Antiquarian lore, Mr. Urban, is not very profound; but I am not aware that there exist any other published authentic documents for the history of Stanley Abbey; the light, therefore, which I hope to throw on the earliest foundation at Lockswell and this Abbey, will be derived from personal

investigation, and from authentic copies of all the ORIGINAL GRANTS in the possession of the Baynton family, by whom the lands belonging to both abbeys were purchased from Henry the Eighth. The most important of these are, first, the Charter of Henry, son of the Duke of Normandy (afterwards King Henry the Second), copied in the Monasticon. Secondly, a Grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy, of a hyde of land at Lamburne, which Hugh Plugener gave to the Monastery at St. Mary at Drownfont, in the manor of Chippenham. This grant has never yet been published; upon this, therefore, it will be proper to make a few remarks. In the first Charter, Henry is entitled the *son* of the Duke of Normandy, and therefore it must have been granted before the death of his father, who died about 1180. In the second Grant, Henry is entitled Duke of Normandy. The first Grant from Henry, *son* of the Duke of Normandy, gives the lands at Lockswell to the Monks of St. Mary de Quararia, in Insula, &c. to build there “*capitalem abbatiam*” for the souls of his father Geoffrey Duke of Normandy, his mother's, and his own, and for the welfare of the Kingdom of England; this Grant was in his father's life-time, before the year 1150, as in that year his father died, and Henry had the title of Duke of Normandy soon after. Dugdale places the foundation of Stanley 1161, and Leland 1151; in fact, this latter date must have been the date of the earliest Abbey at Lockswell.

In the second Charter of Confirmation, when Henry was Duke of Normandy, we find a hyde of land in Lamburn, given by Hugh Plugener (the name of Pinnegor very common in this county) to the Monks of Drownfont. There is no published account of Drownfont, or the *Monks of Drownfont*, and therefore it was my first object to ascertain where this Drownfont was situated, and the origin of this forgotten name, and I flatter myself I have completely succeeded.

It will be remembered, that the land first granted in Wiltshire, was for the foundation of Lockswell. I therefore naturally concluded, that in the neighbourhood of Lockswell (now Lockswell-heath, at the back of the Marquis of Lansdowne's Plantations at Bowood) there must be some remarkable spring

or fountain. For the second unpublished charter gives so much land to the Monks of St. Mary of *Drownfont*. In the third grant, conjunctively, from Matilda and her son, of a meadow in the forest of Chippenham, near Lacock Bridge, this Abbey Drownfont is called *Abbatia de Drogonis Fonte*. In further investigation of the place, and the origin of the name, I was convinced that the Abbey which had existed for three years in Lockswell and then vanished, like Aladdin's palace, must, from the name, have been built near the spring or fountain at Lockswell, which must yet exist.

Why it was called the Abbey de Drownfont, and "de Drogonis Fonte," must be equally clear, when, in turning to the first and earliest grant, we find this remarkable passage: "Ego filius, &c. Ducis Normanniæ, are here given Lock'swell (Lockwellam), with all the rights and customs which my mother and myself gave to *Drogo*, my mother's chamberlain, to the Monks of Quarre;—*terras, cum consuetudinibus et libertatibus, quos et mater mea, et ego, dedimus Drogoni, matris meæ Camerario.*" It will, therefore, I think, clearly follow that *Drogo*, Matilda's chamberlain, having the first possession of Lock'swell, the name of the Abbey, as long as it there continued, was that of St. Mary de Drownfont, or de Drogonis Fonte.—To this Abbey the grants are made primarily of Henry and Matilda.—There is also a grant to the same Abbey from William Earl of Salisbury, son of Patrick, the founder of Bradenstoke Abbey in the neighbourhood.—All the other grants from Richard I. dated Messina, when he went to the Crusades; from Edward I. dated Dummerling, where he kept his Christmas, after the conquest of Scotland; from Henry III. &c. are to Stanley.

The site of the earliest Abbey at Lock'swell, the name, and the origin of that name, as I flatter myself I have been the first to discover, I may, perhaps, if you will give me leave, occupy a few more pages of your valuable Miscellany, some future time, in communicating an account of the *other grants*, which throw so much light on the history of the Abbey of Stanley in this parish, and particularly in describing the beautiful fountain or spring at Lock'swell, which has been nameless for centuries, and which, bursting from

the top of a woody and romantic eminence, which commands a vast sweep of distant country in front, winds his way through the wildest glades of the ancient forest of Chippenham.

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

IN the Obituary of your valuable Magazine for November last, p. 472, you record the decease of Edward Miller Mundy, esq. M.P. for Derbyshire. Could it be supposed that of a gentleman who had filled so considerable a situation in society, who had been elected by a most respectable County as its representative in the House of Commons for the long period of 39 years, and had so ably and so honourably discharged his high trust,—no other memorials should be transmitted to posterity than his genealogy, his marriage, the number of his children, his birth and his death? These, doubtless, it was necessary to communicate; but as the same may be told of any person, they have no peculiar and discriminating lines of character. Mr. Mundy was in possession of endowments far superior to the accidental circumstances of birth and fortune. His virtues and qualities threw a brilliant lustre upon his rank and station. There would be no small difficulty in pointing out a man more distinguished by sober piety, by purity of morals, by rectitude of political principles, by love and fidelity to the Constitution in Church and State, by kindness of heart, by the exercise of charity, by meekness of temper, and by the most engaging suavity of manners. Not only his relatives and friends, but the whole county to which his parliamentary and local services had been devoted for a very long series of years, while they deeply regret their loss, will always rest with delight on the contemplation of such an eminent example.

Mr. Mundy's marriages with Miss Meynell, and with Lady Middleton, have been minutely detailed, and the children enumerated whom he had by these two ladies. But you pass over in total silence, as if no such event had happened, his third marriage with Mrs. Barwell. This lady, sister to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and remarkable for her singular beauty and accomplishments, became in her extreme youth the wife of Richard Barwell, esq. of Stanstead Park, in Sussex. She bore

to this gentleman several children; and some years after his death, she contracted a second matrimonial union with Mr. Mundy. This union was the effect of mutual and disinterested love. Such, indeed, were the fervour and purity of her affections for that worthy man, that she did not hesitate to give up, as she was bound by her first husband's will to do, in the case of her marrying again, a jointure of four thousand pounds a year for a very much inferior settlement. Their nuptials took place on the 19th of October 1811, which, by a mournful coincidence, was also the day of their earthly separation in 1822. She had a son by Mr. Mundy, now about nine years of age, who bears a striking resemblance of his good father.

I can safely assert, from my own personal knowledge, that a happier pair never met together. They were congenial spirits, emulous in the diffusion of comfort to all around them, in unlimited charities to the distressed, and in numberless acts of relative and social kindness, which marked each successive day of their life. She was as completely qualified, as if she had been peculiarly destined, to make the declining years of her amiable husband supremely blessed and happy. This was her solid praise; this was the fruit of her conjugal love, which continued with unenfeebled activity to the last hour of his mortal existence. These excelling qualities of her mind and heart were embellished by the unaffected graces, and native elegance of her external deportment, rendered still more attractive by a freshness and beauty almost unimpaired by time; so that she was the ornament of her domestic circle, and the delight of those who enjoyed the happiness of admission to her acquaintance and company. I know that her husband loved her with a tenderness and devotion seldom equalled, never surpassed.

Yours, &c.

J. D. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

AS you have on all occasions proved yourself a warm and zealous friend to the established order of things in Church and State, from a conscientious conviction, I am persuaded, that the existence of the former is necessarily dependent on the security of the latter, I flatter myself you will readily admit a query from a

constant reader, which relates to a point of material consequence to many humble labourers in the vineyard,—I mean the Incumbents of Vicarages. The enemies to the prosperity of our Zion are fond of inveighing against the inordinate revenues, as they are pleased to represent them, of the Established Clergy. I need not say how grossly the subject is often misrepresented; nor how confidently often refuted assertions are repeated.

The point on which I seek information has not, as far as my recollection serves, been noticed of late, either in our periodical miscellanies, or in the pamphlets professedly written on the subject of Tithes.

In the random assertions and loose calculations which are often hazarded as to the gross amount of Tithes, these enemies to the Establishment seldom notice, or properly allow for the Improprate Rectories, which leave a very inadequate provision for a numerous portion of the labouring Clergy. I am by no means an advocate for an equalization of the ecclesiastical revenues; yet I cannot but think that Improprate Rectories, whether held by individuals, or by lay or spiritual corporations, should be taxed in a moderate degree for the support of the poor Vicar, who has to bear the heat and burden of the day, and who is expected to minister to the little wants and necessities of the humbler class of his parishioners in various ways; while the Improprator, who, on a moderate calculation, receives not less than three times the amount of the Vicar's dues, is rarely subject to any claims of this nature.

I will conclude with a query, which some of your numerous readers may perhaps be able distinctly to answer; and I should be greatly obliged to any one who has it in his power to afford information, to take an early opportunity of communicating it for insertion in your valuable Publication.

Glebe lands, when in the Vicar's own occupation, are I believe always exempted from the payment of great tithes to the Rector. *Is the Improprator then legally entitled to great Tithes from Glebe lands, when the Vicar leases them? And, are not lands which have been purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty entitled to the same exemption with other Glebe lands?*

A POOR VICAR.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

THE liberality of the age in which we live is too proverbially known to require definition; it runs, however, sometimes into a licentiousness which even Fashion dare not recognize without a blush,—and Toleration itself, that triumph of reason and true wisdom over superstition and bigotry, is now extended not only to the prejudices, the errors, and the follies of men, but to their very blasphemies and impieties. It is a very common thing to hear very good men say,—“It is this man’s creed, and that man’s misfortune to hold opinions, and to encourage habits absolutely abhorrent to reason and common sense, but then it is to be hoped they are still conscientious in principle, and do really believe themselves to be right in principle, and venial if not strictly correct in practice, and therefore they must not be condemned.” Nay, it is a matter of so much indifference, now-a-days, what a man’s religious opinions may be, or whether he have any or no faith whatsoever, provided only he preserves the decencies of social life,—is obedient to the laws of etiquette, and to those of the land, without offending his neighbour by grossness in his outward deportment, or by any overt act of treason against the Statute Books,—that a universal licence is given to him to be in all religious matters as careless and indifferent as he will; and as to the hallowed considerations of Gospel Truth and pure Christian holiness of life, through faith in a Redeemer,—these may be bartered with impunity for the creed of Brama or the absurdities of Johanna Southcote.—This, Sir, is strong language, but it comes of experience, and let saints or sinners argue as they will, it speaks a sad and lamentable truth. There is doubtless much apostolic goodness yet amongst us, and there is, I believe, an honest, tho’ it may be a misguided sincerity in the dissent of thousands,—but what are units or thousands to the mass of an irreligious and graceless population?—and it is only necessary for a man in his sober senses to enter into the ways of social life, the domestic or the public haunts of the wise, or the foolish, or the wicked,—to take his station on the heights of fashion, or in the valleys where illiterate vulgarity and shameless ignorance take up their abode, to perceive that as enthusiasm

and superstition run wildly into one extreme, so indifference and irreligion, under the sheltering privilege of universal toleration, throw themselves most criminally and most fatally into the other.

I have been led to say so much by an impression made upon me through the medium of feelings painfully alive to the dangerous condition in which we all are placed, by the overwhelming advances of sectarian enthusiasm in some, and of a very general apathy and indifference to moral and religious principles and practices in almost all the world.

Let it not, however, be supposed for a moment, that any member of the Protestant Church, as it is established in these realms, would restrain the conscience, or limit the right of any man to worship God according to the faith that is in him. Religious Toleration is man’s most sacred birth-right. But where is the privilege, where the right, which man in his folly or his wickedness may not and will not violate. There is indeed a practice to which I will now draw your attention, dreadfully proving how dangerous is excess, even in the exercise of the greatest good. It is only reasonable to presume that no man, be his persuasions dark and gloomy as the grave of absolute annihilation, or bright as the Christian’s hope of everlasting life, will sanction or tolerate a direct insult put upon the name of God in the broad and open face—I must not say of day, because some silly jester may ridicule the anachronism,—but before large assemblies of Christian people.

It matters not the purpose for which men meet, for devotion or for entertainment,—in the Temple or in the Theatre,—every good man will listen with religious reverence, and an awful sense of his immediate presence, whenever the name of God but touches upon his ear; and if the sound shall come with unhallowed and unmeaning levity, with circumstances of irreverence and vain and idle application, he will, as every Christian must, stand appalled with fear and trembling. Corah and his company offer an instructive lesson, and without straining the point of just and proper feeling,—if we believe the Scriptures, we may reasonably fear the consequences of blasphemy, and of taking the name of God in vain.

Amongst the various ways in which the

the Almighty is insulted by a vain and sinful deprecation of his name, there is not one more offensive or more dangerous in its effects on the public mind, than that in which dramatic writers so constantly indulge. Indeed it is most painful to hear the invocations made to the Deity with all the solemnity of hallowed adoration and prayer, by persons tricked up in the mummerly and mimicry of real life, prostrate on their knees, and with their hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven, and their lips uttering with all the energy of devotion, and in the very spirit of absolute adoration, that form of words and those expressions of religious reverence which should be put up to God in silence from the heart, or only when we commune with him in our chambers and alone. It is most disgusting and fearful, too, to witness and to hear this mockery of hallowed rites and sacred services on that stage where, by the shifting of a wire, the fall of a curtain, the ludicrous mistakes of a fool, or the pantomimic revolutions of a harlequin, the temple of God is changed into the cavern of a necromancer, or the palace of Pandemonium.

The Stage may and should be made a school of useful instruction and rational entertainment; but let it be the lyceum of moral philosophy, and not the temple in which idolatrous representations of the Deity, or blasphemous imprecations of his name, insult the decency and the dignity of his religion.

I can remember the time when my young heart throbbed with delight at the anticipation of witnessing in the Theatre the mimic representation of things as they are; I have enjoyed the changing scene,—have wept with Siddons, and have roared in very climax of mirth and merriment at the buffooneries of Edwin; and when all was done, have left the schools of Shakspeare and of Colman with my heart warmed by the better charities of nature; my understanding improved by lessons of admirable morality, and the whole inward man made better and more social by the contemplation of virtue exalted and vice detected and despised. And even now, at an advanced time of life, I could be pleased with the same anticipations, warmed by the same scenes, and instructed and improved by the same reflections. But things are not as they should be, and that propriety of acting, which

substituting less offensive terms for the literal version of the prompter, did away the guilt of many a blasphemous expression, is now forgotten, or sacrificed to the public taste; and our ears are insulted by a wanton profanation of God's holy name in places wherein it should be regarded with that reverence with which the great Jewish historian speaks of it, as the name whose sanctity was so great, that his Religion forbade him to utter it.

There is a note to a passage in one of the plays in Bell's Edition of Shakspeare, which observes that the Courts of Law have determined the use of such expressions and invocations on the Stage to be legally justifiable; but on what plea, or where the record of such adjudication may be found, are not set forth; and it is scarcely possible, I think, to credit an assertion which could sanction and encourage a practice contrary to the principle of all laws, human and divine.

Colley Cibber was called in his day a puritan, an enthusiast, a man over-scrupulous, and, as in modern times we should say, ultra righteous, because he corrected the ribaldry, the indecency, and the indelicacy which had so long disgraced the Stage, though under the authority of fashion, and with the sanction of public approbation. He triumphed over custom, and purified the corruption of ages: and every man of sense, of right feelings, and sound moral and religious principles, will crown with just commendation this rational reformer, and rejoice in the decorum which at the least clothes a double meaning in a decent garb.

But how far superior will be his claim to praise and honour, who, in defiance of long-accustomed privilege and deep-rooted prejudices, shall renovate the purer spirit of dramatic language, correct a style and character by time grown vicious and disgusting, and put down a practice now "much more honoured in the breach than in the observance?"

The wisdom of Government, by appointing a public censor to license or to forbid the representation of all dramatic compositions, before they have been submitted to the arbitrary dicta of interested criticism and jealous power, seemed to have placed a bar against these dreadful inroads of offence: but modern liberality and a species of poetic toleration have superseded

seded, the intended good, and daily experience shows how possible it is to blind or to evade the vigilance even of despotic authority. To suppose that authority and power in the hands of Government will slumber or sleep, or that they are capable of corruption, or subject to infirmity, like other vices in other hands, may betray much weakness in judgment, and a degree of scepticism and infidelity very justly to be condemned and censured. But so it is. In defiance of all restraints, the laws of the Statute Book, the reproaches of conscience, the influence of moral feeling, and the Commandments of God; very abominable blasphemies are uttered on the boards of a Theatre, which would not be endured in any other place, although there they are listened to without any sense of shame or fear; and there also very great impieties are practised and approved under the insufficient and absurd plea of mere poetic licence.

If by any means these sentiments of mine are congenial with yours, as they are with those of thousands beside, who can do no more than I can, but only buffet with airy shadows, and "tell our anger to the winds;" it may chauce that through the Press at Westminster my complaints may meet the ear or eye of some one, having power to redress the evil; at all events they may thus become known and acknowledged by the public, and so challenge the sympathies and influence the general voice of the people.

John Bull is in every stage of his life, and in every condition of it, a rational being; and although somewhat rude and rough at times in the expression of his feelings, he very generally feels as a man should feel, and speaks as a Christian should speak.

Since writing the above, I have read "The Loves of the Angels," by Mr. T. Moore; and here I find a melancholy proof of that vicious *taste of the times*, in which the evil custom of lightly and irreverently playing with the character and the name of God, finds too ready sanction. It is a very beautiful poem, and if neither so brilliant or so pleasing as his *Lalla Rookh*, still it abounds in sweets and flowers of a delicious beauty. But then the subject! It is not a sacred poem; it is not a paraphrase of Holy Writ; it is dictated by all the feelings of a mere man, upon a matter in fact merely hu-

man. For the very angels here are by their earthly loves brought down to the standard of mortal imperfection. The appeals, therefore, so forcibly and in many cases so beautifully made to the Deity, are most irreverent and disgusting; they appal the Christian, and make the truly pious reader tremble at the cool and daring boldness with which the Poet measures to his purpose the earnestness of devotion, prayer, remonstrance, and complaint. The Author has done no more by his subject than perhaps his subject required; but it is to be lamented that so rare a talent should be thus exercised, or that the public taste should authorize or invite such open violation of the most sacred offices of Religion, and such irreverent trifling with the name and attributes of God.

Yours, &c.

D.

CHURCH AT CHUNAR.

THE following cautious attention to scruples of the natives in attending public worship according to the Church of England, is worthy observation.

During the past year (1821), the Church has been finished, and it is now conveniently fitted up for the double purpose of English and Hindoostan worship. The middle aisle is pewed for the accommodation of Europeans, and such native Christians as have adopted European manners; and a considerable space round the pulpit is left open and matted, to admit of natives sitting in their usual posture; while the side-aisles are supplied with moveable seats.—(*Church Missionary Report for 1822*, p. 119.)

MISSION HOUSE AND SCHOOLS AT CALCUTTA.

At the suggestion of the Church Missionary Society, an institution similar to that in progress at Madras has been formed at Calcutta, comprising a Mission House, and Church, a seminary, and printing department; and so conducted as not to interfere with the Bishop of Calcutta's College, but rendered subservient to it.

An estate having been on sale in the native town, has been purchased, at the sum of 40,500 rupees, but a considerable further expenditure will be necessary to render the premises available: there will be room for two Missionary

sionary families, besides excellent accommodation for the students, and a school: the whole comprises about three acres of ground. The house stands in an enclosed square, comprehending about half an acre, with a broad piazza all round, and an open area in the centre, after the model of a College square, with a pond of sweet water; and the situation is considered as highly desirable for the purpose intended, especially that of fixing Missionaries on their arrival at once in a situation where they will have a view of their work. They will have ample opportunity to reflect on the new scene on which they have entered, of being introduced to new converts entertained on the establishment, and thus their missionary feeling will be brought into exercise, and every human encouragement afforded them to persevere.

The late Bishop of Calcutta accepted with cordial acknowledgments the Society's grant of 5000*l.*; and in consequence of his Lordship's just and forcible appeal for support to the College, they placed at his disposal 1000*l.* as a contribution from the Society for 1822.

The following testimonies to the character of the late venerable Metropolitan of Calcutta, are extracted from the letters received by the Church Missionary Society, and stated in their last Report.

"The Metropolitan is a man deserving of all honour; not only from his rank, but from his character: he is a wise man, and an humble man. He is the head not only of the Syrian Church, but of the Mission. Nothing takes place within the Mission without acquainting him with it, nor is any thing allowed to which he at all objects.

"It is not remarkable that such a close and indissoluble union should subsist between us and the Metropolitan,—a man of remarkable wisdom, dignity, judgment, and humility."

This happy co-operation cannot fail to strengthen the cause of Church Missions and of Christian instruction among the natives. A female teacher was sent thither to superintend the instruction of native females in India; and their progress has been such that their examination has since shown that the female sex in India might be benefited, if the people would consent to have their female children instructed. They displayed not only a great

desire for learning to read and write, but some shewed considerable talents. From this foundation a most favourable anticipation has been justly formed, that other similar schools will be founded, wherein females shall at length be raised to the rank which they are well entitled to hold in the scale of human beings.

Our new schools in Calcutta (says the Rev. Mr. Corrie in his last letter) are bringing us acquainted with the native population here; already a petition, signed by 14 residents, has been presented, praying us to give them a school. The temporal circumstances of our Committee I see clearly give us a ready access to the natives, &c. Two more schools are to be opened, and (he adds) as many more are to be added as we can procure funds to support.

Mr. Schmid continues his labours in translations; he has lately translated select portions of the Liturgy into Bengalee. The Collects have also been carefully rendered, and are now ready for publication. He has likewise translated from the Bengalee, a tract "against the prevailing system of Hindoo Idolatry." The author, who is since dead, was Brajomohun Majmoodar, a native of Bengal, and an intimate friend of Rammoohun Roy, who revised the translation, and printed it at his own expence. This piece has excited much attention in Calcutta. It seems, from the correspondence from India, that there are more sanguine hopes from the establishment of schools, than from any efforts for the conversion of adults.

By a return brought to the 30th of September, of the scholars in the English and Tamul schools, the Tamul schools separately, and the country schools for the Tamul children, it appears that the Brahmin were 76, the Soodras 1171, the Mussulman 69, the Roman 37, the Protestant 156, and the girls 72, making a total of 1591 young persons; of whom the three latter being Christian, about one-seventh of the whole, leaves the work of conversion to be effected upon all the rest,—a work of great magnitude, which no means can accomplish without education. The heathens in general seem much attached to their superstitions; and the Brahmins, in particular, avoid entering into conversation on religion, and probably do all that they can to stifle any good desire which here and there may arise

arise among the people. "We trust (say these pious Missionaries) that the Lord will in due time prosper the work of our hands. What is now crooked he may easily make straight; what is now hard and stiffened, he can soon soften and bend; what is now barren, may, by his powerful influence, soon become fruitful! Upon his promises we would labour,—may he guide us by his counsel, and at last receive us to glory!" A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

ON reading a note in page 506, of your Number for December, a thought occurred that few people are acquainted with the meaning of what are called their Christian names.

The names of families have been frequently illustrated in your Magazine, particularly in vol. XLII. by the learned Dr. Pegge, under the signature of "T. Row," and more recently in vol. xc. p. ii.

We learn in Chambers's "Encyclopedia" (and the information is copied in that of Dr. Rees), that

"Camden takes it for granted, that names, in all nations and languages are significative, and not simple sounds, for mere distinction. This is the case not only among the Jews, Greeks, Latins, &c. but even the Turks, among whom Abdalla signifies God's servant; Soliman, peaceable; Mahomet, glorified, &c. And the savages of Hispaniola and throughout America, who in their languages name their children Glistening Light, Sun Bright, Fine Gold, &c.; and they of Congo by the names of precious stones, flowers, &c.

"To suppose names given without any meaning, however by the alteration of languages their signification may be lost, Camden thinks, is to reproach our Ancestors, and that contrary to the sense of all ancient writers."

Since the chief of our Christian names are derived from languages not understood by the generality of people, it shall be my endeavour to present to those who have before overlooked this important knowledge, the meanings of some of the most common of their appellations. Mr. Urban will perhaps excuse the intrusion, and allow me to present his readers with the following, thus alphabetically arranged. I begin with the Ladies, not only out of due politesse, but because they may be supposed to be the least informed on the subject.

Agnes, derived from the Greek, means Chaste.

Anne and *Hannah*, Hebrew, favoured (with any excellence or mercy).

Barbara must be an exception to the rule that names have arisen from the good wishes of parents; if derived from the Latin, it is a name not very much to be coveted. In the Dictionary we find its meaning, unpolished, foolish, cruel, savage; it may, however, as *Peregrine*, have been given to a stranger.

Blanch, French, fair.

Catherine, Greek, purified, pure.

Caroline and *Charlotte* appear to be the feminine of Charles.

Clara, Latin, almost explains itself in its English sense; it may be understood as signifying fair, noble, illustrious.

Dorothy, Greek, the gift of God.

Elizabeth, Hebrew, God hath sworn.

Esther is a Persian name. *Esther*, the Jewish captive, whose history is related in the Holy Scriptures, was named in her own country Hadassah (*Esther* II. 8), but, as was customary, lost her name with her liberty. *Ster*, says Scaliger, is Persian for a star, as *αστηρ* is Greek.

Helen has been derived from the Greek word *ελεω*, to draw, because the beauty of the famous Helen attracted so many admirers; and from *Hellas*, the ancient name of Greece.

Jane. *Janus* is by Macrobius used as a name of the sun; thus *Jane* or *Jana* may, as *Phoebe*, mean the moon. The different derivations of *Janus* are too uncertain and numerous to particularize.

Isabella is Spanish for a bright bay colour.

Laura, perhaps from the Latin for laurel.

Lucy, from the Latin *prænomen* *Lucea*, from *Luceo*, to shine, synonymous with *Clara*, or from the child being born *primâ luce*, early in the morning. *Luce* is also an old name for a pike or jack, from the Latin *Lucius*, or French *lus*; I mean not to say the Christian name has any connection with this, but the family, bearing that surname, of *Charlecot*, co. Warwick, certainly bore for arms three *Luces* hauriant *Argent*, on a field sprinkled with crosslets, as may be seen in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," of which family was Sir Thomas, supposed to be personified in Shakspeare's "Justice

“Justice Shallow,” since the immortal Bard has introduced much punning about laces.

Louisa is most probably the feminine of *Louis* or *Lewis*.

Lydia is a country of Asia Minor, said to be so called from *Lud* the son of *Shem*; its inhabitants were very effeminate, and it might be therefore considered an appropriate name for a female, or very probably the women of *Lydia* were remarkably beautiful. The name occurs in *Horace*.

Margaret, Greek, a pearl. We find in *Mr. Archdeacon Nares's* “Glossary,” that *Margarite* or *Margaret* was formerly used to signify a pearl in the English language (as in Latin and French); and in *Drummond's* “Poems,” 1656, p. 186, is the following epitaph on one named *Margaret*:

“In shells and gold *pearles* are not kept alone,

A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone,
A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.”

Martha, Syriac. The mistress of a family; such was the character of *Martha*, the sister of *Lazarus*.

Mary is derived from the Hebrew, but it is of doubtful signification; it may mean either the bitterness of them, as *Mary* the sister of *Moses* was so named during the bitter Egyptian captivity, or a drop of the sea, or even be synonymous with *Martha*.

Phæbe was the Greek name for the moon, the sister of *Phæbus* the sun, supposed to mean the light of life.

Let no parents name their daughter *Priscilla*, if it be derived from the Latin, unless they mean to call her a little old woman.

Rebecca, Hebrew, Fat. *Belzoni* relates in his *Travels* how great a beauty plumpness is still considered in the East.

Rose, the flower of *Sharon*.

Sarah, Hebrew, a princess. *Sarah*, the wife of *Abraham*, was called *Sarai*, till her name was changed by the express command of the Almighty. “And God said unto *Abraham*, as for *Sarai* thy wife, thou shalt not call her name *Sarai*, but *Sarah* shall her name be.” *Gen. xvii. 15.* *Sarai* means my princess; *Sarah*, the princess not of one family, but of many nations, as we read in the next verse: “She shall be the mother of nations.”

Sophia, Greek, Wisdom.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

Susan, Hebrew, a Lily. *Susiana*, an ancient province of *Persia*, is by some supposed to have been so called from its being a country abounding in lilies; the Persian name of that flower assimilates to the Hebrew.

The Ladies having extended so far, the Gentlemen must be deferred till my next. NEPOS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

I FEEL much astonished when I look around me, and consider the very different and curious names of individuals.

The mixture of Saxons, Danes, Gauls, Normans, Jews, and other foreigners with us, at various periods of our History, has caused the difference; but the good and bad qualities of persons, or their peculiarities, have caused the singularity of them; and many, either by ignorance, caprice, affectation, or some other means, have been corrupted, and often thereby their original signification has been hidden and concealed.

My present object is, as far as lies in my humble power, to show some examples of this:—for instance, few are, I am persuaded, acquainted how the name of the Northumberland family has been corrupted; for it was first *Pierceye*, then *Piercey*, and now *Percy*; and by this alteration its original meaning is hidden from many. So the name *Alwine*, which is as much as to say beloved by all, has been changed into *Allen*; *Bearnhart* into *Barnard*, *Everhart* into *Everard*, *Garhart* into *Garard*, *Broadbrook* into *Braybrook*, *de Newton* into *Newton*, *Hartman* into *Harman*, *Herbert* into *Herbert*, *Hueghe* into *Hugh*, which signifies joy in the Saxon tongue, *Humfrid* into *Humfrey*, *Lambhart* into *Lambert* and *Lambard*, *Leofhold* into *Leopold*, *Leonhart* into *Leonard* and *Lenard*, *Manhart* into *Manard* and *Mainard*, *Osmund*, signifying in the Teutonic language, the mouth of the house, into *Osmond*, *Radulphe* into *Raphe* or *Ralph*, *Reinmund*, which being interpreted, is pure mouth, into *Raymond* and *Reymund*, *Reynhart* (denoting a pure and clean heart) into *Reynard*, thereby implying quite a different sense from its original. So *Rugard* or *Rougar* is now written *Roger*, and meaneth keeper of quietness, and may be well the name of a watchman. Many others

others might be adduced to show the change that the revolution of ages has caused in the names of persons; but it is deemed these are sufficient; and certainly it reflects honour on any family, whether in a high or low station of life, if it can trace its name, through its various corruptions, so as to prove, that it was originally given for some deed of valour, probity, or magnanimity. Therefore no person can couple the names of Longshanks, Hogsflesh, Smallbones, and such like, with such names as Alwine, Leonhart, and Reinmund, or their corruptions, without first considering the superior originality of those families whose names are such as the latter, over those whose names are such as the former.

Yours, &c.

BETH.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

NEWCOURT, in his "Repertorium," quoting from Stow, expresses, under the head of "Christ Church Vicarage," as follows: "This Church then [at the Dissolution] was by K. Hen. VIII. in the 38th of his reign, bestowed on the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, to make a parish church thereof, in the place of the two churches of St. Ewen in Newgate Market, near the North corner of Eldeness [now Warwick] Lane, and *St. Nicholas in the Shambles, situate on the North side of Newgate Street, where there is now a Court*; which were thereupon both demolished, and the respective parishes thereto belonging, with so much of Sepulchre's parish as then lay within Newgate, laid to this new erected parish church, which was then ordered to be called by the name of Christ Church, founded by King Henry VIII." I have reason to believe that the said parish of St. Nicholas ad Macellum (or the Shambles) was at one period an appendage to the parish of St. Olave in Hart Street: but this connexion must have been at a remote period; and Newcourt, whose work was published in 1708, does not notice the circumstance. The characters MAC, with or without a flourish over them, will readily be admitted as an abbreviation of "Macellum;" and as the said flourish frequently supplies the place of the letter N, this explanation will perhaps account for the expression "St. Nicholas ad Manc," made use of in your Magazine for November last,

p. 386, by "an old Correspondent," who makes inquiry on this subject.

An intelligent friend of mine, more conversant than perhaps any other person with the affairs of the parish of St. Olave in Hart Street, has directed his attention to the said inquiry; and if successful in discovering any new matter, he will, I doubt not, communicate the result, through the medium of your pages. J. B. G.

ON MERMAIDS.

MR. URBAN, London, Jan. 15.

BEG to trouble you with a few observations on Mr. Murray's paper, p. 548, of your last Number respecting the *Mermaid*, taken from the Hereford Journal.

Mr. Murray begins by telling us, that "on his arrival in London, he hastened to see the Mermaid," but "his mind had been made up on the subject."

That such an impartial investigator of natural history should dispossess himself, by ocular inspection, of an opinion thus previously riveted in his mind, is not at all probable; for, as Pope observes,

"Convince a man against his will,
He'll hold the same opinion still."

In proof of the weight of prejudice under which Mr. Murray laboured, he proceeds with his narrative, by styling the animal a "compound organic form," before he has furnished us with the least argumentative deduction of the fact, and unhesitatingly asserts that the upper part is that of the "long armed baboon." Indeed, he says he considers it the "*Discordia rerum non bene junctarum*," because the fish part should have been quadruple the size it is, for such a superstructure."

What kind of "nondescript" we should then have had to investigate, I submit to the candid consideration of those persons who have inspected it; but I may be permitted to observe that the upper part, down to the termination of the chest, is in exact proportion with the same parts in the human subject; and then the fish portion only very gradually tapers smaller in that regular and distinct order, which we have been taught to believe, and which reason and science tell us must necessarily occur when we reflect that there are no abdominal ribs, no pelvic bones, no lower extremities to preserve

preserve a continuative distention of the body.

Had Mr. Murray contented himself in stating his own objections, without questioning the opinions of such men as Dr. Phillips, Dr. Rees Price, and Sir Everard Home, his observations would have been entitled to as much attention as their pertinacity demanded; but I conceive he has gone a little too far in questioning the judgment of these accurate observers, without opposing to them more satisfactory arguments than his paper contains. Indeed, in the conclusion of his Letter, he acknowledges his doubts, by suggesting the propriety of a reference to other highly respectable professional gentlemen, "to ascertain definitively whether this Mermaid is what it purports to be, a maid of the ocean."

For my part, I conceive this "*hastened*" inspection of Mr. Murray's, taken under circumstances of strong prejudice, and at a time too when the animal was "*encased in glass*," entitled to little consideration, in comparison with the many deliberate, minute, and impartial examinations which have been taken of it, *out of the glass*: amongst them were those by the gentlemen whose names he has quoted.

I will, moreover, venture to assert without the fear of contradiction, that if Mr. Murray really did "*perceive two or three of the stitches by which it had been sewed together*," as he says "*he is mistaken if he did not*;" he has seen that which no man in the kingdom besides himself has been able to discover.

I have myself repeatedly and most minutely inspected this animal in my hands, in a chosen light, with no other bias on my mind than a wish to investigate the truth, and I am compelled to avow, that neither with the naked eye, or with the aid of the most powerful glasses that myself and others in my company could procure for the purpose, were we able to discover any of those artificial conjunctions which many have been induced to suppose, and I am most firmly persuaded that the whole objections with which the public journals have teemed, have originated in motives of prejudice.

Does such an animal exist? is the fact sought after by the naturalist and the curious? If it does, there can be no question of that in dispute being one of the tribe.

Dispossessing ourselves of the su-

perstitious notions and belief of the fabulous stories which we have read of this race, still, before we can discredit their existence, we must not only presume to set a boundary to the works of the great Creator of the universe, but also question the veracity, nay, even insult the ashes of some of those great Navigators who have immortalized their names by the services they rendered to the world; amongst whom I may mention Columbus, Hudson, &c. whose accuracy in detailing the objects they discovered, has never been questioned.

That a regular gradation of animals from the sublime master-piece of the Creator—man, down to the brute creation, exists on land, cannot be disputed. Why, then, should we doubt the preservation of the same order in the ocean? particularly when it is known that duplicates of most other land-animals exist in the sea. E. L.

With respect to the difference of opinion existing betwixt Mr. Murray and our intelligent Correspondent, we can only exclaim,

"Non nostrum, tales componere lites."

As the subject of Mermaids has recently acquired a more than usual degree of interest, we propose to introduce a few inquiries respecting their early history; previously referring the reader to the following accounts recorded in our pages—vol. xix. 428; vol. xxv. 504; vol. xxix. 560; xxxii. 254; xlv. 216; lxxii. 829, 1016, 1190.

The probable origin of the various stories about Mermaids, has been noticed by our learned Correspondent S. R. M. in our last vol. p. 516. One of the earliest records we meet with respecting the existence of these marine wonders, is the following passage, cited in French, in Lary's *Histoire d'Angleterre*, tom. i. p. 403:

"In the sixth year of King John's reign, at Oseford in Suffolke, a fishe was taken by fishers in theyr nettes, as they were at sea, resembling in shape a wild or savage man, whom they presented unto Sir Bartholomue de Glanville, knt. that had then the keeping of the Castell of Oseford in Suffolke. Naked he was, and in all his limmes and members resembling the right proportion of a man. Hee had heares also in the vsual partes of his bodie, albeit that on the crowne of his head hee was balde: his beard was side and rugged, and his breast very hearie. The Knight caused him to be kept certayne days

days and nightes from the sea; meat set afore him he greedily devoured: and eate fisho both rawe and sodde. Those that were rawe hee pressed in his hande tyll he had thrust out all the moysture, and so then hee did eate them. Hee woulde not or coulde not utter any speeche, although to trye him they hung him uppe by the heeles, and miserably tormented him. He woulde gette him to his couche at the setting of the sunne, and ryse again when it rose. One day they brought him to the haven, and suffered him to go into the sea; but, to be sure hee shoulde not escape from them, they sette three ranks of mightie strong nettes before him, so as to catch him agayne at their pleasure (as they imagined), but hee straye wayes dyying downe to the bottom of the water, gotte past all the nettes, and coming vppe, showed himself to them agayne, that stood wayting for him, and dowing dyuers times vnder water, and coming vppe agayne, hee beheld them on the shore that stood still looking at him, who seemed as it were to mocke them for that he deceived them, and gotte past their nettes. At length, after hee had thus played him a great while in the water, and that there was no more hope of his returne, he came to them agayne of his owne accorde, swimming through the water, and remayned with them two months after. But finallie, when hee was thus negligently looked to, and now seemed not to be regarded, he fledde secretlye to the sea, and was never after scene nor hearde of."

Parival, in his *Délices de la Hollande*, relates, that in the year 1430, a tempest having previously occasioned the sea to break down the dikes, and flow into the meadows, some girls of the town of Edam in West Friesland, going to milk their cows, found a Mermaid which was embarrassed in the mud. They took the animal into their boat, and carried it to Edam, where they dressed it in woman's apparel, and taught it to spin. It fed like one of them, but did not speak. After some time, it was taken to Haerlem, where it lived some years, but always betrayed an inclination for the water. It acquired some knowledge of the existence of God, and made devout reverences whenever it passed a crucifix.

A Mermaid is said to have been caught in the Baltic, in the year 1531, and sent as a present to Sigismund, King of Poland, with whom it lived three days, and was seen by all the Court. A very young one is related by Damian Goes to have been taken near Rocca de Cintra.

In the year 1560, near the island of Manaar, on the Western coast of Ceylon, some fishermen brought up, at one draught of a net, seven Mermen, and seven Mermaids, of which several Jesuits, some of whose names are preserved, were witnesses. Dinas Bosquey, physician to the Viceroy of Goa, dissected one or more of the bodies, and found all the parts, external and internal, conformable to those of the human species. The foregoing is extracted from the *Hist. de la Compagnie de Jesus*, p. II. t. iv. no. 276.

There is extant an account of a Mermaid seen near the great rock, called the Diamond, on the coast of Martinico. The persons who said they saw it, gave a precise description before a notary. Among other things, they affirmed they saw it wipe its hands over its face, and even heard it blow its nose.

The following account is extracted from a book of Voyages, by a Captain Richard Whitbourne:

"Now also I will not omit to relate something of a strange creature which I first saw here in the year 1610. In the morning early, as I was standing by the river side in the harbour of St. John's, in Newfoundland, a surprising creature came very swiftly swimming towards me, looking cheerfully in my face; it was like a woman by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears, neck, and forehead; it seemed to be as beautiful, and in those parts as well proportioned. Round the head it had many blue streaks resembling hair, but certainly it was not hair. Yet I beheld it long, and another of my company also yet living, that was near me. At its approach I stepped back, for it was come within the length of a long pike of me, supposing it would have sprung on land to me; for I had seen huge whales, and other great fish, spring a great height above water, and so might this strange creature do to me, if I had stood still where I was: by its actions I verily believe it had such a purpose; but when it saw that I went from it, it did thereupon dive a little under water, and swam towards the place where a little before I had landed, often looking back towards me, whereby I beheld the shoulders and back down to the middle, to be as square, white, and smooth, as the back of a man, and from the middle to the hinder part it was pointing, in proportion something like a broad-hooked arrow. How it was in the fore part, from the neck and shoulders downwards, I could not well discern. It came shortly after to a boat in the same harbour (wherein was my servant, Wm. Hawkrige, since Captain of a ship to the

the East Indies). This creature put both its hands upon the side of the boat, and did strive much to come into him and divers others then in the same boat; whereat they were afraid, and one of them struck it a full blow on the head, whereby it fell off from them; but afterwards it came to two other boats in the same harbour: as they lay near the shore, the men in them for fear fled to land. This, I suppose, was a Mer-man, or Mermaid. As there are others that have written of these creatures, I have presumed to relate what I have seen, which is most certainly true."

A Mermaid, shewn at Exeter in 1737, is noticed in our last vol. p. 516.

Our Magazine for September 1749, contains a statement, that "at Nykoping, in Jutland, was lately caught a Mermaid, which, from the waist upward, had a human form, but the rest was like a fish, with a tail *turning up behind*; the fingers were joined together by a membrane; it struggled, and beat itself to death in the net. Pontoppidan, in his Natural History of Norway, has some account of Mermaids.

In our Magazine for Dec. 1759, is an Engraving of a Syren or Mermaid, said to have been shewn at the fair of St. Germain's the year before, where the drawing was made by the Sieur Gautier, who described it as being about two feet long, alive and very active, sporting about in the vessel of water in which it was kept, with great seeming delight and agility. It was fed with bread and small fishes; it looked earnestly at the spectators, but it was evidently the attention of mere instinct. Its position, when it was at rest, was always erect. It was a female, and the features were hideously ugly. The skin was harsh, the ears very large, and the back parts and tail were covered with scales. At the time of this exhibition, two other animals of the same kind were said to have been shown about four years before, but they were dead and dried.

The *Mercure de France*, for April 1762, relates, that in the month of June 1761, two girls of the island of Noirmontier, seeking shells in the crevices of the rocks, discovered, in a kind of natural grotto, an animal of a human form, leaning on its hands. One of the girls, having a long knife, stuck it into the animal, which, upon being wounded, groaned like a human person. The two girls cut off its hands, which had fingers and nails quite

formed, with webs between the fingers. The surgeon of the island, who went to see it, says it was as big as the largest man; that its skin was white, resembling that of a drowned person; that it had the breasts of a full-chested woman; a flat nose; a large mouth; the chin adorned with a kind of beard, *formed of fine shells*; and over the whole body, tufts of similar white shells. It had the tail of a fish, and at the extremity of it a kind of feet.

"As I am no naturalist (says the anonymous transcriber of the above), I neither pretend to affirm or deny the truth of these things; but this much I can aver for certain, that about fifteen years ago, I myself saw what was called a Sea Monster abroad, the upper parts of which, quite down to the navel, resembled those of a child, except that the fingers of both hands were webbed, and the hair of the head rather coarser and more weedy, than that of an infant. Beneath the navel it terminated into a fish. The account given of it was, that it was taken on the coast of Manilla, in New Spain, where it was discovered sporting in the water, in company with its dam. The mariners who caught it preserved it alive in sea-water for a few days, but still pining after the dam, it soon expired. When I saw it, it was in a glass vase, filled with spirits, about two feet long, and had all the appearance of being no imposture. I have been further told, as a proof of its reality, that it was examined by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who, on opening the body, found part of the entrails still remaining in it, which those who had been employed to embowel it before, had left, it seems, behind."

In 1775, a Mermaid, said to have been taken in Aug. 1774, in the Gulph of Stanchio, in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, by a merchantman trading to Natalia, was exhibited in London. It is described, but badly figured, in our vol. xlv. p. 216. The same Mermaid was also exhibited in London in 1784 and 1796, and the date of its being taken in the Gulf of Stanchio was then brought down to a later period. It is also better represented in vol. iv. of the "General Chronicle" for March 1812; and a model of it, executed in 1796, is said to exist, in the possession of an eminent sculptor. The second representation and the model are minutely described in the "General Chronicle."

We are now arrived in chronological order at those accounts of Mermaids which are of more recent date.

date. The following cannot fail of fixing attention, from the various points in which it agrees with the description of the animal said to have been taken in the Gulf of Stanchio. We copy it from a London newspaper:

"A letter from Douglas, in the Isle of Man, contains a curious account of two Merchildren lately discovered by three respectable tradesmen of that town, during an excursion on the Calf of Man, in quest of sea fowl. Attracted by a sound somewhat resembling the cries of a young kitten, they found, on searching amongst the rocks, two small marine animals, exactly resembling in their form that species of creature, so often described and known by the name of the Merman. One of them was dead and much lacerated by the violence with which it had been driven on shore, during a violent gale of wind on the preceding night; the other was, however, conveyed to Douglas, where it still remains, and seems likely to do well. It is 1 ft. 11½ inc. in length, from the crown of its head to the extremity of its tail; 5 inc. across the shoulders; its skin is of a very pale brown colour, and the scales on its tail are tinged with violet; the hair (if it may be so called) on its head is of a light green cast; it is attached to the crown of the head, only hanging loose about the face, about four inches in length, gelatinous to the touch, and somewhat resembling the green sea weed, commonly growing on rocks; its mouth is small, and has no appearance of teeth. It delights much in swimming about in a large tub of seawater, and feeds chiefly on muscles and other shell fish, which it devours with great avidity; it also now and then swallows small portions of milk and water when given to it in a quill."

But though this narrative from the Isle of Man is not a little extraordinary, it is from the coasts of Scotland that we have been furnished with the most circumstantial and determined histories of Mermaids. In a letter from Elizabeth Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, Minister of Reay, dated Reay Manse, May 25, 1809, to Mrs. Innes Dowager, of Sandside, it is stated, that walking with her cousin, Miss C. Mackenzie, on the 12th of January, about noon, the sea high, Miss Mackay saw a Mermaid, the face of which seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose small, the former of a light grey colour, the mouth large, and from the shape of the jaw-bone, which seemed straight, the face looked short; the forehead,

nose, and chin were white, the whole side face of a bright pink colour, the head exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it; the waves generally threw it over the face, and it seemed to feel the annoyance; and as the waves retreated it threw it back, and rubbed its throat, as to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white, the arms long and slender, as were the hands and fingers, the latter not webbed. One arm was frequently extended over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. The Sun was shining clearly at the time; it was distant a few yards only,—three other people were also present on the beach,—had before frequently combated the assertion of Mermaids having been seen on that beach.

This account was corroborated by the publication of a letter from Mr. William Munro, schoolmaster of Thurros, dated 9th June, 1809, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some years before:

"About twelve years ago (says Mr. Munro) I was parochial schoolmaster at Reay, and walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer, near Sandside Head, saw a figure resembling an unclothed female, sitting on a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed round its shoulders, and was of a light brown colour. The figure was so like a woman, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I should have regarded it as really a human form. The head was covered with hair, shaded on the crown, the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, the teeth I could not discover, as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen, the arms and fingers, of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear webbed. It remained on the rock three or four minutes, and then dropping into the sea, which was on a level with its abdomen, it did not reappear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance, on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the Sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element, it seemed to have observed me. I had

had before hand it frequently reported, by several persons of veracity, that they had seen such a phenomenon, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth, that it was only from seeing the phenomenon, that I was perfectly convinced of its existence."

The length to which this simple transcription of the histories on record has extended this paper, induces us to conclude with the following extraordinary depositions of Catharine Loynachan and John M'Isaac, as to the appearance of a Mermaid on the coast of Kintyre, in Scotland, in the month of October 1811.

"In the presence of Duncan Campbell, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of the District of Kintyre, appeared Catherine Loynachan, daughter of Lachlan Loynachan, herd, in Ballinatumie, aged eighty-one and a half years, who being examined and interrogated, declares, that on the afternoon of a Sunday, about three weeks ago, she was herding cattle for her father at the sea-side, on the said farm, and had a brother with her younger than herself: that as she was turning the cattle towards home, and being at the time very close to the sea-side, she observed some creature sliding upon his belly, off one of the rocks very near her, into the sea; that she observed this creature had a head covered with long hair, of a darkish colour, the shoulders and back white, with the rest of the body tapering like a fish, and, as she thought, of a darkish brown colour: that after sliding from the rock, it disappeared under water, but immediately thereafter it came above water again, about six yards further out, and turned about, with the face of it towards the shore, where the declarant was standing; and having laid one hand, which was like a boy's, upon another rock that was near the first rock, it came nearer to the shore than it was; that, at this time the declarant saw the face of it distinctly, which had all the appearance of the face of a child, and as white, and at this time the animal was constantly rubbing or washing its breast with one hand, the fingers being close together. Declares, that, after this animal continued to look toward the declarant for about half a minute, it swam about and disappeared, but in a very short time thereafter she saw the head and face of the animal appearing above water again, and swimming away south, towards the farm of Corphine, but soon after disappeared, and the declarant saw it no more. Declares, that, from the appearance of this animal above water, when swimming south, she thought it was a boy that had fallen out of a vessel that was passing by, and was

swimming to shore for his life, upon which she went in a hurry, and told her mother what she had seen at the shore, as aforesaid; the whole of which she declares to be the truth, and that she cannot write."—D. CAMPBELL, Sheriff Substitute.

"A young man, named John M'Isaac, of Corphine, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath on examination, at Campbell-town, before the Sheriff Substitute of Kintyre, that he saw on the afternoon of the 10th of October, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal, of the particulars of which he gives a long and curious detail, answering, in general, to the description commonly given of the supposed amphibious animal, called a Mermaid. He states, that the upper half of it was white, and of the shape of a human body; the other half, towards the tail, of a brindled or reddish grey colour, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of a greenish red shining colour; but the head was covered with long hair; sometimes it would put back the hair on both sides of its head; it would also spread its tail like a fan, and while so extended, the tail continued in tremulous motion, and when drawn together again, it remained motionless, and appeared to the deponent to be about 12 or 14 inches broad; that the hair was long, and light brown; that the animal was between four and five feet long; that it had a head, hair, arms, and body, down to the middle, like a human being; that its arms were short in proportion to the body, which appeared to be about the thickness of that of a young lad, and tapering gradually to the point of the tail: that when stroking its head, as above-mentioned, the fingers were kept close together, so that he cannot say whether they were webbed or not: that he saw it for near two hours, the rock on which it lay being dry; that after the sea had so far retired, as to leave the rock dry to the height of five feet above the water, it tumbled clumsily into the sea; a minute after he observed the animal above water, and then he saw every feature of his face, having all the appearance of a human being, with very hollow eyes. The cheeks were of the same colour with the rest of the face; the neck seemed short; and it was constantly stroking and washing its breast, which was half immersed in the water. He therefore cannot say whether its bosom was formed like a woman's or not. He saw no other fins or feet upon it but as described.—It continued above water for a few minutes, and then disappeared. He was informed that some boys in a neighbouring farm saw a similar creature in the sea, close to the shore, on the same day. The Minister of Campbell-town, and the Chamberlain of Mull, attended his examination, and declare they know no reason why his veracity should be questioned."

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,

by Dr. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from vol. XCII. ii. p. 597.)

IN the first Punic war, a Roman commander (Marcus Claudius) having concluded a dishonorable peace with the Corsicans, the Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and offered to surrender the general to the enemy. But the latter having rejected the offer, the Senate cast him into prison, and there caused him to be put to death.—*Lib. 6, 3, 3.*

During the war between the Italian confederates and the Romans, an individual of the latter nation cut off the fingers of his left hand, with a view to obtain an exemption from serving in the army. But, though he thus escaped the dangers of the field, he did not escape punishment: for, by a decree of the Senate, his property was confiscated, and himself condemned to perpetual imprisonment in irons.—*Lib. 6, 3, 3.*

In the year of Rome 268, the board of Tribunes (with the exception of a single member) formed a conspiracy to prevent the election of new magistrates in the room of those who were soon to go out of office, in order that the unsettled and defenceless state of the commonwealth might afford them an opportunity to seize the reins of government, and possess themselves of absolute power. But the dissentient member (Publius Mucius) defeated the nefarious scheme, and caused all his colleagues to be burned alive.—*Lib. 6, 3, 2.*

In consequence of the frequent robberies and murders committed in Sicily by the numerous fugitive slaves, it was found necessary to issue an order (which was uniformly enforced by the Roman governors of that province) that no slave should possess any offensive weapon. During the existence of that prohibition, a wild boar of uncommon size happened to be killed, and carried, as a present, to the governor, Lucius Domitius, who, after having expressed his admiration of such a noble prey, inquired, *who* had killed the creature. On learning that it was a slave, he ordered him to be sent for—asked him *how* he had destroyed such an animal—and, receiving for answer, that it was with a hunting-spear, he immedi-

ately ordered him to be crucified.—*Lib. 6, 3, 5.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

YOUR Correspondent, vol. XCII. ii. p. 325, undertakes rather a work of supererogation in advocating the antiquity of the Wellesley family. The "Irish," who asserted that Mr. Colley was an obscure man, must have done so out of malice or envy. The antiquity of the Colley or Cowley family is beyond dispute; they possessed large property in Rutland, as existing monuments clearly evince. Sir Henry Colley, Knt. temp. Queen Elizabeth, to whom your correspondent alludes, was son and heir of Walter Cowley, Solicitor-general of Ireland to Henry VIII. and nephew of Robert Cowley, Master of the Rolls in the same reign. Your correspondent is however mistaken, in supposing that Richard Colley succeeded to the estates of his elder brother, Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery; who, by his wife the Lady Mary Hamilton, left a daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth Colley, who carried the Colley estate to her husband, Arthur Pomeroy, Viscount Harbington.

Yours, &c.

G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 27.

SOME of your Correspondents have touched upon the multiplication of the Order of *Baronets*. The following is, I believe, a tolerably accurate calculation and analysis of those created between June 1796, and November 1822.

Country Gentlemen, 74—Army, 44—Navy, 42—Office, 25—Physic, 14—Law, 12—Literature, 2—Commerce, 43—East Indians, 25—Irish, 35—Scotch, 13; total, 329.

I cannot exactly state the number of this order extinct in this period; but it is at least *one hundred*. When the Union with Ireland is recollected; when the vast increase of the national wealth and population is considered; when the late unparalleled war is taken into view, which added 86 to this honour, in right of the services of the Army and Navy, the augmentation may be satisfactorily and justly accounted for. The highest and best descended families and names of country gentlemen have been proud to receive the honour during this period.

Yours, &c.

N. S.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Loves of the Angels: a Poem.* By Thomas Moore. 8vo. pp. 148. Longman.

2. *Heaven and Earth, a Mystery.* By Lord Byron. Hest.

THE singular circumstance of two of the most brilliant poetical luminaries of the day, whose style and sentiments are strongly contrasted, being engaged on the same subject, induces us to class these two productions, issued at the same time, under one general Review. It appears that Mr. Moore's Poem, originally different in form, and more limited in extent, was intended as an episode for a work on which he has been engaged at intervals during the last two years; but understanding that Lord Byron had chosen a similar subject for a drama, in the second Number of the *Liberal*, he determined on publishing his sketch immediately, lest the Publick might suppose, if he followed such a Road, that he was a mere Copyist. The subject of both is the love felt by the angels for the daughters of men, as described in the sixth chapter of Genesis. The passage is generally supposed to have been erroneously translated in the Septuagint.—The public opinion has been considerably excited by the circumstance of these two poets, so different in all the characteristics of thought and expression, entering on similar subjects. All were anxious to see how they would treat the same topics. But we think it scarcely possible for two writers, adopting the same materials, to produce more different results. Mr. Moore's language is soft and impassioned, and his metre is always regular, easy, and harmonious, — though sometimes it certainly betrays too much art, and cloy's by its uniformity. Lord Byron occasionally astonishes by the gigantic scope of his mind, and the sparkling brilliancy of his ideas. He spurns the ordinary rules of art, and launches into the most daring irregularities of metre, suited to the various energies of his towering and intellectual strength. This apparent contempt of all poetical rules frequently exposes him to those aberrations of language, which would not be tolerated in a writer of inferior reputation. The noble Lord, amongst

his excellencies, has many faults. If the present Poem, he is less blasphemous than in the *Vision of Judgment*; but he is, as usual, sullen and moody, quarrelling with all he cannot comprehend, and with dogmatic insolence "into the heaven of heaven presumes" to intrude. Entering into the mysteries of Providence, he feels himself baffled, and becomes malignant, "in wandering mazes lost."

As these two eminent writers will doubtless form the topic of conversation in every society claiming the least pretensions to Literature, we shall at once proceed to our extracts, and present our readers with select passages from each. We will commence with the amorous bard of Erin. Mr. Moore, in his Preface, after some introductory remarks, thus explains the plot.

"In point of fact, the subject is not Scriptural—the notion upon which it is founded (that of the love of Angels for women) having originated in an erroneous translation by the LXX. of that verse in the sixth chapter of Genesis, upon which the sole authority for the fable rests. The foundation of my story, therefore, has as little to do with Holy Writ as have the dreams of the later Platonists, or the reveries of the Jewish divines; and, in appropriating the notion thus to the uses of Poetry, I have done no more than establish it in that region of Fiction, to which the opinions of the most rational Fathers, and of all other Christian Theologians, have long consigned it.

"In addition to the fitness of the subject for Poetry, it struck me also as capable of affording an allegorical medium, through which might be shadowed out (as I have endeavoured to do in the following stories,) the fall of the Soul from its original purity—the loss of light and happiness which it suffers, in the pursuit of this world's perishable pleasures—and the punishments, both from conscience and Divine justice, with which impurity, pride, and presumptuous inquiry into the awful secrets of God, are sure to be visited."

The Poem is divided into three stories, each of which is a distinct love-tale; the heroes and heroines of which are the angels and the fair daughters of Eve. The following are the opening

ing stanzas, which display the "wonted fire" of a masterly genius.

"'Twas when the world was in its prime,

When the fresh stars had just begun

Their race of glory, and young Time

Told his first birth-days by the sun;

When in the light of Nature's dawn

Rejoicing, men and angels met

On the high hill and sunny lawn,—

Ere sorrow came, or sin had drawn

'Twixt man and heaven her curtain yet!

"When earth lay nearer to the skies

Than in these days of crime and woe,

And mortals saw without surprise,

In the mid-air, angelic eyes

Gazing upon this world below.

Alas, that passion should profane,

Ev'n then, that morning of the earth!

That, sadder still, the fatal stain

Should fall on hearts of heavenly birth—

And oh, that stain so dark should fall

From Woman's love, most sad of all!

"One evening, in that time of bloom,

On the hill's side, where hung the ray

Of sunset, sleeping in perfume,

Three noble youths conversing lay;

And, as they look'd, from time to time,

To the far sky, where Daylight furl'd

His radiant wing, their brows sublime

Bespoke them of that distant world—

Creatures of light, such as still play,

Like motes in sunshine, round the Lord,

And through their infinite array

Transmit each moment, night and day,

The echo of His luminous word!

"Of Heaven they spoke, and, still more oft,

Of the bright eyes that charm'd them

thence:

Till, yielding gradual to the soft

And balmy evening's influence—

The silent breathing of the flowers—

The melting light that beam'd above,

As on their first, fond, erring hours,

Each told the story of his love,

The history of that hour unblest,

When, like a bird, from its high nest

Won down by fascinating eyes,

For Woman's smile he lost the skies.

"The First who spoke was one, with look

The least celestial of the three."

Such are the introductory stanzas.

The first angel relates his having seen

one of the fairest of the daughters of

earth bathing in a limpid stream. A

violent passion is the result, thus

warmly characterized.

"Throughout creation I but knew

Two separate worlds—the *one*, that small,

Beloved, and consecrated spot

Where *LEA* was—the other, all

The dull, wide waste, where she was *not*!"

The seductive charms of the object

of his love are described in the most glowing and impassionate numbers. Their loves are mutual: she wishes to learn the mysteries of creation: he imparts the mystical words, which are no sooner uttered, but they "plume her wings for heaven," and she ascends in radiant glory to a bright star, abandoning her weak lover to the miseries of eternal banishment from celestial bliss—the spell having in him lost its wonted power.

The denouement of the second story is awful in its effects. The ideas are doubtless borrowed from the ridiculous fable of Semele being consumed in her embraces with Jupiter. *Rubi*, the second angel, is deeply enamoured of *Lilis*, who feels a fervent desire to embrace her lover in his deified state. Ovid makes Jupiter previously aware of the terrible result of Semele's imprudent request: but the Angel of Mr. Moore, who is represented as "*the spirit of knowledge*!" seems quite ignorant of the dreadful consequences. He seems not to possess the wisdom of the Celestials. Petrified with horror, after the fatal embrace, he exclaims with astonishment:

"Scarce had I touch'd her shrinking frame,
When—oh most horrible!—I felt

That every spark of that pure flame—

Pure, while among the stars I dwelt—

Was now by my transgression turn'd

Into gross, earthly fire, which burn'd,

Burn'd all it touch'd, as fast as eye

Could follow the fierce, ravening flashes,

Till there—oh God, I still ask why

Such doom was hers?—I saw her lie

Black'ning within my arms to ashes!

Those cheeks, a glory but to see—

Those lips, whose touch was what the first

Fresh cup of immortality

Is to a new-made angel's thirst!

Those arms, within whose gentle round,

My heart's horizon, the whole bound

Of its hope, prospect, heaven was found!

Which, ev'n in this dread moment, fond

As when they first were round me cast,

Loos'd not in death the fatal bond,

But, burning, held me to the last—

That hair, from under whose dark veil,

The snowy neck, like a white sail

At moonlight seen 'twixt wave and wave,

Shone out by gleams—that hair, to save

But one of whose long, glossy wreaths,

I could have died ten thousand deaths!—

All, all, that seem'd, one minute since,

So full of Love's own redolence,

Now, parch'd and black, before me lay,

Withering in agony away;

And

And mine, oh misery ! mine the name,
From which this desolation came—
And I the fiend, whose foul caress
Had blasted all that loveliness !”

The loves of the third angel are more auspicious. He is represented as one of those angels who fell from “loving much to loving wrong.”

We cannot resist the temptation of extracting the following soft and beautiful little piece. It is the song of *Nama*, calling *Zaraph*, the angel, to their accustomed supplication.

“Come pray with me, my seraph love,
My angel-lord, come pray with me;
In vain to night my lip hath strove
To send one holy prayer above—
The knee may bend, the lip may move,
But pray I cannot, without thee !

“I’ve fed the altar in my bower
With droppings from the incense tree ;
I’ve shelter’d it from wind and shower,
But dim it burns the livelong hour,
As if, like me, it had no power
Of life or lustre without thee !

A boat at midnight sent alone
To drift upon the moonless sea,
A lute, whose leading chord is gone,
A wounded bird, that hath but one
Imperfect wing to soar upon,
Are like what I am, without thee !”

“Then ne’er, my spirit love, divide,
In life or death, thyself from me ;
But when again, in sunny pride,
Thou walk’st through Eden, let me glide,
A prostrate shadow, by thy side—
Oh happier thus than without thee !”

The connection between Love, Devotion and Music, is thus gracefully alluded to :

“Oh Love, Religion, Music—all
That’s left of Eden upon earth—
The only blessings, since the fall
Of our weak souls, that still recall
A trace of their high, glorious birth—
How kindred are the dreams you bring !
How Love, though unto earth so prone,
Delights to take Religion’s wing,
When time or grief hath stain’d his own !
How near to Love’s beguiling brink,
Too oft, entranc’d Religion lies !
While Music, Music is the link
They both still hold by to the skies,
The language of their native sphere,
Which they had else forgotten here.”

We have revelled so long in the delightful and flowery fields of Moore’s exuberant Muse, that our readers will begin to suspect we have altogether forgot the Pegasus of our noble Bard. Indeed we must ingeniously confess that, after meandering through the verdant lawns and fra-

grant meads of the former, we feel less ardour in travelling over the towering mountains and precipitous crags of the latter.

Lord Byron’s Poem of “Heaven and Earth” is the opening piece of the second Number of the *Liberal*, published on the 1st of Jan. ; and from its mitigated immorality, when compared with former productions, we have no doubt, but the public censure has produced a desirable effect. This “Mystery,” as it is denominated, like “Cain,” assumes the form of a drama. It is a love-story, into which the author has introduced all the horrors of the Deluge. The time selected is immediately preceding that awful event, and the Poem ends with the Deluge itself, in which the author powerfully portrays the destruction of all but the Ark, which floats on the vast and interminable extent of the watery waste. The chief interest arises from the loves of the angels *Samiaza* and *Asazel*, for two of the lovely descendants of Cain. One of the most appalling pictures of the Deluge is conveyed in the exultations of the Evil Spirits who issue from the caverns of Caucasus, and are on the eve of winging their flight from the earth doomed to destruction. These are the scenes in which the horror-dealing imagination of Lord Byron revels with the most powerful effect ; where he depicts the excess of human misery, and “grins horribly the ghastly smile.” The reader will observe, by the following extract, the usual style of the poem. The bold irregularity of the metre sets criticism at defiance.

“*Spirits*. Rejoice !
The abhorred race
Which could not keep in Eden their high place,
But listen’d to the voice
Of knowledge without power,
Are nigh the hour
Of death !
Not slow, nor single, not by sword, nor
sorrow, [sapping motion,
Nor years, nor heart-break, nor Time’s
Shall they drop off. Behold their last
To-morrow !
Earth shall be ocean !
And no breath,
Save of the winds, be on the unbounded
wave ! [spot :
Angels shall tire their wings, but find no
Not even a rock from out a liquid grave
Shall lift its point to save,
Or show the place where strong Despair
hath died,

After

After long looking o'er the ocean wide
For the expected ebb which cometh not :
All shall be void,
Destroyed !

Another element shall be the lord
Of life, and the abhorr'd
Children of dust be quenched ; and of each
hue
Of earth nought left but the unbroken blue ;
And of the variegated mountain
Shall nought remain
Unchanged, or of the level plain ;
Cedar and pine shall lift their tops in
vain :

All merg'd within the universal fountain,
Man, earth, and fire shall die,
And sea and sky

Look vast and lifeless in the eternal eye.

A mother's anguish, horror-stricken
at the idea of the drowning of her in-
nocent child, is expressed in a style of
thrilling pathos.

A Mother (offering her infant to Japhet).

Oh let this child embark !
I brought him forth in woe,
But thought it joy
To see him to my bosom clinging so.
Why was he born ?
What hath he done—
My unweaned son—
To move Jehovah's wrath or scorn ?
What is there in this milk of mine, that
Death [stroy
Should stir all heaven and earth up to de-
My boy,
And roll the waters o'er his placid breath ?
Save him, thou seed of Seth !

We have not attempted to detail the
plot of the noble Bard, or illustrate it
by many extracts ; because we consider
the piece, as a dramatic composition,
a complete failure ; and we certainly
predict that if his Lordship continues
to produce tragedies and mysteries, in
such rapid succession, similar to those
recently issued, he will write down his
reputation much more rapidly than he
acquired it. Perhaps this giant in
Poesy considers his name so firmly
established, that whatever flows from
his pen should be received as poetic
law : if so, it is the duty of legitimate
criticism to expose those licentious
aberrations to which his Lordship, prob-
ably through negligence alone, is fre-

quently liable. We have neither space
nor inclination to enter into a cynical
examination of the poem ; or we could
extract innumerable passages that would
not bear the test of criticism. We
shall, however, close our review with
the following short extracts, desultorily
taken from the first scene, which is a
conversation betwixt *Anah* and *Aho-
libamah*, the two heroines of the piece.
The examples of cacophony, nonsense,
&c. are given in italics. The reader
will perceive that the casura, which is
the soul of metrical harmony, is totally
disregarded.

NONSENSE.

Anah. Yet, Seraph, dear
Oh hear !

For thou hast loved me, and I would not
die

Until I know what I must die in knowing,
That thou forget'st in thine eternity—

Ahol. There is a ray
In me, which, though forbidden yet to
shine,
I feel was lighted at thy God's and thine.

PROSAIC CACOPHONY.

Anah. I should have loved
Azazel not less were he mortal ; yet
I am glad he is not. I cannot outlive him *.

Ahol. Samiasa !
I call thee, I wait thee, and I love thee.

Anah. Eternity is in thine years.

Anah. Whate'er our God decrees,
The God of Seth, as Cain†, I must obey,
And will endeavour patiently to obey.

Such doggerel trash as this is a dis-
grace to the writer, and an insult to
the Public.

O formose Poeta, nimis ne crede la-
bori ;—

Qui isthæc non odit, amet tua carmina,
BYRON.

3. *A Second Series of Curiosities of Li-
terature: consisting of Researches in Li-
terary, Biographical, and Political His-
tory; of Critical and Philosophical In-
quiries; and of Secret History. By I.
D'Israeli. In three vols. 8vo. Murray.*

THIS intelligent and industrious
Collector of Curiosities has given a
rich treat to the Publick. His three

* None but his Lordship could explain the metre of this verse. It should be an iambic pentameter. Let us turn pedants, and try to scan it,

I am gläd hē is nôt. I cännöt outlîve hîm.

The terminating words form an adonic, perhaps in imitation of his friend Southey's Hexameters !

† The God of Seth, as Cain, would have come better under the head of NONSENSE. We should observe that these lines are not from the same scene as the preceding ones.

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Mr. D'Israeli
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LXXXVII. l. 425

published will

entertaining

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preceding Series:

"The form of essay-writing, were it now moulded even by the hand of the Raphael of Essayists, would fail in the attraction of novelty; Morality would now in vain repeat its counsels in a fugitive page, and Manners now offer but little variety, to supply one. The progress of the human mind has been marked by the enlargement of our knowledge; and essay-writing seems to have closed with the century which it charmed and enlightened.

"I have often thought that an occasional recurrence to speculations on human affairs, as they appear in private and in public history, and to other curious inquiries in literature and philosophy, would form some substitute for this mode of writing. These Researches, therefore, offer authentic knowledge for evanescent topics; they attempt to demonstrate some general principle, by induction from a variety of particulars—to develop those imperfect truths which float obscurely in the mind—and to suggest subjects, which, by their singularity, are new to inquiry, and which may lead to new trains of ideas. Such Researches will often form supplements to our previous knowledge.

"In accustoming ourselves to discoveries of this nature, every research seems to yield the agreeable feeling of invention—it is a pleasure peculiar to itself—something which we ourselves have found out—and which, whenever it imparts novelty or interest to another, communicates to him the delight of the first discoverer."

Such is the idea on which the materials in this "new Series of Curiosities" has been collected and arranged; and it is so golden a casket of literary gems, that those who read either for amusement or instruction, would not be disappointed were they to open fortuitously in any page of these *Sortes D'Israeliæ*.

Happily possessed of an ample fortune, and unfettered by any profession, Mr. D'Israeli has been enabled to devote the learned leisure of several years to the pursuits of literature; and his hours have been usefully and honourably employed. Many an ancient manuscript has been pored over, and many a black-letter tract; and from such sources he has judiciously condensed numerous striking historical facts and biographical rarities, which would otherwise have remained in oblivion.

See

LX. l. 425

p. 306; LXXXVI. l.

Among the e

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which are usually their earliest, under the

roof of a garret; and few literary characters

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without being aware that he had been all

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L. p. 1180

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drawings of the interior and the exterior of this *old tower in the garden*: the nakedness within can only be compared to the solitude without. Such was the studying room of Buffon, where his eye, resting on no object, never interrupted the unity of his meditations on Nature.

"Pope, who had far more enthusiasm in his poetical disposition than is generally understood, was extremely susceptible of those literary associations with localities: one of the volumes of his *Homer* was begun [begun] and finished in an old tower over the chapel at Stanton Harcourt*; and he has perpetuated the event, if not consecrated the place, by scratching with a diamond on a pane of stained glass this inscription:

*In the year 1718,
Alexander Pope
Finished HERE*

The fifth volume of Homer.

It was the same feeling which induced him one day, when taking his usual walk with Harte in the Haymarket, to desire Harte to enter a little shop, where going up three pair of stairs into a small room, Pope said, "In this garret Addison wrote his *Campaign*!" Nothing less than a strong feeling impelled the poet to ascend this garret—it was a consecrated spot to his eye; and certainly a curious instance of the power of genius contrasted with its miserable locality! Addison, whose mind had fought through "a campaign" in a garret, could he have called about him "the Pleasures of Imagination," had probably planned a house of literary repose, where all parts would have been in harmony with his mind.

"Such residences of men of genius have been enjoyed by some; and the vivid descriptions which they have left us convey something of the delightfulness which charmed their studious repose."

The article on *Autographs* is original. It evinces much research, and is very entertaining.

That on *Caligraphy* is also amusing. It is written with great sprightliness; and many a doughty "Knight of the *Plume volante*" is severely ridiculed. In one instance, however, the satire is improperly directed. In delineating the character of Mr. Tomkins, the Author has departed from that urbanity for which he has been remarkable both in his life and writings. The manners of Mr. Tomkins were modest and gentlemanly. He lived in familiar intercourse with most of the Royal Academicians of his day; was a frequent and welcome guest at their

private tables, as well as at Somerset House; perhaps not on their grand Anniversary, when we believe only 18 persons are invited, and they always select from the nobility, or persons of the very first distinction. Mr. T. also possessed many choice specimens of the abilities of our great Painters, which had been mostly presented to him by the respective Artists. He was beloved by an extensive circle of friends, amongst whom we shall particularize Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose Portrait of Mr. Tomkins is one of his most finished paintings, and the last by that celebrated Master†. Mr. Tomkins as an artist stood foremost in his own profession, and his name will be handed down to posterity with the Heroes and Statesmen whose excellence his penmanship has contributed to illustrate and commemorate. Mr. Tomkins could also wield the grey-goose quill for the purpose of moral instruction; and, were it possible for his shade to be re-animated, he would manfully defend himself, and have thundered in the ears of any antagonist, "*I too am an Author!*"

The character of Mr. Oldys, the literary Antiquary, enriched by the recollections of that pleasant Veteran in Literary Anecdote, Mr. John Taylor, is a very capital article; and might be still further improved by referring to the Second Edition of the "*British Topography*," (vol. i. pp. 31. 567.) where the Topographical Collections of Mr. Oldys are duly appreciated, and a well-deserved compliment is paid by Mr. Gough to Mr. Steevens. At that period the two last-mentioned gentlemen were on terms of familiar intimacy, which unfortunately was soon after dissolved.

In the Third Volume are two articles which we wish to see expunged from a new edition, or at least materially altered. We are surprised indeed that the reminiscence of friendly intercourse in the days of the Author's youth (when *Clio* and *Euterpe* in 1787 amused the Readers of the *St. James's Chronicle*, more especially Dr. S. and a small circle of friends at Enfield) did not restrain the pen of the Writer. The worthy Collector of the "*Curiosities*" will understand and pardon this allusion.

* See a view of the Tower in vol. LXXXIX. i. 393.

† See our vol. LXXXVI. ii. pp. 280. 292.

In one of the anecdotes the vile malignity of *Puck* the Commentator, whose character Mr. D'Israeli has in a former page very forcibly delineated, was sufficient to cause at least hesitation in belief of the exaggerated story. Neither *Puck* nor the Great Coat were in the Abbey; and the only persons present were, the Dean of Westminster with two of the Prebendaries, Sir Joseph Ayloffe, the Honourable Daines Barrington, and Mr. Gough. For what passed there Sir Joseph Ayloffe's Account of it in the *Archæologia* (vol. III. p. 376,) is the best authority; and that Hon. Baronet expressly asserts, "that previous to the removal of the top-stone of King Edward's monument, the Dean of Westminster, who was present from the opening to the shutting it up, had taken every possible precaution that no damage might be done either to the Royal body, or its sarcophagus. The like vigilance was observed by him during the time the coffin continued open: so that the corpse did not receive the least violation or injury; neither was it despoiled of any of its vestments, regalia, or ornaments. On the contrary, all things were suffered to remain in the same condition, situation, and place, wherein they were found. After the spectators had taken a sufficient view, the top of the coffin, and the covering-stone of the tomb, were restored to their proper places, and fastened down by a strong cement of terrice, before the Dean retired from the Chapel."

The other silly story of Hardicanute's stone was avowedly a wicked contrivance of George Steevens, to entrap poor Schnebbelie, the famous draftsman,

who made a drawing of the stone which was sent for elucidation to a venerable Dr. Pegge, who was taken in by it; and from that worthy Divine an Essay, which was sent to Antiquaries; but it was discovered in communication.

As a genuine edition of the work we will state which led to its unwelcome

able collection of the Works of Hogarth, entirely formed by himself in an uncommonly short space of time. In this, as in every pursuit on which he set his heart, he spared neither trouble nor expense. He frequently bought two or more copies of the rarest prints; and, selecting the best impression, sold the duplicates to other Collectors, and sometimes even gained by the transaction. Whilst thus engaged, hearing that Mr. Gough had a few of the very early prints of the matchless Graphic Satirist, he somewhat too abruptly wrote to request that he might possess them either by purchase or exchange. This Mr. G. (who in fact cared very little about those particular prints, and would have given them as a present upon a different sort of application,) very strongly resented, and gave a peremptory refusal. And thus arose the implacable vengeance of Mr. Steevens. Contrary to his usual custom, the ingenious fabricator publicly exulted at the success of his contrivance; asserting that it was in revenge for some attack which Mr. G. had made on the tittle-tattle stories of his friend the Rev. William Cole, of Milton.

In vol. III. p. 38, Mr. D'Israeli enumerates, amongst the defunct literary evening newspapers, one which is still in high vigour, being equal in circulation to any of the daily morning papers (the *Times* excepted); and which still keeps a high literary reputation;—our readers will readily perceive we allude to the "*St. James's Chronicle* and General Evening Post."

Exempt by his situation in life from the "Calamities of Authors," Mr. D'Israeli, (with the exception of a few scratches by Mr. Bowles: 17. 181

versy with Lord Byron, and a skirmish with Mr. Hawke. The pages of Sylvanus Urban. The escaped their "Queen" the whole, we are much obliged to a new "Satanstoe" Mrs. in a new "Satanstoe" Mrs. the most We volumes being by, both by the of Napoleon:

tainly the most important modern times. Indeed the approbation is due to the very spirited they have brought these

4. *Peveril of the Peak* *. By the Author of *Waverley*. 4 vols. 8vo.

IN such quick succession has this great Novelist issued his fascinating productions, that some apprehensions have been entertained by his admirers, lest his reputation should fall more rapidly than it had risen, owing to the hasty negligence displayed in some of his recent works. His "*Halidon Hill*" gave general dissatisfaction; and the "*Pirate*" and "*Nigel*" betrayed, in numerous instances, the traits of an inferior genius, probably owing to the extensive aid he received from others; or the confidence he reposed in his assisting amanuenses! But we rejoice to find that "*Peveril of the Peak*" possesses many redeeming excellencies. It abounds with a great variety of character, supported with considerable spirit.

From a humorous prefatory letter, purporting to have been addressed by Doctor Driadust of York, to Captain Clutterbuck of Kennaquair, we learn that Peveril of the Peak was communicated to that worthy and respectable Antiquary somewhere about last Michaelmas, by the Eidolon, or spirit of the Author of *Waverley*; whose conduct on the occasion was so extraordinary, as to create in the mind of the Doctor a reasonable scepticism as to the immaterial or spiritual form of his visitor. He was dozing one evening in his study, when a stranger from Edinburgh, who was stated to have arrived by the North Mail, was very abruptly announced; and before his Reverence had time to recover his self-possession, in stalked the Author of *Waverley*, invested certainly with as few of the attributes of a ghost as can well be imagined. In this interview, Dr. Driadust appears to have enjoyed very superior advantages; inasmuch as whilst his friend, Capt. Clutterbuck, had only a dim and imperfect vision of the Great Unknown in the crypt, or most intimate recess of the shop of Messrs. Constable and Co. at Edinburgh, his Reverence was thus presented with an opportunity of viewing him face to face, in his study, by the clear and equable light of a pair of mould candles. He is accordingly more minute in his description of this

renowned personage. The sketch will, we think, be easily recognized (making due allowance for caricature) by those who are acquainted with the person of Sir Walter Scott.

"*The Author of Waverley*.—A bulky and tall man in a travelling great coat, which covered a suit of snuff-brown, cut in imitation of that worn by the great Rambler. His flapped hat, for he disdained the modern frivolities of a travelling cap, was bound over his head with a large silk handkerchief, so as to protect his ears from cold at once, and from the babble of his pleasant companions in the public coach from which he had just alighted. There was somewhat of sarcastic shrewdness and sense, which sate on the heavy penthouse of his shaggy grey eyebrow—his features were in other respects largely shaped, and rather heavy, than promising wit or genius; but he had a notable projection of the nose, similar to that line of the Latin poet—

—'immodicum surgit pro cuspide rostrum.'

A stout walking-stick stayed his hand—a double Barcelona protected his neck—his belly was something prominent, 'but that's not much'—his breeches were substantial thickset—and a pair of top-boots, which were slipped down to ease his sturdy calves, did not conceal his comfortable travelling-stockings of lambs-wool, wrought, not on the loom, but on the wires, and after the venerable ancient fashion, known in Scotland by the name of *ridge-and-furrow*. His age seemed to be considerably above fifty, but could not amount to threescore, which I observed with pleasure, trusting there may be a good deal of work had out of him yet; especially as a general haleness of appearance—the compass and strength of his voice—the steadiness of his step—the rotundity of his calf—the depth of his hem, and the sonorous emphasis of his sneeze, were all signs of a constitution built for permanence.

It struck the Doctor forcibly, until he reflected upon the amorous propensities of that mysterious individual, that his visitor was no other than the *Stout Gentleman* so humourously portrayed by the pen of Geoffrey Crayon; but he finally discovered that he had in his composition far more of the spirit of Jonathan Oldbuck. A most interesting colloquy ensues, in which the Author of *Waverley* defends himself with much ingenuity from such objections as he appears to consider have been urged against the general character of his writings, and such as he expects to see advanced against

* The early history of the Peak Castle is noticed in the next article of the Review.

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is, we believe, admitted, at all
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history, than any writer wh
since the age of Shakspeare.

We shall now proceed to give our
readers an outline of the plot of this
entertaining Novel.

Peveril of the Peak, from whom the
tale derives its title, is an old Cavalier
Baronet, directly, though not legally
descended from the Conqueror—proud
of his family, of his valour, his loyalty,
and liberal housekeeping—as honour-
able as brave, and as simple as honour-
able; jovial, cheerful, and sincere.
His next neighbour is Major Bridge-
north, a Presbyterian, but no repub-
lican, whom the love of liberty and
religion, in the austere form professed
by his party, had led, like many others,
far beyond his first intention in oppo-
sition to his hard-fated Sovereign. He
is a good man, equally upright in his
intentions with his neighbour Baronet,
and averse from the extremities to
which the Independents proceeded un-
der the sway of Cromwell. He deals
justly according to his views with
every one, and very kindly with Peve-
ril when oppressed by the Long Par-
liament. A series of losses and priva-
tions in his own family, which is at
last reduced to one infant, not very
likely to survive the mother, who had
died after giving it birth, deepens the
gloom on his serious and reflective
mind. The amiable and judicious
consort of the stout Baronet takes
charge of the infant, a girl, a few years
younger than her only son. This
affords some compensation for the be-
nefits conferred on the Cavalier in the
Major's day of power. Mutual worth
produces mutual benevolence, but there
are too many opposing elements in the
character of each to admit of social in-
tercourse. It is enough that the
Baronet loves his neighbour, not as
himself, but as well as the best pos-
sible Roundhead could be loved by a
zealot in loyalty. The Major, again,
regards the Baronet as much as Chris-
tian charity could afford to an unen-
lightened sinner who has shared in
shedding the blood of the Saints.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

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very will
so deeply suffered for his fi
that of the Presbyterians, ou d
the Court a theatre of profane
immorality, where they were a
and ridiculed, are drawn in liv
lours. M
domestic life, the
affection in the
choly Recluse, v
his only tie to life; the cheerful gaiety
of childish happiness, while the future
lovers rejoice together in the bright
morning of existence; and the mild
virtues of the Lady of the Castle, soft-
ening down the extravagance of her
husband's ultra loyalty, and pouring
balm into the wounds of ancient en-
mity—all this pleasing combination
gives a short repose to the mind, before
we are forced to plunge into the turba-
lence of public dissension, or explore
the dark mazes of crooked policy. Into
these we are led by a conformity to
historical truth in all those scenes
which were opened by the strife of
parties during the supposed existence
of the Popish Plot. This appears at first
to have been prosecuted with the inten-
tion of diminishing the influence of
France over the infatuated Monarch;
removing the all-powerful Duchess of
Monmouth, the Catholic mistress, and
excluding the Popish heir from the
succession. Shaftesbury, powerful
from talents and popularity, but dan-
gerous from his supple intriguing spirit
and want of fixed principle, who first
set this plan in motion, has left us a
terrible example of the fatal conse-
quences that result from attempting
even to do good with evil instruments.

The Author sets out, in his intro-
duction, with premising his intention
not to move in trammels, that is, not
to be strictly bound within the limits
of actual history or chronology. He
is as good as his word in one respect.
The far-famed Countess of Derby,
acting as Dowager Sovereign of Man,
appears pretty early upon the stage,
not with all the dignity to which
her high rank and far higher character
entitle her, but as a person under con-
tinual persecution, either open or se-
cret, whose peace and safety are in
perpetual hazard from the machina-
tions

tions of an artful and inveterate villain, actuated all along by the only shadow of good feeling belonging to him—affection to his brother's memory; but even this takes the form of deadly hatred to the Countess, who, it appears, had condemned and executed this brother as a party in betraying the island to Fairfax. This subtle villain, who assumes the mask of religion to suit his purposes, is brother-in-law to Bridgenorth, and uses the influence which his abilities, his hypocrisy, and his affinity, give him over that honest enthusiast to serve his worst purposes. The Popish Plot, the machine by which so many lesser ones were set to work, opens here a wide field for the exercise of the Author's peculiar talents, that of giving life and language to characters either of his own creation, or appearing to us only in broken sketches and in the dim distance of time long past. Time and space would fail us to give a faint sketch of a story so crowded with events and characters. The Lovers are both exceedingly respectable—much more so than mere lovers, either in fact or in fiction, are wont to appear. Their affection is cherished and supported by high principle. They are both fondly devoted to their Parents, and do not consider the indulgence of their passion as the main business of life.

Our limits will not allow room for remark; and we shall conclude by merely informing our readers, that the unexpected variety of interesting matter connected with the subject, has induced the Author to extend the volumes beyond their usual number; an enlargement which all parties, we apprehend, will highly approve.

5. *A Series of Views of the most interesting Remains of Antient Castles of England and Wales; engraved by W. Woolnoth and W. Tomblason; with historical Descriptions by E. W. Brayley, jun. Part I.*

THIS promises to be a very popular and acceptable Work. The subject is peculiarly interesting.

"Much (says the Editor) of the avidity and enthusiasm with which the studies of Antiquities and Topography have been pursued and encouraged in this country, may unquestionably be attributed to the interest excited by the many admirable remains of its ANCIENT CASTLES; they are eminently distinguished by their architectural gran-

deur, by their having been the scenes of many memorable events, and the residences of many celebrated persons; and by the display of the various methods of defence which have been successively adopted, according to the improvements in military operations, from a very early period of our history."

The views are very neatly engraved from drawings purposely made by eminent artists, amongst whom are enumerated Mess. Arnald, Fielding, Blore, and Gastineaux. In this work it is intended to steer a middle course between the numerous publications on a minute scale, in which picturesque views have been the principal object, and the very elaborate and splendid Topographical Works. The Historical and Descriptive Accounts are concisely yet satisfactorily drawn up. In selecting a specimen, we are induced to give the history of *Peveler's Castle in the Peak*, from the public attention being strongly excited to that celebrated fortress, in expectation that it would have made a conspicuous figure in the new Novel under that name. Although disappointed in this respect, yet many of our Antiquarian Readers will be glad to learn its history.

"On the summit of a steep and rocky eminence, at the base of which is that vast subterranean recess, the Peak Cavern, stand the remains of the ancient CASTLE OF THE PEAK; from which the subjacent village of *Gastleton* derives its name.

"The elevated situation of this fortress, and the almost perpendicular chasms that partially insulate the rock which it occupies, must have rendered it nearly impregnable, prior to the use of artillery in sieges. On the East and South sides its site is bounded by a narrow ravine called the Cave; and on the West it is skirted by the precipice which frowns over the cavern. The most accessible part is towards the North; yet even here the path has been carried in a winding, or rather in a zigzag direction, in order to obviate the steepness of the ascent. The *Castle-yard*, or *Ballium*, included nearly the whole summit of the eminence. The enclosing wall, though for the most part in ruins, measures twenty feet in height in a few places on the outside. On the North side were two small towers, now destroyed. The entrance was at the North-east angle, where part of an arched-way still remains. Near the opposite angle is the *Keep*, the walls of which, on the South and West sides, are the most entire, and at the North-west corner they are above fifty feet high; the North and East sides are much shattered. On the outside the

Keep

Keep forms a square of thirty-eight feet, but its interior dimensions are unequal; the extent from North to South being rather more than twenty-one feet, but from East to West nineteen only. The walls consist of broken masses of limestone, embedded in mortar of such tenacity that it imparts to the whole the solidity of an entire rock. Some of the *herring-bone* masonry may be observed on the inner side. The interior is now a complete vacuity; but it anciently consisted of two chambers, one on the ground-floor; and one above; over which the roof was raised with a gable-end to the North and South, but not equal in height to the outer walls. The lower chamber was about fourteen feet high, and the upper one about sixteen: the only entrance to the former appears to have been through a doorway on the South side of the latter, down a flight of steps now wholly destroyed, but said to have existed within memory. At the South-east angle are the ruins of a narrow winding staircase communicating with the roof. In the East wall of the upper apartment is a kind of recess or niche, of a rectangular figure, having a singular canopy.

"That eminent antiquary Mr. King, who has minutely described this curious edifice in the "*Sequel to his Observations on Ancient Castles*," in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, and also in the third volume of his elaborate "*Monimenta Antiqua*," has endeavoured to prove that this Castle was erected by the Pagan Saxons, and was the dwelling of some great chieftain of that nation; he suspects, rather fancifully perhaps, that the niche above-mentioned, like that in *Cottisborough Castle*, in Yorkshire, might have been designed for the reception of an idol. By other antiquaries the Peak Castle is considered to be a Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror; to whom, indeed, the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. This opinion is in some degree countenanced by the ancient appellation of the Castle, *Peverel's Place in the Peks*. Whichever of these suppositions be the true one, it is certain that this fortress was possessed by Peverel, at the period of the Domesday Survey, together with the Peak Forest, and numerous manors.

"The following curious and romantic account of a tournament held here, is related by Mr. Pilkington, in his "*View of Derbyshire*:"—"William, a valiant knight, and eldest son to Pain Peverel, lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters, one of whom, called Mollet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration which she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of suitors, in-

vited all noble young men, who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's place in the Peks, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors should receive his daughter, with his castle of Whittington, as a reward of his skill and valour. Guanine de Meez, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the Lords Fitzwarrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above mentioned. He had a silver shield with a peacock for his crest, and there engaged with a son of a king of Scotland, and also with a baron of Burgoyne, and, vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought."

Those who wish farther to pursue the History of Peak Castle, may consult with advantage the Rev. Dr. Pegge's History of the twin "*Castles of Bolsover and Peak*," in the 32d Number of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*;" Mr. King's interesting "*Observations on Antient Castles*," in vol. vi. of the *Archæologia*; and also Mr. Rhodes's beautiful work on *Peak Scenery*; the last rendered doubly interesting by the masterly sketches of F. Chantrey, Esq. R. A.

6. *Memoirs of the History of France during the Reign of Napoleon*, dictated by the Emperor at St. Helena to the Generals who shared his Captivity; and published from the original Manuscript corrected by himself. Dictated to General Gourgaud. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 404.

7. *Memoirs, &c.* [as above.] *Historical Miscellanies. Dictated to the Count de Montholon*. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 377. Colburn and Co.

[These are two volumes of an intended series.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the sentiments we have ever entertained of the sanguinary career of this extraordinary man, we cannot but admit that we have perused these volumes with the most lively interest. The circumstances here related are so intimately interwoven with the political history of Europe, during the last thirty years, that they cannot fail to rivet the attention of the reader, and excite the most intense anxiety in the mind. We have no doubt of these volumes being sought for with avidity, both by the admirers and opponents of Napoleon: as they are certainly the most important records of modern times. Indeed the meed of public approbation is due to the publishers for the very spirited manner in which they have brought these

these Memoirs before the world; for we are informed they have incurred a most enormous expence in obtaining the Manuscripts. But in thus expressing our admiration of the Work as an historical production, we wish it not to be understood that our opinions are more favourably inclined to the subject of the Memoirs. We speak of it in a literary point of view, and should consider ourselves unworthy the task of ingenuous criticism, if we did not bestow the tribute due to our Auto-biographer's historical talents. We have no reason to admire his character the more since the perusal of his great Work. His deeds are indelibly recorded in the annals of history, and will be transmitted to posterity in their true light, notwithstanding the specious sophistry of his besotted admirers. For our parts we could never reconcile ourselves to the individual who has sacrificed millions of his fellow-men at the shrine of his own mad ambition. A thousand crimes of a crimson hue arise before our minds; and though the *Code Napoleon* may qualify them into state policy, they are no less repugnant to our feelings. The followers of Napoleon were only his tools. Soldiers, if accustomed to success and plunder, become faithful followers of their leader; for the affections of military-adventurers are rarely gained by honourable virtues. Buonaparte wanted all the amiable qualities of human nature; he neither loved nor pitied; he took no part in their feelings; and he never stopped a moment to consider, when he was rushing upon the greatest enterprises, what misery might be the result. He was unmoved by human sufferings, and participated as little in their joys. This insensibility was one of the causes of his wonderful success. He was a man that would see the world, if it were possible, burst beneath his feet, and, so long as he had a place to stand upon, view the "wreck of matter" as an experiment in natural philosophy. As to his military talents, they are so deeply engraven in the brazen tablet of fame, that it would betray a worthless feeling, or the utmost stupidity to deny them. The humble level from which he darted, the towering height to which he ascended, and the self-possession which he displayed during his meteor-like ascent, evidently prove

that his genius was of the eagle kind. But with a capacity for government of the highest order; with an absolute command over the vast resources of the empire which he had formed; and an activity that never reposed; he effected nothing for the real happiness of France. Self-aggrandisement was the object nearest his heart. From his elevated throne he looked down on sycophantic slaves of his own creation. He conferred titles and honours as badges of military servitude; or as the rewards of having contributed to his glory.

Notwithstanding Napoleon's ambitious career, it must still be admitted that he conferred some benefits on society. He was the promoter of many laudable institutions, and he abolished, we hope for ever, the infernal Inquisition. The remorseless tyranny of a Popish hierarchy, and the iron sway of an ignorant aristocracy, averse to the progress of human knowledge, were in some degree annihilated. Although he was the sworn foe of this country, it is a very doubtful point if the national energies which he excited have not conducted more to our aggrandisement than to our injury.

Such are our opinions of this extraordinary character; he is now for ever gone; and the odium which a fallen enemy excited while living, ought to be buried in the grave which incloses his remains.—We shall now proceed to an analysis of the work, by premising that the genuineness of these Memoirs is guaranteed by a variety of pledges; but the most satisfactory of all is the matter introduced. The historical narrative exactly coincides with the character of the alleged author; and the style is uniformly that which it is asserted to be—of a person dictating to an amanuensis. Napoleon adopts, like Cæsar, the third person. He displays all the requisites of a sedate and impartial historian—allowing, of course, for the natural bias of an auto-biographer. We cannot assert that Napoleon has given us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but we sincerely believe that he has stated what he intended the world should take for the truth. On this account alone, it is satisfactory to the politician and analyser of human nature, to ascertain the real feelings and motives by which the conduct of so conspicuous

conspicuous and not an individual have been the historical part, we shall use the origin of the *Memoirs*, by extracting the Advertisement of the Editors.

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"He employed the six years of his captivity in writing the account of the twenty years of his political life. So constantly was he occupied in this undertaking, that to describe the labour he bestowed upon it, would almost be to write the history of his life at Saint-Helena. He seldom wrote himself; impatient at the pen which refused to follow the rapidity of his thoughts. When he wished to write an account of any event, he caused the Generals who surrounded him to investigate the subject; and when all the materials were collected, he dictated to them extempore."

The NOTES and MISCELLANIES are of a more detached description; but, in our judgment, they possess a more extraordinary degree of interest; and may be considered as invaluable to military men, on account of the important suggestions connected with the tactics and operations of war. The Editors introduce them with the following explanation:—

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Napoleon was sent by the Committee of Public Safety to command the besieging artillery against Toulon, which had been taken by the English.

"In conformity to the plan adopted, the French raised five or six batteries against Little Gibraltar, and constructed platforms for fifteen mortars. A battery had also been raised of eight twenty-four pounders and four mortars against Fort Malbosquet, the construction of which was a profound secret to the enemy, as the men who were employed on the work were entirely concealed from observation by a plantation of olives. It was intended that this battery should not be unmasked till the moment of marching against Little Gibraltar; but on the 20th of November the Representatives of the People went to inspect it, when they were informed by the cannoners that it had been completed eight days, and that no use had yet been made of it, though it was supposed the effect produced by it would be very important. Without further explanation, the Representatives ordered them to

to open a fire, and accordingly the cannoners with great joy immediately opened an alternate fire from the battery.

General O'Hara, who commanded the Allied Army at Toulon, was greatly surprised at the erection of so considerable a battery close to a fort of such importance as Malbosquet, and gave orders that a sortie should be made at break of day. The battery was situated in the centre of the left of the army: the troops in that part consisted of about 8000 men; occupying the line from Fort Rouge to Malbosquet, and so disposed as to prevent all individual communication, though too much scattered to make an effectual resistance in any given point.

"An hour before day, General O'Hara sallied out of the garrison with 6000 men; and, meeting with no obstacle, his skirmishers only being engaged, spiked the guns of the battery.

"In the mean while the drums beat the generale at head-quarters, and Dugommier with all haste rallied his troops: the Commandant of Artillery posted himself on a little headland behind the battery, on which he had previously established a depot of arms. A communication from this point to the battery had been effected, by means of a boyau which was substituted for the trench. Perceiving from this point that the enemy had formed to the right and left of the battery, he conceived the idea of leading a battalion which was stationed near him through the boyau. By this plan he succeeded in coming out unperceived among the brambles, close to the battery, and immediately commenced a brisk fire upon the English, whose surprise was such, that they imagined it was their own troops on the right, who through some mistake were firing on those of the left. General O'Hara hastened towards the trench to rectify the supposed mistake, when he was wounded in the hand by a musket-ball, and a serjeant seized and dragged him prisoner into the boyau; the disappearance of the English General was so sudden, that his own troops did not know what had become of him.

"In the mean time, Dugommier, with the troops he had rallied, placed himself between the town and the battery: this movement disconcerted the enemy, who forthwith commenced their retreat. They were hotly pursued as far as the gates of the fortress, which they entered in the greatest disorder, and without being able to ascertain the fate of the General."

Of the HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES, we have already expressed our opinion. We shall therefore, at present, confine ourselves to a few detached selections from this volume; reserving our further notices of both for a future Number.

EGYPT.

"The army of Egypt might have maintained, nay, might have perpetuated itself in that country, without receiving any assistance from France; provisions, clothing, all that is necessary for an army, abounded in Egypt. There were military stores and ammunition enough for several campaigns; besides, Champy and Conté had established powder-mills; the army had sufficient officers, &c. to organize a force of 80,000 men; it could obtain as many recruits as might be desired, especially amongst the young Copts, the Greeks, Syrians, and negroes of Darfur and Sennaar. The 21st demi-brigade recruited 500 Copts, many of whom were made sub-officers, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour; there are, no doubt, some of them now in France. But what power was there that could possibly attack Egypt?—The Ottoman Porte? It had lost its two armies of Syria and Rhodes; the battles of the Pyramids, of Mount Tabor, and of Aboukir, had completely exposed the weakness of the Ottoman armies. The Grand Vizier, with his mob of Asiatic rabble, was not even formidable to the inhabitants.—Russia? a mere phantom. The Czar wished the French army to be established in Egypt; it was playing his game, and opening the gates of Constantinople to him.—What remained? England. But it required an army of at least 36,000 men to succeed in such an operation, and England had no such force disposable; and it was evident, since she had succeeded in forming a new coalition, that she should attempt the conquest of Egypt in Italy, Switzerland, or France."

MAMELUKES.

"Two Mamelukes kept three Frenchmen at bay, because they were better armed, better mounted, and better exercised; they had two pair of pistols, a *tromblon*, a carbine, a helmet with a vizor, a coat of mail, several horses, and several men on foot to attend on them. But a hundred French did not fear a hundred Mamelukes; three hundred were more than a match for an equal number; and 1000 would beat 1500: so powerful is the influence of tactics, order, and evolutions! Murat, Leclerc, and Lalsalle, cavalry generals, presented themselves to the Mamelukes in several lines; when the latter were upon the point of outfronting the first line, the second came to its assistance on the right and left; the Mamelukes then stopped, and wheeled, to turn the wings of this new line: this was the moment seized for charging them; they were always broken."

CONSCRIPTIONS.

"Forced enlistments have ever been in use among Republics as well as Monarchies, both with the ancients and the moderns. The

conspicuous and important an individual have been actuated.

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Our Author does not fatigue us by an unnecessary exordium. He is as prompt an historian as he was a soldier. Under the head of the "**SIEGE OF TOULON**," where his military career first commenced, he enters at once on the following particulars:—

"First operations of the Army of Italy in 1792—Expedition against Sardinia—Toulon delivered up to the English—Plan of attack adopted against Toulon—Siege and taking of the place—Hints on the fortifications of coasts—Fortifying the shores of the Mediterranean—Taking of Saorgio—Positions of the French Army—Napoleon accused—Action of Cairo—Montenotte—Napoleon goes to Paris—Kellerman Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy—Schérer—Loano."

Napoleon was sent by the Committee of Public Safety to command the besieging artillery against Toulon, which had been taken by the English.

"In conformity to the plan adopted, the French raised five or six batteries against Little Gibraltar, and constructed platforms for fifteen mortars. A battery had also been raised of eight twenty-four pounders and four mortars against Fort Malbosquet, the construction of which was a profound secret to the enemy, as the men who were employed on the work were entirely concealed from observation by a plantation of olives. It was intended that this battery should not be unmasked till the moment of marching against Little Gibraltar; but on the 20th of November the Representatives of the People went to inspect it, when they were informed by the cannoneers that it had been completed eight days, and that no use had yet been made of it, though it was supposed the effect produced by it would be very important. Without further explanation, the Representatives ordered them

9. *A Letter to Francis Jeffrey, Esq. the reputed Editor of the Edinburgh Review, on an article entitled, "Durham Case—Clerical Abuses." By the Rev. H. Philpotts, D.D. Rector of Stanhope. 8vo. pp. 40. Hatchard.*

DR. PHILPOTTS' "Letter to Mr. Jeffrey" is a very able answer to the intemperate article in the *Edinburgh Review*. After disposing of the theological matter which the ill-advised Critic introduced into his Review, Dr. P. shews, that in talking of the doctrines of the Church of England, he has displayed woeful ignorance; as well as on the subjects of Transubstantiation, the Real Presence, and the Power of Absolution. What the Reviewer says of Bishops Burnet and Butler is shewn to be at variance with history. His censures on the excellent Bp. of London are next exposed with still greater force. That amiable individual, so grossly misrepresented by the Reviewer, is one of the best of human beings; mild and benevolent, in every thought, word, and deed, and an ornament to that profession, in which he holds so conspicuous a station.

After thus disposing of the introductory matter, Dr. Philpotts enters into his more immediate subject, his refutation of the calumnies against himself particularly, and the *Durham Clergy* in general, by an able exposition of the real state of the case.

It is manifest, that the Clergy had nothing to do with the cause or the effect of the Queen's Trial; nor could they alter the Act of Uniformity, which compelled them to adhere to the Royal Proclamation, prohibiting the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy. Admitting with her Majesty's own especial friends, that "she was so odd a woman, no one could form correct opinions about her" (and we quote their own words), appearances were unquestionably against her, nor were they removed by her own counter-testimony. The feelings of the majority of the Publick were with her, and those feelings saved her. To the Clergy the question came as one of morality and reason. To comply with popular feeling they were called upon to sanction either immorality or imprudence, (for what other name can be given to women of rank being for days and weeks without female attendants?) and to join in the verdict be-

fore they had heard the evidence. Their duty to God implied the very part which the majority of them did take, that of considering the affair to be one which regarded justice, and not feeling; fact, and not prepossession; evidence, and not advocacy. At all events, they had a right to exercise their own judgments, as Englishmen; and, if those judgments were unfavourable, they were not the instigators or abettors of the events which led to that bias. In the same unjustifiable manner is the conduct of the *Durham Clergy* misrepresented. To the masterly writing of the *Northern Reviewers* we readily bear testimony; but in manners should they be butchers? The facts are these. The party of the Opposition Member is very strong in the County; and the Bishop and his Clergy are, if not the sole, at least the chief defenders of Government, and so it is their duty to be. By what authority does the Editor of a Provincial Journal take upon himself to pass a censure upon a learned body of men, who had as much right as himself to form an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the late Queen? Who made him "a Judge or Decider among them?" They prosecuted him for an unwarrantable insult offered to them—an act of atrocious presumption. Had he contented himself with lamenting a difference of opinion, which led to the event in question, that of not tolling the bell at the funeral, not a word could have been said. We might say that they had more civil right to omit tolling the bell, than he had for meddling with them for so doing. Equally fallacious is the doctrine, that the property of the Clergy is that of the Publick. The duty we admit to be so. The Church property was given by pious individuals to Churchmen, and for Church purposes. Surely Sacrilege is not a word without meaning. Commit the sin. Commutation is no accession of wealth. Hierarchy is only office, and office there must be in all civil institutions. The Clergy are the guardians of the Literature and Civilization of the Country, and their incomes are spent in it, or saved for it. The same thing only ensues, if it be done by persons in a brown coat? Thus far we have gone from sincere respect for a munificent Prelate and learned Clergy, and in accordance with our principles of attachment

tachment to the Cor- tion in Church
and State. We : as more; but
is it necessary of party
persecution? —

10. *A circumstantial account of the Preparations for the Coronation of His Majesty King Charles II. and a minute Detail of that splendid Ceremony, with all the Particulars connected with it; including the Installation of Knights, Creation of Peers, &c. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Landing, Reception, and Journey of His Majesty from Dover to London. By Sir Edward Walker, Knight. 8vo. pp. 182. Nichols and Son.*

AMONGST the various publications consequent on the late Coronation, noticed in our Review, we accidentally omitted to make mention of this curious work, which is printed from an original Manuscript, by the Garter Principal King of Arms at that period; the authenticity of which is thus attested by the present Garter King of Arms:

“Having examined a MS. entitled, ‘The Preparations for his Majesties Coronation, together with the Installation of Knights of the Garter, the makings of Knights of the Bath, Creation of Noblemen, His Majesty’s Royall Proceeding through London, and his Majesty’s Coronation at Westminster the 28th of April, 1681. Collected by Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter Principall King of Arms;’ I do hereby certify that the same appears to me to be an authentic document, and that I consider the signature annexed thereto to be the actual Signature of the said Sir Edward Walker. Witness my hand, at the College of Arms, London, this thirtieth day of May 1820. (Signed)

“GEO. NAYLER, Clarenceux.”

The work is embellished with 21 neatly engraved Representations of the Regalia, from drawings annexed to the MS.; and contains the names of those Noblemen and Gentlemen, living in England, who adhered to the cause of his Majesty during his exile; a List of the Regalia, and numerous other ornaments, used at the Coronation, and a particular description of the different purposes for which they were used; the names of those Gentlemen and Sons of Noblemen who were made Knights of the Bath, and a very particular account of the creation of Noblemen previous to the Coronation; the procession of his Majesty from the Tower through the City to Whitehall, on the day previous to the Coronation, with the names of those

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who were in the Procession, and “ranked according to their degrees;” and lastly, an Account of the Procession itself;—this is very minute, containing every particular connected with it, and concludes with a detail of the Festival in Westminster Hall.

11. *Two Reports of a Deputation, who in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Court of Assistants of the Drapers’ Company of the 28d of Jan. 1817, and 3d of Aug. 1818, visited the Estates of the Company in the County of Londonderry in Ireland in those years; and which were ordered by the Court to be printed for the use of its Members. 8vo. pp. 96.*

THE present state of Ireland leads men to reflect more particularly on its resources and its local government; and on that account induces us to notice this privately-printed work. Happy would it be for Ireland, if all her great Landlords would follow the wise measures adopted by the respectable Company of Drapers.

The first Report contains many interesting statistical particulars of the Company’s estate, which is on lease to Sir William Rowley.

“The summary of the property, in point of profit to Sir William Rowley, was as follows:

“The whole of the estate is situate in the Barony of Longhinshollin, bordering towards the South-West, on the county of Tyrone: it lies in several distinct parcels, and extends into ten parishes, some of them in the diocese of Armagh, and others in the diocese of Derry: it divides itself into three principal districts, each consisting of several townlands, which are ancient civil divisions, answering to tythings or hamlets in England. The three principal divisions referred to, are Moneymore, Brackasliavallon, and Ballinascreen with Dunlogan.”

About 18,761 acres English of cultivated land, and about 12,284 acres English of uncultivated land, making together 26,045 acres of land, let in 948 parcels at sundry rents, amounting to	9,084 14 4
About 100 houses, besides the mansion-house, let in 68 holdings at sundry rents amounting to	571 6 9
Three Grist Mills, let for	227 0 5
Moneymore Fair let for	27 14 0
Quit-rents, payable by free-tenants, amounting to	10 11 5

£.9,871 6 11

“It

"It was a rule with Sir W. Rowley not to let to middle men; the actual occupiers were the immediate tenants of Sir William, who appears to have managed the estate with the same liberality as if the inheritance belonged to him."

"The fences between the different inclosures serve rather to mark their divisions than to keep cattle in or out of any given place; generally speaking, they are quite insufficient for this purpose. Gates are not the fashion of the country; with a very few exceptions, none are to be seen."

"The town [of Moneymore] is built in general of rough stone whitewashed; it is paved for the greatest part, and has a neat appearance: it is not wholly free from a great nuisance, prevailing in most towns and villages in Ireland, namely, a dung heap in front of every house; by the vigilance, however, of Mr. Miller, the agent of Sir William Rowley, there are fewer in proportion than in other places in that country. There are two or three public houses, but no inn whatever in the place, nor any public stable or accommodation, where persons resorting to it may put up their horses; this is an inconvenience on the monthly fair days, as not only a considerable quantity of cattle is carried there for sale, but it is a considerable market for linen: and it appears, by publications of the Linen Board, that it is generally attended by about 1,000 weavers, who bring their goods for sale, and about 100 Linen Drapers and Commissioners, who are buyers. The average number of webs of linen sold in the market monthly, is about 1,000, and their value about 2,500*l.* Irish, so that it is probable, that in the course of a year, linen to the value of about 30,000*l.* Irish, is bought and sold in the place. The market is held in the open street: and as the linen drapers, particularly in winter time, are often obliged to remain the whole night in the town, they have no resource (for want of an inn) but to crowd into the private houses of the shopkeepers, and others, and put their horses into any hovels which can be found."

"The clergy as well as the laity of the different persuasions, seem to be entirely devoid of any religious animosity or jealousy, and to live in the same charity with each other, as if their tenets were the same."

"There is no school upon the estate for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor, excepting a Sunday School at Moneymore, and another at Desart Martin."

"The poor are equally destitute of medical aid and assistance, except in cases in which the County Infirmary at Londonderry, would be useful to them."

The First Report then enters into considerable length, with very many excellent suggestions for the ameliora-

tion of the condition of the tenants, without the least regard to the pecuniary benefit of the Company.

By the Second Report we have the gratification to learn, that many of the useful recommendations contained in the First Report, have been actually carried into effect.

A Market-house, a Dispensary, an Inn, and Schools have been built. How necessary they were will appear from the following statement:—

"The population in the Company's property is as follows:—There are 1791 families, consisting of 10,740 individuals, resident upon the Company's estates, and of those individuals there are reputed to belong,

To the Church of England	534
To the Presbyterian Church	4,347
To the Romish Church	5,859

Making a total of 10,740

Of that number of individuals, 5,523 are reputed not to be in a condition to pay for medical or surgical aid if they should need it, and it is estimated that there are 2,419 children under about 12 years of age, whose parents are not in circumstances to enable them to pay for any instruction for them."

Nor have public amusements been neglected. The Deputation recommend, that the Company offer a plate for the Londonderry Races; and that the Game (without oppression or tyranny) be preserved on the estate. They also recommend the introduction of the Scotch spinning-wheel used with both hands; and also, that the tenants be permitted to grind their corn at whatever mill they please, thereby foregoing a considerable item of revenue. The dilapidated state of the Dissenting and Roman Catholic Chapels is pointed out, and they are recommended for general repair.

"The appearance of the people, all of whom use spirits in a greater or less quantity, does not indicate that they are of the deleterious quality which the emaciated miserable appearance of the dram-drinkers in London denotes the spirits they use to be of."

Yet drunkenness does not seem a vice in the North of Ireland; and herein they imitate their ancestors the Scotch.

We have gone much farther into these Reports than was our original intention, led on by our admiration of the liberal and wise measures of the Drapers' Company. We understand that another respectable Company (the Fish-

Fishmongers) is about to follow their bright example; and most sincerely hope, it will lead *all* * the other Companies who have Irish estates to do the same. We trust it will also act as a stimulus to the great Irish Landed Proprietors to ameliorate the condition of a country, whose capacity for improvement is so self-evident.

12. *An Epistle to Solomon Logwood.*

IN consequence of some animadversions on "Mr. Hughes's Itinerary of the Rhone," in our Review department (vol. xcii. ii. p. 343), in which we have charged the Author "with being devoid of facetious pleasantry, a quality necessary to give zest to familiar subjects," we have been favoured with a fragment of the Epistle, named in the title. It is intended to vindicate the Author's pretensions to humour, and consists in a string of doggrels, which now and then sparkle, addressed to a certain popular Alderman, concerning the part which he took in regard to the late Queen. With personal and (as it proved in the end) party questions, we shall not interfere. But with regard to a certain result, which has grown out of them, a most unjustifiable censure of the Established Clergy, we refer our readers to the Review of Dr. Philpotts' "Letter to Mr. Jeffrey," p. 56.

13. *The Harmonicon; an Assemblage of Vocal and Instrumental Music, consisting of Original Pieces by eminent British and Foreign Composers of the present day, and Selections from the best Works of all the great Masters; together with a Critical Review of New Musical Works; notices of Operas, Concerts, and other Musical Performances, and a new Encyclopedia of Music.* No. I. Jan. 1823. Pincock.

IT is not within the plan of our Review to notice musical publications;

* The loyalty of the Merchant Taylors' Company in King Charles I. time, compelled them to part with their Irish estates; and so far did they carry their zeal, that they sold their silver "and irons" in their venerable hearth in their livery parlour. King James dining in what is called the King's Chamber, the Master petitioned him to become a Liveryman of the Merchant Taylors' Company. "I cannot," said the Monarch, "being one. But *Chawley shall*;" upon which the Prince and several Noblemen present were admitted.

but the novelty and attractive form of the present work induce us to deviate from our usual course; and we hope our antiquarian readers will pardon the innovation, if we allot a portion of our columns to a lighter species of literature. For why should not Music, as a delightful recreation, occupy the attention of the scholar and the gentleman? It is no less a matter of surprise than of regret that its interests should remain destitute of those powerful auxiliaries by which the love of Literature is so nobly upheld, and its views are so extensively promoted. While there are periodical works in profusion, which communicate the thoughts of the ingenious, and record the result of industrious research, in every other department of the Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, the stores of music are either unlocked at an extravagant and almost prohibitory price, or frozen up by the contracted means, or still more contracted views, of their accidental possessors, so as to remain, in effect, "a fountain sealed" to thousands of amateurs, who in vain look for that which taste and reason require, but which circumstances deny.

"Influenced," says the Editor, "by these considerations, and in order to fill up the chasm which appears to be left, this Journal is now offered to the public. It will be continued monthly, and will generally contain six or seven entire pieces of music, one of which, at least, will be written purposely and exclusively for the work, by some really eminent composer, and the remainder will be selected from the best productions of the great masters; but such music as the taste of the passing day shall decidedly approve, will not be rejected, unless indeed it is more deficient in merit than, when sanctioned by the public voice, is likely to happen. The whole will be adapted to the voice, the piano-forte, the harp, or the organ, and will form a varied collection of novelty and excellence, calculated no less to gratify the accomplished amateur, than to furnish the student with the most perfect models by which correctness of taste, and a knowledge of the style and peculiarities of the different schools may be attained."

The main objects of the publication are to combine Literature and Music;—to mark, as occasion requires, the defects of Composers in setting words to Music, resulting from their neglect of sense and ignorance of Prosody;—to review good works;—to give national and German airs, &c. &c.

The

The contents of this Number afford an excellent specimen of the monthly treat to be offered to all amateurs and musical professors. The Memoir of Haydn, and the Essay on the Origin of Music are admirable. From these we may infer that the Editor unites the necessary requisites of Literature and Music. His classical taste is particularly displayed in the scientific Review of *Moore's National Airs*, by H. R. Bishop. He justly condemns the prosodical violations which appear in the compositions of many of our eminent Musicians; and Mr. Bishop is not exempt from accusation. We hope the following remarks, extracted from the Review just noticed, will serve as a seasonable hint.

"We feel bound to point out errors of no small moment, in the prosody of the adaptation; that is, the manner in which the syllables are *timed* by the notes; the word *time* to be here understood in the sense of quantity.

"Take hence the bowl, tho' beaming
Brightly as bowl e'er shone;
Oh! it but sets me dreaming
Of days, of nights now gone."

"Each cup I drain," &c. &c.

"Throughout these verses we have a line consisting of two iambuses and an amphibrachys, alternately with a line consisting of three iambuses. The times therefore should have fallen thus:

"Eäch cūp I drāin brings hithēr
Sōme friēnd, whō ōnce sāt by
Bright lips, tŭo brīght tō wīthēr,
Wārm hēarts, tŭo wārm tō dīe.

"Instead of which, we find—*eäch cūp—sōme friēnd—brīght lips*, &c.; and after the word "*hither*," a rest is placed, dislocating the sense."

These observations remind us of some egregious errors committed even by that great prince of musicians, the celebrated Handel, in his sublime composition of "*Alexander's Feast*." In the majestic line,

"With flying fingers touch'd the lyre,"

Handel injudiciously introduced a much higher and more powerful note on *fingers* than on *flying*; from which it might be inferred that Timotheus was sometimes in the habit of playing with his toes, or his elbows! and consequently a peculiar emphasis was necessary to point out the singular custom of playing with his *fingers*! *Flying* is doubtless the most emphatic word in the line. Again, by introducing a rest

after *desert*, in the words, "So should desert in arms be crown'd," Handel distorted the sense, and converted the whole into nonsense, by making *desert* be crowned with arms!—a precious load indeed, would a suit of armour be on a man's head. The pause should rather follow "arms." But Handel was a foreigner, and consequently ignorant of the beauties of English versification. He was like the provincial actor who exclaimed, "My name is Norval on the Grampian hills!"—"and what's your name here?" exclaimed a wag.

We consider Mr. Bishop less pardonable, as an Englishman presumed to be conversant with the beauties of his native tongue, than the German professor; and we perfectly coincide with the following observations:

"If without remark we had passed by these indefensible violations of the laws of prosody, our duty would have been ill performed. It is indeed high time to interpose in defence of poetry; the dangers of which, from the numerous host of *soi-disans* composers of vocal music, increase daily. How the errors that we have pointed out could have found their way into the work now under review, we cannot imagine; for Mr. Bishop is, we have always understood, a man of superior attainments—he is not to be counted in with the mob.' And it is also to be presumed, that Mr. Moore himself—than whom a better judge of music combined with poetry cannot be named,—revised the sheets before they were published. The truth is, that music and sense are too often separated, and the majority of those who could re-unite them, yield, more frequently than they ought, their better judgment to vicious custom."

The opening piece of the Number is composed expressly for this work by Mr. Braham. It is a Canzonet adapted to the beautiful words, "Oh, very sweet was morning's dawn," &c. by M. G. Lewis, Esq. The composition is more distinguished for expression and taste, than originality; but the latter is not wanting.

The annexed Canzonet, by Dr. Haydn, is extracted from the miscellaneous selections. This beautiful German air has all Haydn's peculiar style marked in every bar. The words adapted to it are the production of the celebrated Robert Earl of Essex, written about 1599. We give the music, and the head to it, exactly as printed in the pages of the HARMONICON.

"CHANGE

“CHANGE THY MIND, SINCE SHE DOES CHANGE.”

mus. thee; Thy un - truth can - not seem

mes. *p* *f*

The musical score consists of three staves. The first staff is a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B. The second staff is a piano accompaniment in G major, 4/4 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The third staff is a piano accompaniment in G major, 4/4 time, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It also features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lyrics "mus. thee;" are placed below the first staff, and "Thy un - truth can - not seem" are placed below the second staff. Dynamic markings *mes.*, *p*, and *f* are placed below the second, third, and fourth staves respectively.

strange, When her false-hood does ex - - cuse thee.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains the lyrics "strange, When her false-hood does ex - - cuse thee." The lower staff is a basso continuo line in bass clef, also with a key signature of one flat. It features a variety of musical figures, including chords, triplets, and sixteenth-note patterns, all connected by a large brace on the left.

Marcando.

Love is dead and thou art free, She doth live, but dead to

The second system of music also consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains the lyrics "Love is dead and thou art free, She doth live, but dead to". The lower staff is a basso continuo line in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It continues the musical figures from the first system, including chords, triplets, and sixteenth-note patterns, all connected by a large brace on the left.

"Encyclopedia is intended to ; which, in of valuable matter, will render blication one of the cheapest of sent day. We sincerely hope it eive the patronage it merits. riking likeness of Giovaccino , from a bust executed at Flo- embellishes the Number.

Euthanasia ; or, The State of Man Death. By the Rev. Luke Booker, h. Floor of Dudley. 12mo, pp. 169. in and Marshall.

Reverend Author will, we are ed, feel happy to be apprized gratification which we have from the perusal of his truly work.

giving a discursive view of a, with its different inhabitants , air, and water, distinguishing their delegated Lord, the sun- contemplates him reduced to that corporeal decay, "when his gin to stumble on the dark sea, without either staff or prevent his fall." This is intely followed by what the calls St. Paul's "burst of excla- at the opening of a passage, not more grand, than beautiful it—"Behold! I show you a," &c. His argument in favour *uninterrupted* immortality of the then brought to bear equally the Materialist, as against the , whom he justly terms "an kind of mortal, a cheerless Sadu- ho, having forsaken God, brings , at last, to deny his *existence*."

ated," says the author, "by Sages age and every clime, such a being, covered among any people, must be as a *solitary* instance of unbelief, ture of a peculiar kind, either abso- nane, or compounded of folly and uttering his blasphemous dogmas idst of myriads of intelligent wit- ll, with one voice, refuting his rtions; surrounded by countless , in the visible creation, all pro- the hand that made them to be

in we see a being of this sort ex- more deference to his individual as, than is paid to those of num- rons, eminently distinguished by nd learning, is it not as prepos- s if a poor solitary glow-worm Mac. January, 1823.

shed its feeble ray of light more resolu- dent than all the stars of heaven?"

Against the Materialist, we think the Author's reasoning conclusive.

A scriptural detail of the Day of final Judgment follows, and also an interesting view of the Millenary State, which it is supposed will precede it.

Concerning the different destinies of the Righteous and the Wicked, the opinions are given of Bishops Hall, Bull, Pearson, Smallridge; Doctors Isaac Barrow, Whitby, and Paley; and, against "the Materialist's notion of a dead Soul in a dead Body," are adduced the high authorities of Homer, Seneca, Cicero, Socrates, and Plato;— in later times, also, of Feltham; the excellent Jonas Hanway, and the amiable Father O'Leary. On closing the evidence of this "cloud of wit- nesses," the Author adds,

"It is difficult to say whether the Ma- terialist or the Antinomian be the greater foe to rectitude of conduct and purity of life. If the one 'continues in sin,' from an impious presumption 'that grace will most abound' in the pardon of it; the other opens the flood-gates of iniquity and crime, by reducing the apprehended danger of Divine punishment.

"But not only has the baneful error which we oppose, this fatal tendency; it degrades the dignity of human nature, far below the state of degradation in which it is involved by Adam's fall, and occasions unnecessary pain to the breast of the mourner, already, perhaps, too much resigned to sorrow on the loss of friends.

"To witness the melancholy wreck and change which death produces in the noble frame of man; to see the exquisite work of the Most High, so visible in female beauty, turned to a pallid mass of corruption; to view the cheek, once rivalling the rose; the bosom, once white and pure as 'the moun- tain snow,' converted into food for worms. This is humbling and painful enough to sur- viving mortals, without inflicting a needless additional pang, by endeavouring to per- suade them that the Jewel which was once enshrined in the once lovely casket, that the invisible, the spiritual inmate of what was so noble and so fair, has undergone a change no less revolting. In vain will abettors of this cheerless persuasion tell the afflicted mourner 'that death is but a sleep, in which both soul and body are merely in a quiescent state till the day of resurrection; and that, though that sleep be prolonged throughout the revolutions of a million of years, yet when broken by the archangel's trump, it will seem to have been but for a moment.

moment*." Were it to last one year, or one hour, it would be a degradation of our species: as, what lies worthless and insensate during any space of time, is of inferior value to what is susceptible, during the same term, of inconceivable bliss."

Here we must close our account of this (as we again term it) "truly edifying work."

15. At this very important crisis, Mr. E. BLAQUIERE's *Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution*, deserves universal attention. He details the Religion, Manners, and Literature of Spain with considerable ability and judgment, and enters into the causes which have conducted to the renovation of that degraded country, with the genuine warmth of an enlightened and liberal-minded historian. "With respect to passing events in

Spain," says the Author, in his Preface, "they are, probably, more full of interest to Europe now, than at any former period: it is impossible any longer to misconceive the real nature of the struggle, or to deny that the people who were slaves, little more than two years ago, are now the advanced guard of civilization."

16. In our last volume, ii. 244, we noticed, with approbation, Mr. Weir's "*History of Horncastle*." We rejoice to find that he has met with sufficient encouragement to undertake a second edition of it; at the same time that he has accommodated the purchasers of the first edition, with the "Additions" in a separate form, and at an easy price. From these "Additions" we have given an interesting extract in our present Number, p. 17.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 2. The prize for the Hulsean Essay for 1822, has been adjudged to Mr. C. Austin, of Jesus college. Subject, *The Argument for the genuineness of the Sacred Volume as generally received by Christians*.—The subject of the Hulsean Essay for the present year is, *The nature and advantage of the influence of the Holy Spirit*.

Jan. 10. The subjects for Sir William Browne's medals for the present year, are—GREEK ODE: In Obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique Thos. Fanshawe Middleton, Episcopi Calcuttensis.—LATIN ODE: Africani Catenis Devincti.—GREEK EPIGRAM: Εαν τις φιλομαθῆς ἴσῃ πολυμαθῆς.—LATIN EPIGRAM: "Ος φιλομῆ καλὴν μαρτυρεῖται.

Jan. 17. In conformity with the regulations passed by the Senate, March 18, 1822, the Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, and the Public Orator, have given notice, that the following will be the subjects of Examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1824. 1. The Gospel according to St. Luke. 2. Paley's Evidences of Christianity. 3. The Two first Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. 4. Cicero's Oration for Milo.

The Subject of the Seatonian prize for the present year is *Cornelius*.

List of Wranglers.—Doctors Airy, Trin.; Jeffreys, Joh.; Mason, Joh.; Drinkwater, Trin.; Myers, Trin.; Foley, Emm.; Fisher, Pet.; Hamilton, Joh.; Buckle, Trin.; Field, Trin.; Hodgson, Pet.; Stephenson, Joh.; Punnett, Clare; Sutcliffe, Trin.; Clowes, Qu.; Winning, Trin.; Rusby, Cath.; Sandy, Qu.; Currie, Pemb.; Brett, C. C. C.; Cooper, Joh.; Kempson, Trin.; Waring, Magd.; Beauclerk, Caius; Marshall, Qu.; Wharton, Joh.

Mr. Bankes, M. P. for the University,

* Priestley, &c.

has subscribed one hundred guineas to the fund for the erection of the Observatory.

Mr. Bankes, has also presented to the University Library, several valuable books, recently printed at Milan and Venice, among which are the classical works edited by Angelo Maio, the learned librarian of the Vatican; the Chronicle of Eusebius by Aucher; Ciackiak's Italian, Armenian, and Turkish Dictionary; and Aucher's Armenian and English Grammar. Of some of these works only 20 copies have been printed.

Ready for Publication.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; being an Investigation of Objections urged by the Unitarian Editors of the improved Version of the New Testament; with an Appendix. By a LAYMAN.

Sermons. By the Rev. JOHN HAYDEN, Curate of Londonderry Cathedral.

Journal of a Tour from Astrachan to Kars, containing remarks on the general appearance of the Country, Manners of the Inhabitants, &c. By the Rev. WILLIAM GLEN, Missionary, Astrachan.

Mr. Scott's History of England during the reign of George III. designed as a continuation to Hume and Smollett.

BOUTENOCK's History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature, translated from the German. By THOMASINA ROSS.

Narrative of a Tour through the Morea, giving an Account of the present State of that Peninsula and its Inhabitants. By Sir WILLIAM GELL.

The History of Roman Literature, from the earliest periods to the Augustan Age. By Mr. JOHN DUNLOP, Author of the "History of Fiction."

The

The Translation of the very interesting private Memoirs of Marie Antoinette. By MADAME CAMPAN.

Novus Thesaurus Philologico-criticus : sive Lexicon in LXX et Reliquos Interpretes Græcos, ac Scriptores Apocryphos Veteris Testamenti, post Biellium et alios Viros doctos : congressit et edidit J. FRIED. SCHLEUSNER.

Memoirs of the Founders and Principal Benefactors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with Portraits of the most eminent. By ALEX. CHALMERS, Esq. F.S.A.

The Library Companion; or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in forming a Library. By the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, F.R.S.S.A.

Original Letters, chiefly illustrative of English History; including numerous Royal Letters; published from Autographs in the British Museum, and other Collections. By HENRY ELLIS, Esq. F.R.S. Sec. S.A.

Memoirs of the Court of King Charles II.

Early English Poetry, and Historical and Romantic Ballads. By J. HASLEWOOD, Esq. F.S.A.

Monumental Remains of Eminent Persons, engraved from drawings by Mr. BLORE and other Artists. With Biographical and Historical Illustrations.

Journal of the Siege of Lathom House, during its defence by the Countess of DERBY, against Fairfax.

Universal Stenography, or a Practical System of Short Hand. By W. HARDING.

A new Poem, entitled, A Sabbath among the Mountains.

The Hermit of Dumpton Cave.

A concise History of the Ancient Institutions, Inventions, and Discoveries in Science and Mechanic Art. From the German of Professor Beckmann.

Part II. of John Bohn's Catalogue of Books, accompanied by bibliographical and literary notices.

Preparing for Publication.

Συμπεφύρασις, or Proof of the distinct existence of Body, Life, and Mind, shewn not to be derived from Physiology. Contained in an examination of the Controversy between Messieurs Lawrence, Abernethy, and Rennell; together with an Examination of the Origin and Genealogy of our ideas concerning the Soul, and other subjects connected therewith. By VIOLA.

The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth are nearly finished, and may be expected early in March. Those of King James are also begun at the press.

A Series of Letters on the Manners, Amusements, and Literature of England, from the original Manuscripts of Count Victorio De Soligny.

Mr. BARRY CORNWALL's new volume of Poems. It will be composed, we understand, of five or six subjects; the first is the Flood of Thersely, an adoption of the

Pagan (instead of the Mosaic) account of the great Deluge.

Mr. SHARON TURNER, F.S.A. is about to publish the third Volume of his History of England, embracing the Middle Ages.

A Prospectus and Specimen of a prepared Work on the present State of Baronies by Writ, compiled from the MS. collections of the late Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, and other sources. By FRANCIS TOWNSEND, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

A History of the Commonwealth of England. By Mr. GODWIN, the Author of the Life of Chaucer.

Observations made during a Residence in the Tarentane and various Parts of the Grecian and Pennine Alps, in Savoy, and in Switzerland and Auvergne, in the Years 1820, 1821, and 1822, with Comparative Views of the Geology of the Countries with that of Great Britain. By Mr. BAKEWELL, Author of an Introduction to Geology.

An English Translation of the Gulistan, from the Persian text of Gentius, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author Sadi, dedicated, with special permission, to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the Hon. East India Company, and chiefly intended for their College. By JAMES ROSS, Esq. late of the Bengal Establishment, and well known as an oriental scholar by his Persian Anthology, and other translations, under the name of Gulchian.

Collections and Recollections: or, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Anecdotes, Notices, and Sketches, from various sources; with Occasional Remarks. By JOHN STEWART, Esq.

An English Version of Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, with Notes. By Mr. ROSCOE.

The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with copious Notes, illustrating the structure of the Saxon, and the formation of the English Language. By the Rev. J. BOSWORTH, M.A. and Vicar of Harwood Parva.

The Hermit Abroad. By the Author of the Hermit in London and Hermit in the Country.

Two large Perspective Views of Fonthill Abbey. By Mr. BUCKLER.

The entire Works of Demosthenes and Æschines; with the Greek Text selected from the different editions which have been published of the whole of their Works.

Mr. JOHN FOSBROKE, now Surgeon of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and Author of several Essays on Pathological subjects, has it in intention to publish some Original Observations on the Connection between certain Affections of the Kidneys and those of the Brain.

An Elegy to the Memory of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, with smaller Pieces.

The Disappointment; or Religion the only source of True Happiness.

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous. By HENRY NEEDLE.

Mr.

Mr. SCORESBY, who is already favourably known to the public, by his Description of the Arctic Regions, and by various scientific papers in the Transactions of learned Societies, has now in the press an Account of his Voyage to Greenland, in the summer of 1822. In the course of this voyage, he explored the Eastern Coast of West Greenland, to the extent of between 700 and 800 geographical miles, the greater part of which may be considered as original discovery. He has constructed a chart, founded on about 500 angles or bearings, taken at 50 different stations, most of which were determined by astronomical observations. This, we understand, is to accompany the work; and it will constitute the first and only accurate map of that remote and all but inaccessible region. The fate of the lost Colony, said to have been established in West Greenland in the beginning of the 15th century, has long excited great interest. There is reason to think, that the descendants of the colonists may still exist; for traces of recent inhabitation were found in different places.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

At the late anniversary of the Royal Society, Sir Humphry Davy gave a new interest to the business of the day, by the eloquent eulogies he delivered on some of the members deceased in the course of the preceding year. Amongst these were, Sir H. C. Englefield, Sir W. Herschell, Dr. Marcet, the Rev. Mr. Vince, &c.

Of Sir H. C. Englefield* he spoke as an accomplished gentleman, gifted with a great variety of information, and considerable talents for philosophical inquiry. He was a respectable astronomer, a learned antiquary, a clear writer, and eminently distinguished for his conversational powers. He was—worth all the rest—a truly honest man, and an ornament to that class of society in which he lived.—The progress of modern astronomy is so connected with the labours of Sir W. Herschell†, that his name, Sir Humphry justly observed, will live as long as that science shall exist. His discovery of a new planetary system, and of several satellites before unknown, prove his happy and indefatigable spirit of observation—his views of the stellar systems of the heavens, his bold imagination and power of inductive reasoning—and his discovery of the invisible rays in the solar spectrum, his talents for philosophical experiment. He was a man, said the President, who, though raised by the powers of his own intellect to the highest degree of scientific eminence, was spoiled neither by glory nor by fortune; but retained, under all circumstances, the native simplicity of his mind. His private character was amiable, and his life happy. He

died full of years and honours; and, when unable any longer to labor himself, he saw a kindred disposition and kindred talents displayed by his son.—The premature death of Dr. Alexander Marcet was deplored with equal eloquence and feeling. Sir Humphry Davy characterised him as an ingenious and accurate chemist, a learned physician, a liberal and most amiable man; and whilst he vindicated the claims of the departed to scientific eminence, the faltering voice, and scarcely repressed tear, paid the honest tribute of regret to the warm recollections of long and sincere friendship. Of the deceased foreign members, Haüy was spoken of as a man whose name will always be remembered in the history of mineralogy, in consequence of his having established what may be considered as a mathematical character, in the discrimination of mineral species. Delambre was eulogised as an excellent astronomer, and a candid and liberal historian of his own science. Berthollet, Sir Humphry designated as the patriarch of modern chemistry. He dwelt on his discoveries and labours at some length; and paid a just tribute to the candor and liberality of his mind, to his warm and zealous patronage of rising genius, and to his social virtues.

The President then announced that the Council had awarded the Copley Medal to the Rev. Wm. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Oxford, for his paper on the Fossil Bones and Teeth discovered in a cave near Kirkdale in Yorkshire‡, and printed in the Society's Transactions. The President, on this occasion, delivered a concise view of the general history and importance of geology, as well as of the interest and value of Mr. Buckland's recent labours in particular.

BRISTOL PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.

This Establishment was opened on the 6th of January, to Proprietors and their friends. It had been previously announced, that an inaugural Lecture would be delivered by Dr. C. Daubeny, F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry at Oxford. The Lecture-room was completely filled, there being upwards of 350 persons of the first respectability present, half of whom were ladies. By way of beginning in the formation of a Museum, a beautiful specimen of organic remains, cut from the face of a rock at Lyme, Dorset, has been presented to this Institution. It is the skeleton of a wonderful fish, between the porpoise and the dolphin, having paddles or fins (it is not determined which), instead of feet. It is about five feet long, and is, perhaps, the best and most perfect specimen of the kind in the kingdom. We believe it is that description of fossil which some Geologists call *Proteothaurus*—others *Ichthyosaurus*. It was embedded in blue lias.

* See vol. xcii. pt. i. pp. 292, 418.

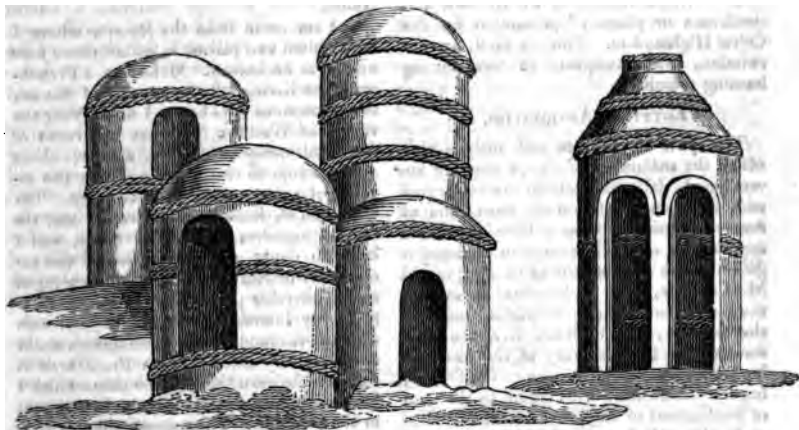
† See vol. xcii. pt. ii. p. 274.

‡ See vol. xcii. pt. i. pp. 161, 352, 491.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

HOUSES OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

(Extracted from the Second Number of Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology*.)



"Diodorus Siculus speaks of the houses of the Britons as built of wood, the walls made of stakes and wattling, like hurdles, and thatched with either reeds or straw. [Wattled chimneys still occur in Wales.] Afterwards the dwellings were improved. Some set up strong stakes in the banks of earth, as well as large stones, rudely laid on each other without mortar. Strabo says, that the fashion was round, with a high pointed covering at top; and Cæsar, that they resembled the Gaulish houses, and were only lighted by the door. That this was perfectly correct appears from the representations of them on the Antonine column, where they are either cylinders, with an arched lofty entrance, single or double, or exact fac-similes of great tea-canisters in grocers' shops; the orifice, where the lid shuts, being, according to Henry, for emission of smoke. Strutt says, that they were built at some distance from each other, not in streets, generally on the banks of a river for water, or in woods, &c. where forage might be found for the cattle. The prince chose the most convenient, and his followers erected theirs around, as well as stalls for the cattle; a ditch and mound of earth, or rampart, surrounded the whole. Sammes, speaking of the first church of Glastonbury, says: 'The walls of the Church, according to Malmesbury, made of twigs, winded and twisted together, after the ancient custom, that Kings' palaces were used to be built. So the King of Wales, by name HEOLUS WHA, in the year of our Lord 940, built a house of white twigs, to retire into when he came a hunting into South Wales; therefore it was called Ty

GUYN, that is, the *White House*. For, to the end that it might be distinguished from vulgar buildings, he caused the twigs (according to his princely quality) to be barkt; nay, castles themselves, in those daies, were framed of the same materials, and weaved together; for thus writes *Giraldus Cambrensis*, of *Pembroke Castle*: *Arnulphus de Montgomery* (saith he), *in the daies of King HENRY the first, built that small castle of twigs and slight turf*. Such reed houses as these we all along see in Ireland, and in many places in England.' Rowlands says, that the British houses were generally in clusters of three or four, sometimes many, within a square court. At Grimspond, Devonshire, within a circular inclosure, situated in a marsh, are numerous round foundations of stone houses, about 12 feet diameter. Near Chun Castle in Cornwall, within the parish of Morva, in the uncultivated and dilapidated walls of circular buildings, which appear to have been the residence of a tribe or class of people, who, protected by the adjacent fortification, formed a settlement here. The foundations are detached from each other, and consist of large stones, piled together, without mortar. Each hut measures from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, and has a door-way with an upright stone or jamb on each side. There is no appearance of chimneys or windows. Several banks for small and large inclosures are remaining near the houses, and from these a sort of covered way, or guarded road, communicates with the fortress, which occupies the summit of a hill. The caves of the Druids were very rude, their houses without lime or

or mortar, and of as few and unwrought stones as possible, and capable of holding one person. These little dwellings were their sacred cells, to which the people resorted for divination, or decision of controversy, or petition, but not their family habitations, for these were large palaces. Caves were winter habitations of the Britons, and residences or places of protection for the Celtic Highlanders. Fingal's Hall, an excavation, was occupied, at least during hunting seasons."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The spirit of criticism and analysis with which the antiquities of Egypt are now investigated, daily conducts to the same goal men of letters who follow the most different routes. Thus M. Champollion, jun. who applies with so much success to the investigation of the ancient writing of Egypt, and M. Lehone, who endeavours to explain the Greek and Latin inscriptions found in that country, have both arrived at the same results; for the discovery of the phonetic hieroglyphics, which we owe to the former, has only confirmed, with regard to the date of productions of Egyptian art, the conclusions which the latter had drawn two years ago from the inscriptions engraved on the facade of certain temples, and which M. Champollion discovers by the designs of the bas-reliefs of the great portico of Esné,—that the Zodiac of that temple was carved under the reign of the Emperor Claudius. We are informed that M. Lehone proves, from Greek inscriptions discovered in the temple of Esné, that the Zodiac sculptured on the ceiling of the pronaos of that edifice, was made in the reign of Antoninus. Now this Zodiac, as well as that of the great temple, begins with the sign of the Virgin, and the date of it had been also fixed at three thousand years before the Christian era. The temple itself, the erection of which was assigned to that remote period, is not anterior to the reign of Adrian. As for the planisphere of Denderah, we know that M. Champollion reads on it in phonetic hieroglyphics the word *Autokrator*, and assigns it to the reign of Nero. M. Lehone had also proved, from Greek inscriptions, that the rectangular Zodiac of the pronaos must belong to the reign of Tiberius. It may therefore be considered, as a fact resulting from positive researches, that not one of the four famous Zodiacs discovered in Egypt is anterior to the dominion of the Romans in that country. The important facts connected with this question are laid down by M. Lehone in a work which will appear in a few days, under the following title: "*Researches into the History of Egypt during the domination of the Greeks and Romans; derived from Greek and Latin inscriptions, relative to the Chronology, the state of the Arts, the civil and religious*

Usages of that country," 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 600, with fac-similes.

We have the satisfaction of extracting the following interesting details from a letter of M. Caillaud, the Egyptian traveller, respecting the Antiquities of Ancient Nubia.

"I am come from the Desert, where I have visited two places, in which there were numerous curiosities. M. Linant, a Frenchman, not having left the country of Senaar, saw them some days before I did. Near the village of Wetbeyt Naga are the ruins of two small temples; in the Desert, about eight leagues to the South-east, are the remains of seven other small temples. The valley which leads to these ruins, and the ruins themselves, are called Naga, and I have no doubt are the remains of the ancient city of Naka. Three of these temples are in tolerable preservation; one of them is highly interesting for the objects with which it is ornamented. The figures are in costumes very different from those seen in Egypt: the garments are like those which I have mentioned to you before as having seen in the pyramids. The second is larger than the first, with an avenue of sphynxes; the third consists of an isolated portico, highly curious, and of a less ancient construction. The architecture is a mixture of Greek and Egyptian, it having Corinthian capitals. The other temples are complete ruins. In the great valley of the Desert, about six hours' journey from the Nile, and eight hours' South-south-east from Chandy, there are other and more considerable ruins, which, I think, are the remains of a college from Meroe. They consist of eight little temples, all joined in a line by galleries and terraces. It is altogether an immense construction of numerous chambers, cells, courts, and galleries, surrounded with double enclosures. I am unable to give you here the slightest description of these ruins. The central temple communicates with the others by these galleries or terraces, 185 French feet long. Each temple has particular apartments, which stand in a line. In the eight temples are thirty-nine chambers or habitations, twenty-six courts, and twelve staircases. The ruins cover a space of 2500 feet. But in this so great extent of ruins, all is in small proportion as to size, both as it respects the monuments, and the stones employed in them. The stones are placed in courses of twenty-five centimètres in height, and are frequently square in form. The largest temple is eleven mètres in length. On the columns are figures in the Egyptian style: and on some columns of the same portico there are channellings (flutings) as in Greek architecture. On the base of one of them are the remains of a Zodiac. I could see the Twins and Sagittarius, and have taken a faithful copy of it."

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP.

By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY.

FRIENDSHIP! why, what is a friend?

One who soothes another's woe;
And strives to cheer,
The desert drear,

Which once in beauty smil'd,
And many an hour beguil'd,
When blest with those we lov'd below!

Friendship! can'st thou e'er be cold?

Can'st thou lose thy genial heat?

Can'st thou ever,

From thee sever,

Those who bent with cares and grief,

Stand in need of thy relief,

And ask assistance at thy feet?

Friendship! can the Widow's tears,

Can the Infant's lisping pray'r,

Unheeded be,

By one like thee,

Where once affection's smile

Cheer'd a faithful Husband's toil,

And dwelt with pleasure there?

Oh, no! in gloomy times like these,

Thy social influence thou wilt spread;

The tortur'd mind thou'lt strive to ease,

The Widow cheer—the Infant lead.

Tis now as Mem'ry calls thee back,

To scenes once blooming—now forlorn,

Thou'lt scorn engagements to forsake,

Which on thy altar once were sworn!

THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

METHINKS I hear the plashing oar,

And murmur'ing voices meet mine ear,

Of seamen, as they near the shore,

And by the beacon steer.

And hark! that lov'd and cheering air,

Tells my fond heart my Edmund's there.

As breaks the light of reason o'er

A mind long sunk in memory's grave,

Or comes in lone and silent hour,

Sweet freedom to the slave;

So seems some vision fair and bright,

To burst upon my raptur'd sight.

O! dwells on earth a hope more sweet,

In heaven, a ray more pure than this?

Do lovers at the altar meet,

To seal a holier bliss

Than mothers feel; when, face to face,

They fold them in a child's embrace?

W. A. A.

HYMN FOR WINTER.

WITH furious aspect issuing forth,
From the bleak regions of the North,
Relentless Winter, clad in storms,
The turbid Atmosphere deforms.

Arrested in their silent course,
By the Night-frost's resistless force,
The liquid streams have ceas'd to flow,
The soil is overwhelm'd with snow.
Thro' the wild waste what stillness reigns!
Save when across the desert plains,
Sweeps with wide range the sullen blast,
Driving the flaky billows fast,
Till into hills the valleys rise,
And all the prospect wears disguise.
Dark falls the night, while buried deep,
As in a long and death-like sleep,
The vegetable world abides.
One thick white veil its verdure hides,
Contrasted with that solemn gloom,
The close embodied Clouds assume.
The Birds forsake each leafless spray.
Thick mists invest the opening day.

What tho' the melancholy view
Present its most disheart'ning hue,
E'en yet be mine, as heretofore,
To praise the Lord of Heaven once more,
And while I own His sovereign sway,
Whose Word the hurricanes obey,
With friends or relatives most dear,
The lengthen'd eventide to cheer.

This season has its social hours;
Domestic comforts still are ours.
Ours too, those days of sacred mirth,
Which call to mind a Saviour's birth,
And tune the grateful voice, to sing
The glories of that heavenly King
Who sits at God's right hand above,
Dispenser of his Father's love.
He, with strong curb the tempest binds,
Still the tumult of the winds.
He bids the gentle zephyr blow,
And the bright Sun with ardent glow
Resume its influence mild and fair
To rarify the frigid air.
'Tis He, who, ever gracious found,
Scatters his choicest favours round.
Successive Seasons, as they roll,
Proclaim his reign from pole to pole,
That every Nation in its time,
May hail him, Lord of every clime.
With strength renew'd the orb of day,
Again shall all its powers display,
At its great Maker's high command,
Deal forth fresh blessings thro' our land,
And as the vernal months advance,
Rouse Nature from her seeming trance,
Of Resurrection Type how just!
When wak'd from slumbering in the dust
The dead in CHRIST shall rise again,
And everlasting Life attain, [shine
Where the blest Sun of Righteousness shall
In all his Power of Plenitude divine.
Blandford. MASON CHAMBERLIN*.

* Author of the "Path of Duty," &c.

LINES

Suggested while proceeding by Stamwell, towards Richmond, and frequently looking back upon Eton College, after the Interment of an amiable Son.*

By his afflicted Father.

AS one who travels o'er a lengthening vale,
Which his reluctant feet may cross no more,
Oft to the hill where stands his much-lov'd home,

Casts a reverted glance thro' gushing tears;
So, Eton! as to such a scene, I turn
To thee my aching sight. For, lo! fast by
The hallow'd walls of thy Collegiate fane,
Which lifts its clust'ring pinnacles on high,
Sepulchred sleeps—of my worn remnant self—

So lov'd a part, that scarce I seem to live.

In the fresh-cover'd grave of thee, my Son!

My EDWARD! lies my heart. And there,
entranc'd, [lie,

With thee, in Death's cold slumber must it
Till he who clos'd, untimely, thy young being,

Restore me to the world,—a world of woe!
Untimely! said my erring, impious tongue?
Alas! not length of days forms life mature;
But Virtue, Innocence, and holy Truth.
And these were thine; which, as the fragrant breath

Of vernal flow'rs regales the ravish'd sense,
Delighted all who knew thee. Wisdom, too,
And piety, which hoary Age might shame,
Adorn'd thy blossom'd Youth. And shall not these,

In brighter radiance, like a robe of light,
Clothe my now-sainted Child, where ruthless Death [tears,

No more can blight thy loveliness, nor
For such bereav'd perfections, e'er be shed?
Is the strong arm now shorten'd in its might,

That bore thy spotless spirit to the skies?
No; I again shall see thee lovelier far

* See our Obituary, for Dec. 1822, p. 571.

Inscription for his Monument

"To the Memory of

EDWARD LUKE,

Son of the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D.

who was accidentally drowned

on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1822,
in the 11th year of his age.

His much beloved and lamented Body
reposes near,

while his pure Spirit rejoices

in the presence of his Redeemer.

May this plain memorial,
recording his virtues and disastrous fate,
prove a salutary WARNING to incautious youth,
to avoid the Dangers of that element,
which deprived him of life,
and overwhelmed his friends in sorrow!

T. H. HART.

In form, but not in purity and truth.

That arm the dead can quicken with new life,

And raise the mourner from extremest woe
To comfort and to peace.—I know that He
Who died for sinners, lives,—with head adorn'd

By many crowns; and at the latter day
Will stand upon the earth: when they who sleep

Within the confines of the silent dead,
Again shall wake; and, leaving in the dust
Whate'er was mortal, be invested bright
With immortality.—Oh, then, my Son!

May thy now-sorrowing Sire, enraptur'd,
clasp

Thee in his fond embrace—to part no more!

Dec. 14.

L. B.

LINES

On the Death of EDWARD-LUKE BOOKER, who was accidentally drowned, in the 11th year of his Age, at Eton College, Dec. 9, 1822.

By an affectionate Brother.

THERE is a tear of holy sorrow
That's dropt upon the humblest grave;
And there's a joy the heart can borrow
When those it lov'd we try to save.

There is a sigh, the bosom rending,
When some fond spirit soars on high;
And there's a soothing balm attending,
To know that anxious friends were nigh.

Ah! yes; the tear for those that languish
In Death's last speechless agonies,—
The sigh of grief,—the throb of anguish,
Is sooth'd to watch the closing eyes.

But, when away from friends that cherish'd
Hopes of joys they ne'er can see,—
Such hopes as, EDWARD! now have perish'd,
Whelm'd in the ruthless wave, with thee—

Tho' amid smiles and joy surrounding,
The ghastly monster mark'd his prey;
When, while thy heart with glee was bounding,
The soul was summon'd swift away—

Tho' short the pains, the pangs of dying,
And quickly every struggle o'er,—
Tho' wrapt in smiles, thy spirit flying,
Soar'd spotless to its blissful shore—

Yet, oh! the thought that, torn for ever
From hearts that shar'd thy weal and woe,
That lov'd thee, EDWARD! and which never
Will let thy fond Remembrance go.

Ah! who his bosom's grief can smother?
Or who would check the hallow'd tear?
Not he who mourns thee as a Brother,
Who lov'd thee as thou lov'dst him dear.

Felindra House, S. Wales.

T. W. B.

Dec. 16.

HOPE.

HOPE.

IT is Celestial Hope's sweet tale
 Relieves the drear of waking dreams,
 And that begems life's thorny vale
 With bright altho' reflected beams.
 Then may thro' all this tearful scene
 Hope be the inmate of the breast,
 T' illumine the mind with light serene,
 And guide to everlasting rest.
 For if blest Hope the bosom flies,
 Distressful gloom assumes the reign;
 In ruins ev'ry prospect lies,
 And ev'ry thought 's replete with pain.
 Night succeeds night, but not one ray
 Of mental sunshine gilds the soul,
 All, all is fled with Hope away,
 And fell Despair succeeds the whole.

S.

EPITAPH ON BENJAMIN TREMLYN,
*An old Soldier, buried in Bremhill Church
 Yard, who died Dec. 1, 1822, aged 92.*

By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.

A poor old Soldier shall not lie unknown,
 Without a verse, and this recording
 stone. [stray,
 'Twas his, in youth, o'er distant lands to
 Danger and Death, companions of his way:
 Here in his native village, drooping age
 Clos'd the long evening of his pilgrimage.
 Speak of the past, — of names of high re-
 nown, — [down,
 Or his brave comrades long to dust gone
 His look with instant animation glow'd,
 Tho' ninety winters on his head had snow'd.
 His Country, whilst he liv'd, a boon sup-
 plied, [died.
 And Faith her shield held o'er him when he
 Hope, Christian, that his spirit lives with
 God, [sod,
 And pluck the wild weeds from the lowly
 Where dust to dust, beside the chancel's
 shade, [laid.
 Till the last trump, a brave Man's bones are

THE CHARM.

(From the Spanish.)

WIND the shell, bind the spell;
 What is in it? Fond farewell!
 Wreath'd with drops from azure eyes,
 Twilight vows, and midnight sighs.
 Bind it on the Maiden's soul!
 Suns may set, and years may roll;
 Yet beneath that tender twine
 All the spirit shall be thine.
 Oceans may between you sweep;
 But the spell 's as strong and deep:
 Anguish, distance, time are vain—
 Death alone can loose the chain.

PULCI.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

LINES

*Addressed by a Daughter to her deceased
 Mother.*

WHAT tho' ten years are past and gone,
 Since to the grave thou wert convey'd,
 And the green moss creeps o'er the stone
 Which on thy mould'ring bones is laid;
 Yet, still thy Memory, ever dear,
 Lives deep impress'd upon my mind,
 And still I shed the silent tear,
 And mourn, to inward grief resign'd.
 For thou, when first in childhood's days
 I heedless rang'd from flower to flower,
 Did'st cheer my infant mind with praise,
 And lead me forth from hour to hour.
 And when maturity of years,
 Composing by the hand of Time,
 Thy long anxieties and fears,
 Gave promise of my youthful prime;
 Thy soft persuasive Voice repress'd,
 Unwearied with a Mother's care,
 Each wild emotion of my breast,
 And fondly stamp'd Religion there:
 Since then from infancy I owe
 To thy protecting hand and love,
 My source of happiness below,
 And hopes of future joys above,
 I duly still, whilst Heaven shall doom
 This ever grateful heart to beat,
 Will bend with reverence o'er thy tomb,
 And pour my Sorrows at thy feet. Z.

WINTER.

By BERNARD BARTON, the Quaker Poet.

THOU hast thy beauties; sterner ones, I
 own
 Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee
 Belong the charms of solemn majesty
 And naked grandeur. Awful is the tone
 Of thy tempestuous nights, when clouds are
 blown [sky;
 By hurrying winds across the troubled
 Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh
 Through leafless boughs, with ivy overgrown.
 Thou hast thy decorations too; although
 Thou art austere; thy studded mantle, gay
 With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow
 As erst Golconda's; and thy pure array
 Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow
 Envelopes nature; till her features seem
 Like pale, but lovely ones, seen when we
 dream.

The Old Man's Triumph over Time.

“TIME has not thinn'd my flowing hair,”
 Nor laid, as yet, my temples bare:
 But he has played the barber's part,
 And powder'd me with wond'rous art.
 To show, no doubt, that 'tis his aim
 To pulverize this mortal frame.
 But let him know, that, on a day,
 God will reanimate this clay;
 And life unchangeable will give
 When Time himself shall cease to live.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN, &c.

CONGRESS OF VERONA.

The Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, lately assembled at Verona, have addressed to their Ministers at the several European Courts a most important Circular. This document commences with announcing that the Austrian troops are to be withdrawn from the territory of Sardinia by successive draughts, the last of which is to have evacuated that kingdom before the end of September 1823.—It also states that the Austrian army which now occupies Naples, is, in the shortest period possible, to be reduced by 17,000. In announcing these arrangements, the Sovereigns say, "They rejoice at being able to leave the security and tranquillity of the people to the Princes to whom Providence has intrusted them, and to deprive calumny of its last remaining pretext to disseminate doubts respecting the independence of the Italian Princes."—The affairs of the Greeks are next alluded to, and the Princes lament that the "firebrand of rebellion has been thrown into the Ottoman Empire." They denounce the conduct of the Greeks as being "rash and culpable."

The state of affairs in Spain is thus noted:—"Spain now endures the fate which awaits all States that are so unfortunate as to seek what is good in a way in which it never can be found. It passes through the fateful circle of its revolution—a revolution which deluded or ill-disposed men would willingly have represented as a blessing, nay, as the triumph of an enlightened age. All Governments are witnesses of the zeal with which these men have endeavoured to persuade their contemporaries that this revolution was the necessary and wholesome fruit of the progress of civilization; and the means by which it has been effected and supported, the noblest essay of generous patriotism. If it could be the object of civilization to overthrow human society—if it were possible to suppose that the armed force, which has no other vocation than that of maintaining the internal and external peace of the State, might with impunity assume the supreme dominion over it—the Spanish revolution might certainly pretend to the admiration of all ages, and the military insurrection in the island of Leon serve as a model for reformers. But truth has soon asserted her rights, and Spain, at the expense of her happiness and glory, has only furnished a new and melancholy example of the inevitable consequence of every transgression of the eternal laws of the moral

order of the world. The legitimate authority fettered, and changed into a forced instrument of the overthrow of all rights, and all legal privileges; all classes of the people hurried away by the stream of revolutionary movement; violence and oppression exercised under the forms of law; a whole kingdom given up a prey to disorders and convulsions of every kind; rich colonies, which justify their separation by the very same maxims on which the mother country has founded its public law, and which it would willingly, but in vain, condemn in another hemisphere; the last resources of the State consumed by civil war: this is the picture which the present state of Spain presents—such are the evils by which a generous people, deserving of a better fate, is visited—such, in fine, are the grounds of the just apprehensions which such an assemblage of elements of trouble and confusion must excite in the countries more nearly in contact with the Peninsula. If ever, in the bosom of civilization, a power arose hostilely alienated from the principles of preservation, from the principles in which the European Confederation reposes, such a power is Spain, in its present state of dissolution.

"Could the Sovereigns have contemplated with indifference so many evils heaped upon one country, accompanied with so many dangers to the others? Depending, in this important affair, only on their own judgment and their own consciences, they have been obliged to ask themselves, whether they were longer allowed to remain calm spectators of an evil which every day threatens to become more terrible and dangerous, and even, by the presence of their representatives, to lend the false colouring of a tacit sanction to the measures of a faction which is ready to undertake everything for the maintenance of its destructive sway. The decision of the Monarchs could not be doubtful. The Legations have received orders to quit the Peninsula.

"All Europe must at length acknowledge that the system pursued by the Monarchs is in the most perfect harmony with the well-understood interests of the people, as well as with the independence and strength of the Governments. They recognize no enemies but those who conspire against the legal authority of the one, and the simplicity of the others, to plunge both into one common abyss of destruction. The wishes of the Monarchs are directed to peace alone; but this peace, though fully established between the Powers, cannot diffuse its blessings

the society, as long as the fermentation is kept up which, in more than one country, influences people's minds, by the perfidious arts of persuasion, and the criminal efforts of a faction which aims only at revolution and destruction: so long as the heads and instruments of this faction (whether they openly take the field against thrones and existing institutions, or whether they brood on their hostile plans in the dark, prepare plots, and poison public opinion) shall not cease to torment the nations with discouraging and lying representations of the present, and fictitious apprehensions of the future. The wisest measures of the Governments cannot prosper, the best-meant plans of improvement cannot succeed, confidence cannot return, till those promoters of the most odious purposes shall have sunk into utter impotency; and the Monarchs will not believe that they have accomplished their great work, till they shall have deprived them of the arms with which they may threaten the repose of the world."

The Spanish Papers, to the 7th of January, are in the highest degree interesting. The French Ultimatum, as it has been (we suspect somewhat hastily) called, was presented to the Spanish Minister on the 5th; and the notes of the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Courts, were delivered on the following day. Having received these important documents, the Spanish Minister had them before a body, consisting, as it is said, of all the heads of parties in the Cortes, and, though not exercising any definite functions, designated as a Council of State. An adjournment for 48 hours was agreed to, in order to give the character of perfect deliberation to the decision at which that assembly should arrive. At the meeting of the 9th, the unanimous determination of the Representatives to resist the demands of the Holy Alliance was plainly indicated; and on the following day the Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, demanded their passports. The utmost concord appears to have prevailed in the Cortes; Arguelles, the leader of the moderate party, declared himself ready to go all lengths in vindicating the independence of his country; and the sincerity of the orator's patriotism was promptly acknowledged by the democratic leader, Galiano, who moved that his rival should be placed on the Committee of Diplomacy appointed to advise the Crown with respect to the answer to be returned to the Allied Powers.—The decision unanimously adopted by Congress, upon the proposition of Arguelles, is about to set in motion a force of 90,000 very good troops. This force is to be added to the 90,000 active militia and other corps.—On the evening of the 9th, the answers (or, as it seems, with respect to three of the notes, the resolution to give no answer) obtained the approbation of the Cortes.

A Madrid Journal of the 18th contains the subjoined correspondence between the Ministers of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the former demanding passports for their departure from Spain. Our confined limits prevent us from inserting the Notes of the Ambassadors of these respective Powers; but we copy verbatim the spirited Answers of the Spanish Minister, Evaristo San Miguel, dated Jan. 11. They are short and pithy.

Answer to the Note addressed by the Prussian Minister.—"I have received the Note which your Excellency transmitted to me under the date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of his most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian States are not less ardent than those manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain; I transmit to your Excellency, by Royal order, the passports for which you have applied."

Answer to the Russian Note.—"I have received the Note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday the 10th instant, and, limiting myself, for my own reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish Government; I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible."

Answer to the Austrian Note.—"I have received the Note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say, that the Government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you, by Royal order, the passports which you have required."

In the sitting of the 12th, the Deputation of the Cortes proceeded from that assembly to wait on his Majesty with the message agreed to on the 11th instant. On their return, General Riego, who was the President of the Deputation, stated that his Majesty had received the message with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. A motion which had been made by Senor Munarriz, calling upon the Government to publish to all Europe, as speedily as possible, the motives of its conduct, was read, and the mover made a short speech in support of it. The Secretary of State rose, and said, that the Government had already declared to the Charge d'Affaires of Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg, that it would explain its sentiments and principles to all Europe. The Government would fulfil its promise, and he would say more—it was now employed in executing it. Senor Munarriz then withdrew his motion.

The rumour of war in Spain has given rise to some animated debates in the Landaburian Society. At Madrid, in one of their recent sittings, Citizen Floran thus addressed the Assembly :

"Citizens! the rumour, which I shall never believe—the clamour that France has resolved to make war on us, is the subject of every conversation. France, divided by numberless parties, none of which is disposed to support a throne that has blasted the glories of so many years; France, which has not forgotten its triumphs and its misfortunes; this France it is which we hear has determined to declare war against us.—(I am glad of it, exclaimed a voice in the crowd, and the words were applauded with singular enthusiasm.) My soul overflows with joy when I witness this noble enthusiasm. Your voices answer, in a manner worthy of you, to those rumours, propagated perhaps by the very men who are about to be buried in the ruins which they are endeavouring to prepare for us.

"Citizens! war is inevitable, and if France does not declare it, we shall! (Shouts of applause!) Base wretches! souls of women, under the garb of men! Hide your hearts for shame!—The answer of the Spanish people proclaims to France, that millions of men are determined to sustain their liberties; and if Europe should come and take part in the struggle, it would only be the shout of union amongst all the people, and then those monsters would see themselves hurled from the seats of power which they so unworthily occupy, into the abyss which they deserve. The Spaniards, ever brave, will not be checked in their career by your threats. You will see old men expire cheerfully in the combat, while the young men are preparing to avenge them—you will see women resist the efforts of the barbarous invaders. Let France, then, come on—let the world come on—you will see them fly back in terror! If the thrones involve themselves in this mad and unjust war, they may hear the first cannon, but the authors of this invasion shall never hear the last one."

He was followed by Citizen Morales, who spoke in the following terms :—"My heart beats with joy when I observe the enthusiasm of this heroic people. Would to God that this war should be declared! All France is our friend and ally, and wishes for nothing more anxiously than to come to the banks of the Manzamares (the river that runs near Madrid) to assist us. Our stupid enemies seem not to have yet discovered that this war will cause the ruin of many thrones.

"It appears that the French government have forgotten the unburied bones of Frenchmen which cover our plains: that they have forgotten the fierceness of the Spanish lions: let them come to us again, and they shall receive fresh proofs of our courage.—(Applause.)"

Citizen Poci ascended the tribune, and his chief object was to recommend the people to revive the song called "*Tragala*" (or swallow it), which was prohibited in Madrid during the late Ministry. This recommendation had such an effect that, before he came down from the tribune, the assembly joined him in singing the song.

A letter from Bayonne, dated Jan. 5, says : "Since the Descamisados think that France will not go to war with Spain, they, in the Landaburian meetings, indulge in the most insolent and scandalous declamations against the Congress of the Holy Alliance. In order to ridicule the Allied Sovereigns, they have caused to be stamped a caricature of the most outrageous description, and which is publicly exhibited in all the shops of Madrid."

Spanish Mails.—The Spanish Government has acceded to the proposition for establishing a mail-coach from Madrid to Corunna, to be connected with a series of steam-packets, to sail from that port for Falmouth, according to the suggestions made by Sir John Doyle. By this means the letters from Madrid, which are regularly, when the mails come through France, fourteen days on the road, will now arrive in eight days; it being engaged by the parties who contract for the conveyance of the letters, that the voyage from Falmouth to Corunna shall not occupy more than four days, the remaining time being divided between the land journey from Madrid to Corunna, and that from Falmouth to London. This new arrangement has given the greatest satisfaction to the merchants corresponding with Spain, who will now receive their remittances, in all cases, six days earlier than usual, and with much greater certainty than before, escaping the double danger of interruptions on the Spanish frontier, and of inspections by the agents of the French post-office. The parties contracting with the Spanish Government are said to be men of long experience in the management of steam-packets from Edinburgh to London, and therefore fully able to estimate how far the performance of the voyage by sea may be reduced to certainty.

A wild woman was lately found in Spain, in the Sierra de Montero, a desolate and rude range of mountains in the south. She had been seen occasionally by the goat-herds as they wandered through the mountains. The tale at length reached Cordova, and the authorities sent officers in pursuit of her. They succeeded in apprehending her, and she is now in one of the public hospitals in that city. She is not altogether destitute of understanding, nor ignorant of language, as she can say a few words, such as *papa* (papa), *gato* (a cat), *campo* (the country), and some few others. When she was asked if she would like to return to the country, she nodded her head in the affirmative. She eats whatever is given to her, but prefers uncooked

cooked meats and vegetables. In the beginning, cooked and not agree with her, and made sick; she eats with an extraordinary appetite; her clothes appear as if they were on a stick: her shoes, in spite of every care that was taken to prevent her. Sometimes she has thrown off all her garments, and run out quite naked. She has been found, after an interval of two days, coiled up in a place full of mire; and at another time she has been discovered in the dung-hill of the stable. She is about sixteen years old, of a short stature, a deep brown colour, protruding lips, and so rough as almost in appearance to resemble a wolf. She sleeps by day as well as by night, without any regularity, and generally coiled up. Sometimes her sleep has continued for twenty-eight hours successively, either in bed or on the ground, with or without covering. She keeps her eyes mostly closed, and when she is alone she cries for three hours together, and the next three hours she laughs. The Duke de Riva, the Constitutional Alcalde of Cordova, has taken a great deal of trouble to find out the origin of this female; but it has baffled all his inquiries, and he has given them up in despair. It is supposed she belongs to parents not less wild than herself, who are still undiscovered in the mountains.

PORTUGAL.

In the sitting of the Cortes, at Lisbon, on the 31st December, the reply of the British Government to a demand made by that of Portugal, as to the views entertained by our Government with respect to the present state of Europe, was read by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The British note briefly and frankly professed that our Government, not assuming the right to interfere in the internal concerns of an independent nation, did not feel that any change of constitution in a friendly state could affect the relations previously existing between Great Britain and that state; and that therefore "England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succour of which it may stand in need, as often as its independence may be menaced by any other Power, in any manner whatever." This announcement was made and received with an exultation which will probably find an echo in England.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Accounts are received from Constantinople to the 11th December, and intelligence from Smyrna to the 2d January. The latter states that the corps of 7,000 Turks, which had advanced from Larissa to Salonica, with the intention of proceeding across the Gulf of Corinth, has been obliged to retreat, having first committed one of those atrocities by which this implacable contest is distinguished. They set fire to the town as soon as they saw themselves menaced by a superior force of the Greeks, computed at

15,000 men. But it appears that the Greeks took revenge on the enemy in his retreat.

A letter from an officer in the squadron acting in the Mediterranean says that the cause of the Turks in the Morea is very unfavourable, all their troops being in the city of Corinth, about ninety miles distant from us, surrounded by the Greeks, and in the greatest distress for provisions, of which the Greeks have an abundant supply. Acts of the greatest cruelty are constantly practised. Not long since four Greeks had each a stake driven through his body; they lingered four days! For this, as many Turks were instantly served the same. Corinth is surrounded by dead bodies, in every state of putrefaction, from the one that fell yesterday to the first at the commencement of the warfare.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The Captain Pacha had much difficulty in escaping from Tenedos. He was the first to cry out, *mon Dieu!* A vessel of the line, having on board the staff, the money for the payment of the fleet, and a division of troops, blew up. From the time this occurred the Greeks have been masters of the Archipelago.

It appears that the Turks are not yet satisfied with the sufferings of the poor Sciots. Trusting to the promises held out to them, and impelled no doubt by their necessities, some of the fugitives who escaped the massacre returned to their homes, where they have fallen the victims to a second outrage.

AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

The Message of the America President, on opening the Congress, represented the finances of the United States to be in the most flourishing condition: after defraying all expences, 3,000,000 dollars will remain in the Treasury: and the whole receipts for the year are estimated at only 23,000,000. The manufactures are stated to be recovering from their depression after the peace; and the military and naval forces of the Republic are represented to be in the best state, and efficient for their purposes.

A Letter, dated Caraccas, Oct. 24, says: "The treaty between Colombia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, will have a most important effect in Europe. Affairs in this quarter are assuming a better aspect; in a few months, with energy, the war may be terminated."—Letters dated the 23d of October state, that for the last day or two a very heavy firing had been heard in the direction of the two armies—that of Portugal and that of Brazil. It was concluded, therefore, that an engagement had taken place, and the utmost alarm prevailed in consequence in Bahia, and the inhabitants were shipping all their valuables on board the vessels in the harbour. His Majesty's ship Creole was lying there, and the British inhabitants had put their treasures on board, under the protection of the captain.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

According to various accounts, the internal trade of the country is very satisfactory. The Cotton Wool wrought up in our manufacturing districts in 1822 appears to be more by one-fifth than in 1821. The Cotton Spinning Trade was never more brisk than it is at present. The *Preston Chronicle* says, in this town a new factory began operations about a month ago; the larger one, which was blown down, will be re-built with all expedition, and another is likely to be shortly commenced. There are also two large factories now filling with machinery at the town of *Bury*, in this county. The system of weaving by machinery, in the manufacture of strong calicoes, is gaining ground fast, and when brought into full play must create an immense demand for the coarser kind of yarns."

The prodigious importance of the Cotton trade at *Liverpool*, may be estimated by the following statement:

Import in 1822.	Bags.
From the United States	290,888
From Brazil and Lisbon	136,167
From the British Colonies on the	
Spanish Main, West Indies, &c.	14,296
From the East Indies.....	10,219
From other Parts.....	2,380
Total.....	453,945

Forming an increase over 1821 of above 40,000 bags, and being nearly seven times the collective importation of all the other ports of Great Britain, including the metropolis. The weekly demand, for home consumption only, for the whole country, is now estimated at 10,600 bags, of which that of *Liverpool* reaches to 9,000 bags!

The quantity of *Woolen* Cloth manufactured last year exceeds that of any preceding year. Of raw *Silk*, the average annual consumption for the last three years has been 2,100,000 lbs. weight; whereas in 1812 the consumption of the French *Silk* manufactures was only 987,000 lbs. The export of *Linen* from *Ireland* in 1822 was of the value of 3,041,019*l.* being nearly 1,000,000*l.* more than in 1820. In *Hardware* and *Cutlery* we are above the danger of rivalry; and though the cessation of the war-demand for *Iron* has greatly reduced the price of the latter article, the export of it is increasing. If we advert to the consumption of articles of necessity and comfort among the people, we shall find a result equally satisfactory. Of *Malt*, it is believed that nearly 30,000,000 bushels were used last year. *Tea*, the great luxury of the manufacturing population, increases almost

every quarter. The average of 1820 and 1821 was 22,461,592 lbs.; that of 1822 exceeds 23,000,000 lbs. Of *Sugar*, imported in 1822, the value exceeded that of the import in 1821 by 200,000*l.* In *Tobacco*, *Snuff*, *Beer*, *Candles*, *Soap*, and *Spirits*, the improvement has been progressive every quarter. But perhaps the most gratifying, and certainly one of the most surprising proofs of the increasing prosperity of the lower classes of the people, is the fact, that on the 5th of January, 1822, there was standing, in the name of the Commissioners, on account of the *Saving Banks* of England only, the prodigious sum of *Five Millions Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven Thousand Pounds*, accumulated within the short period of four years.

The inhabitants of the flourishing town of *Bolton* have come to a determination to erect a Town-hall; offices for the transaction of public business; places for the imprisonment of offenders; and a house for the residence of the deputy constable. The site of ground selected for the purpose is in *St. George's-street*.

The improvements which have taken place in *Southampton* during the last twelve months are surprising. One hundred houses have been built, and most of them occupied; all the line of the canal, from *Hanover-buildings*, has been taken in, and converted into gardens, houses, or for mercantile purposes—trees have been planted, to give the environs an agreeable shade in summer, and we anticipate farther improvements. The new lights on the *Chamberlayne Pillar* are now conspicuous at a great distance, and it is in contemplation to add another light, to make it a more distinguished object.

Petersfield, which, if it has not been going to decay, has experienced no improvement for some time past, is now, we are happy to say, once more rearing its head, by the removing of nuisances, the repairing of houses, and the building of new ones; and it is confidently anticipated that, when the bridge and causeway between *Havant* and *Hayling Island* are finished, *Petersfield* will once more become a flourishing town. It was formerly a very considerable manufacturing place for woollen cloths, at which upwards of one thousand persons were employed. It is expected that *Hayling Island* will prove a great source of attraction to fashionable company in the ensuing season, and great preparations are making for their reception.

As an instance of the improvement in the trade of *Sheffield*, the diminished assessments in support of the parochial poor, for the year 1820, amounted to 37,467*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* while

while that for the year just closed was only 60,141). 2s.

Agricultural Distress.—No less than sixteen counties have sent requisitions to their respective Sheriffs, to appoint county meetings to consider the causes and remedies of agricultural distress.

Jan. 8.—A meeting was held at *Norwich*, which was convened, professedly, “for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of agricultural distress, and the best means of relieving it.” A series of resolutions, of sufficient strength of tone, and of a decidedly anti-ministerial temper, were proposed by Mr. Thurtell, and seconded by Mr. Coke, of Holkham; but they were promptly put aside, and a petition proposed by Mr. Cobbett, recommending, in plain terms, the overthrow of the Legislature, and the spoliation of the Church, was adopted with rapturous acclamation.

Jan. 17.—A meeting was held at *Hereford*, to take into consideration the distresses of agriculturists. Lord Somers presided as Lord Lieutenant. Three petitions were offered to the meeting; the first by Mr. Pateshall was merely practical, and wholly detached from political considerations; the second was what might be called a Whig petition; it was proposed by Mr. Charlton. The third was Mr. Cobbett’s Norfolk petition. It was moved by its author in person; he was heard with more patience, but he spoke with less success, than at *Norwich*, and his petition was rejected with unequivocal expressions of contempt. Mr. Pateshall withdrew his petition, and Mr. Charlton’s was carried without opposition.

Jan. 21.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the county of *Somerset* was held in the town of Wells, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of agricultural distress. Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Mr. Dickinson, and a number of persons of consideration were present. Mr. Hunt, who had previously addressed a letter to the inhabitants of the county, proposed a series of resolutions embracing Parliamentary Reform, but the Sheriff, considering that the object of the meeting was not for Reform, refused to put them. Upon an understanding that the High Sheriff would call a meeting for Reform on the Tuesday following, Mr. Hunt abandoned that subject, and his other resolutions were carried. The High Sheriff, however, refused to sign them on behalf of the meeting.

Jan. 22.—A meeting on the subject of parliamentary reform was held at *York*. The speakers were Lord Milton and Mr. Petre, who declared themselves recent converts to the principles of reform; Mr. W. Fawkes, who proposed the resolutions; and Mr. Stuart Wortley, who opposed the professed object of the meeting. Mr. Fawkes’s resolutions, and a petition grounded on them, were carried.

FOOTBALL ANNUITY.—Mr. Farquhar has been residing at the Abbey ever since October, and has at length finally arranged as to the portion of the furniture and books he intends to retain, and the other portion he has conceded to Mr. Beckford, either agreeably to the original contract or in consequence of subsequent purchase by Mr. Beckford. Several of the cabinet pictures which were in the Catalogue last year are included in the re-purchase. Much time and very serious contention has arisen in the division of the books and prints. One third of each Mr. Beckford retains. This gentleman’s umpire was Mr. Clarke, bookseller, Bond-street, assisted by Chevalier Franchi, Mr. Beckford’s secretary. Mr. Farquhar employed Mr. Lawford, bookseller in Saville-passage, as his agent. Mr. Beckford is himself at Bath, and has not been at the Abbey these four months. Mr. Farquhar has resolved to bring the whole of the furniture to sale in August next, previous to which the Abbey and effects will be shown by tickets as before, but upon a more extended scale and with far less reserve. Eight or ten rooms at the Abbey, which were occupied as the private apartments of Mr. Beckford, and which are fitted up with superb and costly furniture, and the most rare and valuable books and prints, were not shewn to the publick. The whole suite, however, will be open in the spring, and there will be no reserve on any article whatever. The purchase money is not yet paid, in consequence of the delay which has unavoidably arisen in perfecting the title, which, of course, includes the houses and lands in Hindon and the neighbourhood, together with a moiety of the representation of the Borough. Chevalier Franchi still retains possession. The books and prints are not to be sold at present.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 4. A new two-act Comedy was introduced under the title of *Simpson and Co.* It is one of the most amusing and best drawn comic sketches that has been produced for some time—a real broad Comedy in miniature.

Jan. 14. A new Drama, in three acts, under the title *Augusta, or the Blind Girl*. It is evidently of foreign extraction. The story is romantic, and yet does not belong to the class of melo-drama. The piece was not very favourably received, as it was too deficient in incident.

KING’S THEATRE.

Jan. 14. This theatre was opened for the season, on Saturday the 11th inst.; and this evening a ballet, called *L’Offrande aux Graces*, was produced for the first time. The grouping of the corps de ballet reflected considerable credit on the new ballet-master, M. St. Aumer.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

We experience considerable satisfaction in laying before our readers the following Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue

of Great Britain in the years and quarters ended 5th January 1822, and 5th January 1823, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended Jan. 5th		Increase.	Decrease.
	1822.	1823.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	9,135,102	9,386,111	251,019	
Excise	26,546,415	25,747,441		798,974
Stamps	6,108,640	6,208,552	99,912	
Post Office	1,318,000	1,359,000	41,000	
Assessed Taxes	6,256,811	5,798,805		458,006
Land Taxes	1,263,274	1,224,534		38,723
Miscellaneous	303,463	398,534	95,071	
Total	50,931,705	50,122,296	486,992	1,295,703
Deduct Increase.....				486,992
Decrease on the Year				808,711

When the vast reduction of taxes in the year just terminated is taken into the account, it is truly surprising to see how nearly the whole produce of that year approaches to the produce of the preceding; and if the separate items of taxation existing in both years were alone compared, the result would be an *increase* in the year 1822 of nearly a million. It is to be observed, that this result indicates a *transfer* of the burthen of taxation from that part of the community which is least able to bear it, to a class which is more capable of sustaining the burthen. It proves, that if the agriculturist is unfortunately depressed, the manufacturing population are undoubtedly prosperous. The consumption of exciseable articles must have been very greatly increased indeed, when, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on Malt (so large an item in the account), the whole decrease in the produce of the Excise for the Quarter just terminated, was only 98,881*l*. The main diminution of the Quarter was in the Assessed Taxes, a circumstance naturally to be expected from a variety of causes at present in operation.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the concerns of the Regent's Canal continue to improve in a degree that must be highly gratifying to its proprietors; the tonnage for the past year amounting to upwards of 266,000 tons, being an increase of nearly 110,000 tons beyond the tonnage of the year preceding.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Interment of a Lascar.—As the generality of our readers may not be acquainted with the ceremony observed in performing the burial rites of this description of foreigners, we subjoin the following which took place in Britton's burial-ground, Church-lane,

Whitechapel, in presence, notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, of an immense concourse of persons, whose curiosity led them to the place. The remains of the deceased (a man) were wrapped in a sheet, and deposited in a plain wooden shell painted black, and was carried, with the lid loose upon it, in a blanket, by four of his countrymen, and followed close in the rear by several others from the Lascar Barracks, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, to the place of interment, where it arrived about eleven o'clock. On approaching the grave, which was about five feet deep, they laid down the coffin, and having formed themselves in a circle round it, took off the lid, uncovered the corpse, and having sprinkled several handfuls of fine earth over its face, replaced the lid, and fastened it down by means of three common nails only. They then took the blanket from about the coffin, and let the latter gently into the grave, which they instantly commenced filling with the clay, some by means of shovels, and others with their hands, for they would not allow a grave digger to take any part in the transaction. The grave being smothered in, they sprinkled water over it from an earthen vessel, and burying a shovel at the feet of the corpse, spilled down by it what remained of the water. A handkerchief was then spread at the head of the grave, and on that was placed a paper, containing about half a pound of moist sugar, and several apples cut into square pieces. Over this they all stood, and muttered some words, as if by way of prayer, and thus the ceremony ended without the attendance of a clergyman of any persuasion whatever. They sit up in their turns, two at a time, provided with lights, and implements of defence, for several nights.

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-office, Jan. 3. 77th Reg. Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Murdock Hugh MacLaine, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Bromhead; Captain George-Pariah Bradshaw to be Major, vice MacLaine.

The Gazette of Jan. 7, contains the ceremonial of the Investiture of Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Pringle with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

War-office, Jan. 10. Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: Lieut. F. W. C. Smith to be Capt. vice Jobb, who retires.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To the Rank of Post-Captain.—Captains

Lord Henry Thynne, Hon. Frederick Spencer, Archibald McLean, John Theed, James H. Plumridge, Charles Nelson, George Tyler, and John Francklyn.

To the Rank of Commander.—Lieutenants

T. Bouchier, J. Lowry, D. J. Woodriff, Edwin L. Rich, A. Kennedy (B), E. M. Harrington, C. Hope, H. R. Moorsom, W. Moriarty, and R. Chamberlayne.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Reginald Heber, M.A. to the Bishopric of Calcutta.

Rev. George-Lewes Benson, Vicar-Choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Barrow, Lopham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Boyle, Wersham and Wretton Parsonal Curacies, Norfolk.

Rev. J. P. Carpenter, Cleder V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. W. Darby, Wickwood V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Davies, Stanton R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. Gunning, Deeping R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Patrick Keith, Ruckings R. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Lacey, Doynton R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Mayo, Avebury V. Wilts. [Being the fourth Incumbent in that benefice in continued succession from father to son since 1711.]

Rev. J. S. Phillott, Farnborough R. Somersetshire.

Rev. J. Pratt, Fordham C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Relf, Exford R. Somerset.

Rev. T. Stacey, Boath V. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. G. Trevelyan, jun. M. A. Milverton Prima V. with the chapel of Longford Budville annexed, co. Somerset.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. G. Osborne, to hold the Rectory of Haselbech, co. Northampton, with his Rectory of Stainby cum Gunby, co. Lincs.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Moral Philosophy in University of St. Andrew's.

P. Mason, esq. B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Master in the Royal Naval College, Gosport.

Rev. Ralph Lyon, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master of Sherborne School.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Wilton. Edward Baker, esq. vice Sheldon, dec.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Badminton, Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, dau. of Duke of Beaufort, a son and heir.—The wife of Captain Stanhope, of Bedock, and Bellevue Lodge, Richmond, a dau.—Hon. Mrs. J. T. Leslie Melville, of Wimpole-street, a dau.

Dec. 25. At Holkham, Lady Anne Coke, wife of W. Coke, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

Dec. 30. At Winchester, the lady of Sir H. Rivers, bart. a son.—The wife of J. A. Hudson, M. P. a dau.

Jan. 2. At Winchester College, the lady of Rev. David Williams, a dau.

Jan. 4. At Foot's-cray cottage, Mrs. Coryton, a dau.

Jan. 5. At Routh, the wife of Rev. J. Lister Hutchinson, a son.—At Shamrock Lodge, Belfast, Mrs. Wm. Boyd, jun. a son.

Jan. 11. Mrs. E. Bush, of Trowbridge, a son.

Jan. 22. In Grosvenor-place, the Countess of Uxbridge, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 12, 1882. At Bombay, Lieut. Geo. Frankland, son of Rev. R. Frankland, Canon of Wells, to Anne, dau. of late Thos. Mason, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

Jan. 1. At Madras, Anstruther Chespe, Gurr. Mag. January, 1883.

esq. of the Civil service, to Caroline-Matilda, 2d dau. of Dan. Neale, esq. of the Supreme Court.

Dec. 16. At Dublin, Richard Heywood, esq. banker, of Manchester, to Jane Mason,

gee, D.D. 2d dau. of Archbishop of Dublin.

—17. John Ffolliott, of Hollybrook, co. Sligo, esq. and of Lickhill House, co. Worcester, to Maria, dau. of late H. R. Stepney, of Durrrow, King's County, esq.—23. W. Felix Riley, esq. of Forest Hill, near Windsor, to Mary-Sophia-Harcourt, dau. of J. Ramsbottom, esq. M.P. for Windsor.—26. Thos. Arthur Stone, esq. of Argyll-street, to Frances-Maria, dau. of Rev. R. Gream, of Richmond.—John Harding, esq. to Frances, relict of W. H. Russell, esq. of Powick Court, Worcestershire, and dau. of G. Thornhill, esq. of Diddington, Hunts.—Lieut.-col. Cassidy to Miss Troy, of Wells.—At Edinburgh, Rev. John, son of James Hunter, esq. of Holloway, to Douglas, dau. of late R. Richardson, esq. of Perth.—Rev. J. Allen, Master of Ilminster School, to Rosa, dau. of late Mr. J. Clark, of Chelmsford.—31. Dr. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Rev. R. Wintle, of Culham.

Lately. Rev. Robert Aitcheson, of Over Cottage, Downend, to Eleanor, dau. of Rev. J. Biggs, of Devizes.—Rev. Francis Kilvert, of Bath, to Miss De Chievre, of Clapham.—Rev. H. Rule Sarel, Rector of Balcombe, Sussex, to Janet, dau. of late Rich. Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall.—Henry, eldest son of Hon. and Rev. the Champion Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, to Emma, dau. of W. Pearce, esq. of Billingford, Norfolk.—Frederic Lewis Brown, esq. of Carmarthen, to Eliza, dau. of J. Witworth, esq.—John Roberts, esq. of Denant, Pembrokeshire, to Catherine, dau. of Mrs. Reynolds, of Carmarthen.—Mr. Edmund Timothy, of Cambridge Heath, to Miss Anne Mayor, of Guildford.—Sir Christopher-Sydney Smith, bart. of Eardiston, to Mary, dau. of late Rev. R. Foley, Rector of Oldswinford.—Hon. Maj.-gen. Fermor, brother of Earl of Pomfret, to eldest dau. of Sir R. Borough, bart. and niece to Viscount Lake.—P. J. Archdeacon, esq. of London, to Miss S. Cuddon, of Layham.—Rev. Mr. Peach, to M. A. dau. of Rev. W. Poehin, of Morcott.—Rev. J. Sibree, to Charlotte, dau. of Mr. John Guest, of Weather-oak-hill, Coventry.—Wm. Abbott, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Emma Ingpen, of Mornington-place.—Rev. P. H. son of Rev. J. Wilton, of Upper Bedford-place, London, to Jane, dau. of George King, esq. of Bristol.—Rev. W. Johnson, Rector of St. Clement's, East Cheap, to Mary, dau. of Rob. Tabrum, esq. of Clapton House.—At Boston, Rev. Rich. Conington, to Jane, dau. of late F. Thirkhill, esq.—Roger Watkins, esq. of Darcy Hall, Essex, to Miss Mary-Anne Morris, of Blaenant, Breconshire.—John Gillett, esq. of London, to Maria, dau. of Mr. Mark Bullen, of Cambridge.

Jan. 1, 1823. Mr. Charles Hedgeland, architect, of Exeter, to Miss White, of Silvertown.—H. J. Montefiore, esq. of Kennington, to Sarah, dau. of D. Mocatta, esq. of Woburn-place.—Thos. Baker, esq. of Ditton-place, Kent, to Anne-Everist, dau. of W. Camfield, esq. of Groombridge.—Edward, son of E. Everard, esq. of Middleton-house, Norfolk, to Anna-Theodora, dau. of St. Andrew St. John, esq. of Gayton Hall.—At Durham, Charles Andrews, esq. 13th Light Drag. to Eliz. Anne, dau. of W. Cooke, M.D.—Wm. Henry Heysham, son of R. T. Heysham, esq. of Hinton-house, to Esther, dau. of A. F. Nunez, esq. of Belmont Park, both co. Hants.—Rev. T. Blythe, of Knowle Lodge, near Warwick, to eldest dau. of late Dr. Ellis, Rector of Leadenham, Lincolnshire.—2. John Lainson, esq. of Bread-street, London, to dau. of T. B. Barrow, esq. of Forton Lodge, Hants.—Capt. Bryant, Judge Advocate General of Bengal, to Mary-Anna, dau. of late H. Churchill, esq. of Gloucester-place; and Major John Craigie, Deputy Secretary to Bengal Government, to Emily, her sister.—6. Rev. H. Lacey, of Plaistow, to Sophia, dau. of late J. Suig, esq. of Bridgnorth.—7. Lieut. H. I. C. Mimardiere, of 15th Reg. of Madras Native Infantry, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of Dr. Harcourt, of Kingston, Surrey.—Robt. Dugdale, esq. Solicitor of Wareham, to Susannah, dau. of late Tim. Chinchin, esq. of Swanage.—9. J. G. Crabbe, esq. of Shedfield, to Elizabeth, 4th dau. of late R. Weiland, of Lymptone.—Rev. T. H. Walpole, of Sutton Valence, Kent, to Sarah, dau. of Capt. W. A. Meriton, of Peckham, Surrey.—John Ward, esq. of Christ College, Cambridge, to Anne, dau. of Sam. Merriman, M.D. of Brook-street.—C.W. Phillips, esq. of Sutton, to Sarah, dau. of late W. A. Jamison, esq. of Newington, Surrey.—10. At Trowbridge, Thos. Timbrell, esq. to Louisa, dau. of W. Webber, esq.—Rev. John-Addison Coombs, of Manchester, to Eliza, dau. of T. Wilson, esq. of Highbury-place.—11. S. P. Pratt, esq. late of Tottenham, to S. M. dau. of W. Hodgson, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.—13. At Cheltenham, Capt. Budgen, of the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Holmsdale House, Nutfield, Surrey, to Wilhelmina-Caroline, dau. of Mrs. Moore, of Twickenham, and granddau. to the late Sir Stephen Janssen, bart.—Charles, son of Thos. Penfold, esq. to Catharine-Mary, only dau. of late Benj. Chrees, esq. both of Croydon.—14. At Wybunbury, co. Chester, James Sparke, esq. Surgeon at New-castle-under-line, to Mary, only dau. of John Tremlow, esq. of Hatherton.—16. At Hampstead, Thos. Beckwith, esq. of Bedford-place, to Eliz.-Sophia, 2d dau. of late J. Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode.

OBITUARY.

MARQUESS OF DROGHEDA.

Dec. 23. In Dublin, aged 98, Charles Moore, Marquess and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron of Mellifont in Ireland, Baron Moore of Moore Place, in Kent, K. P. Governor of Meath, and of King's and Queen's Counties, a Field Marshal in the Army, Col. of the 18th reg. of Hussars, and Constable of Maryborough Castle. This venerable Nobleman was born June 29, 1780; succeeded his father as sixth Earl and eighth Viscount, Oct. 28, 1788, at which time his father, together with his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Loftus Moore, were lost at sea, in their passage to Dublin; and Feb. 15, 1786, married Anne Seymour, eldest daughter of Francis 1st Marquess of Hertford, K. G.; and by her (who died Nov. 4, 1787) had issue, 1. Charles, born Aug. 23, 1770. 2. Lord Henry (Joint Muster Master-General in Ireland). 3. Isabella, died 1787. 4. Elizabeth Emily, Countess of Westmeath. 5. Mary, married Alexander Stewart, Esq. uncle to the present Marquis of Londonderry. 6. Gertrude. 7. Alice, died 1789. 8. Anne, died 1788. 9. Frances, wife of Rt. Hon. J. Ormsby Vandeleur.

In 1763 he obtained the 18th reg. of Light Dragoons, of which he remained Colonel until their late disbandment. He was one of the original Knights of St. Patrick in 1783, and in 1791 was created Marquess of Drogheda. Having been Muster Master General, and Master of the Ordnance, he was, in 1797, appointed Joint Post-Master-General of Ireland; and Jan. 17, 1801, was created an English Peer, by the title of Baron Moore, of Moore Place, co. Kent. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, who not being in sound health, the management of the estates devolves on Lord Henry Moore.

The remains of this venerable Nobleman, on the 3rd January following, arrived in Drogheda, in a hearse splendidly decorated, and drawn by eight horses. A number of carriages followed, in which were the mourners, the bearers, and the domestics of the deceased. The funeral procession was met at the entrance of the town by the Mayor and a numerous assemblage of the Corporation, in their robes, who attended to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed Nobleman, who was the oldest Freeman of their body; and, in compliance with his Lordship's will, the members who attended were provided with scarfs and handkerchiefs. Almost all

the Clergymen of the town and the immediate vicinity attended in their gowns. The procession moved to St. Peter's Church. The chief mourner was Lord Henry Moore, second son of the deceased. The other mourners were, the Rev. Henry Moore, Ponsonby Moore, Esq. R. Moore, Esq. and the Rev. C. Moore. The Bearers were, Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart.; B. T. Balfour, Esq.; the Mayor, the Recorder, Major Cheshire, Ralph Smyth, Esq. Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. and the Rev. J. Bagot.

The Duke of Gordon, and Earls of Carlisle and Fitzwilliam, are now the only survivors who were in possession of their titles at the accession of Geo. III.

COUNTRESS OF MACCLESFIELD.

Jan. 1. At Shirburn Castle, co. Oxon, aged 62, the Rt. Hon. Mary Francis, Countess of Macclesfield, wife of the Rt. Hon. George fourth Earl of Macclesfield, LL. D. and F. R. S. Captain of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford.

Her Ladyship was dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. Thomas Drake, D. D. many years Rector of Amersham, co. Bucks; and married, May 25, 1780, to the present Earl, then Viscount Parker, and has left an only daughter Maria, married Nov. 13, 1802, to Thomas Lord Binning, only child of Charles 8th Earl of Haddington.

Her Ladyship had issue, two children; one son, who died young; and one daughter, the present Lady Binning.

Her Ladyship's remains had sepulture in the family cemetery at Shirburn, on Monday the 13th January.

LADY BLANTYRE.

Dec. 29. At Lennox Love, the Rt. Hon. Catharine Stewart, Dowager Lady Blantyre, widow of Alexander, 10th Lord, and mother of Robert-Walter, present and 11th Lord Blantyre. Her Ladyship was daughter of Patrick Lindsay, of Eaglescairnie, esq. by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Halliburton, of Eaglescairnie, an ancient branch of the noble family of Halliburton, Lords of Dirleton. She was married to the late Lord in 1773; and by whom, who died in 1783, she had issue, 1. The present Lord. 2. Patrick, Lieut.-Col. 19th foot. 3. William, Maj. 1st reg. foot guards, severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. 4. Charles-Francis, Barrister-at-Law. 5. Margaret, wife of Rev. Andrew Stewart, Minister of Bolton.

HON.

HON. JOHN RODNEY.

Jan. 4. At Cheltenham, aged 24, the Hon. John Rodney, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Rodney, and brother to the present Lord. He was born March 26, 1792.

By his demise every member of his noble family has been plunged into the deepest affliction; for he inherited all the amiable qualities of his lamented sire, and possessed, in an eminent degree, every virtue that could adorn a Christian. He was as beloved as he is now deeply deplored; and every one who knew him will ever cherish his memory with respect, and shed a tear on his being called so early to a celestial life. His remains were deposited in the family mausoleum at Old Alresford, with all the pageantry due to his distinguished rank.

SIR HENRY MANNIX, BART.

Lately. At Eastwood, Pembrokeshire, aged 23, Sir Henry Mannix, Bart. of Richmond, co. Cork. This highly respectable gentleman was born at Cork in the year 1740, and descended from a family celebrated, during a long period, for loyalty and attachment to the best interests of their country. At the ferment produced by the American war, the voice of his native County called him to the command of the Glansman Cavalry, a corps which, under his able superintendence, was soon famed for discipline and propriety of conduct. As a Magistrate, he was a most useful member of society—few have been more active, or possessed more zeal and talent. His ability attracted the attention of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, during whose Vice-Royalty, Sept. 4, 1787, the dignity of Baronet was conferred upon him. When that terrible crisis, the French Revolution, threatened to overwhelm the Throne and the Altar, his personal courage and military science were the theme of universal praise.

The latter period of his life was passed in dignified retirement and the exercise of the best virtues of a country gentleman; many will long have occasion to regret the friendly hospitality with which they were received at his mansion. His loss will ever be most severely felt by his afflicted relatives, and those who were honoured with his friendship and acquaintance.

DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO ZEA.

Nov. 28. At York House, Bath, aged 51, Don Francisco Antonio Zea, the Columbian Ambassador. He had the satisfaction, in his last moments, of having with him his family (from whom many years of his life he had been ne-

cessarily separated), Madame and Miss Zea having arrived a few weeks since from Paris to join him. He was a native of the province of Antioquia, in New Granada, now part of the Republic of Columbia. Great part of his life had been spent in Europe. Under the former Government of Spain, and previous to the revolution breaking out in South America, he held at different times several offices under the Spanish Government. The revolution in his own country drew him to the side of Bolivar, whose constant companion and assistant in the great work of liberating his country he was for many years, until his mission to Europe in 1820. At the time of his quitting Columbia he was Vice-President of the Republic, and he had the satisfaction, before taking his departure, of presenting to the Congress the project of the constitution of his country, which was afterwards adopted in all its leading particulars. Mr. Zea was a man of considerable talent, and of scientific and literary attainments. His remains were interred in the Abbey Church, having been previously taken to the Roman Catholic Chapel, where high mass was celebrated.

DR. EDWARD ALEXANDER.

Nov. 27. Edward Alexander, M. D. of Danett's Hall, near Leicester, after a series of intense and protracted sufferings, which were borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

As the particulars of his distressing case cannot properly be detailed here, it will be sufficient to remark, that his disorder, which had long been making insidious approaches, first manifested itself in June 1810, and soon began to wear a formidable aspect. A state of peculiarly painful and complicated disease gradually ensued, clouded all the bright prospects which his successful medical career had opened to his view, and compelled him to relinquish the practical part of an occupation to which he was exceedingly devoted and admirably adapted. The few intervals Dr. A. was permitted to enjoy of comparative ease from agonizing pain, were usually passed in reading, meditation, and domestic society. Theology and medicine were the subjects to which he principally directed his attention. On these he had, for many years, read much, and thought still more.

His purity of character from early life, his extraordinary moral worth, as well as knowledge and skill in his profession, have rarely been equalled. Nor was his ardent and vigorous mind satisfied with the exercise of his medical functions

functions only : rising above every selfish consideration, he carried into his practice the most exalted christian virtues. He was not merely the able physician, but the sympathizing friend and comforter of his patients ; he listened to their wants and sorrows, was prompt to aid them by his advice, to pour in the balm of consolation, or to relieve their necessities, as their respective situations and circumstances might require. In the performance of his professional duties he was strictly conscientious. No "respect of persons" did he shew ; the rich and the poor partook impartially of his care and assiduity. To the latter his services were gratuitous ; and likewise, in a considerable degree, to others, who could not, without difficulty, afford to make him a suitable remuneration. His bountiful hand was ever open to the claims of the indigent and the oppressed ; and in all the relations of life, the same ardour, the same uprightness and integrity, the same unwearied activity, distinguished his conduct. A remarkable sweetness of disposition, and strong intellectual powers, were in him combined with uncommon "singleness of heart." His ruling principle was love to God, displayed in a warm and disinterested love of man, wholly free from party spirit and narrow distinctions. Devotion was his delight, studying the Scriptures his dearest employment, and his hope rested on the mercies of God in Christ. Perhaps Dr. A. did not entirely agree with any denomination of Christians ; but serious reflection, and patient investigation, led him to a full conviction of the truth of the leading tenets of Unitarianism ; and from the time of his settling in the vicinity of Leicester, he joined the congregation assembling at the "Great Meeting" in that town. In politics he embraced the liberal side of the question, and was always the firm and strenuous advocate of civil and religious freedom. "Every project for the benefit of his country, and the advancement of knowledge, liberty, and truth, obtained his zealous support*."

His judgment of those who differed from him was uniformly candid and generous ; and never did he retain the slightest malevolent or unkind sentiment against persons from whom he had experienced undeserved or injurious treatment.

The subject of this brief imperfect outline was the younger son of the late John Alexander, M. D. of Halifax, was born Nov. 25, 1767, and received his

classical education at Hipperholm school, which then was, and still is, under the superintendence of the Rev. Richard Hudson, who for more than half a century has officiated as afternoon lecturer at the parish church in Halifax.

Dr. A. possessed the advantage of being well initiated in the various branches of his profession during his early youth. At the usual period, he went to London to pursue his anatomical studies, and there became a pupil of Sir William Blizard. Having accomplished his object in the metropolis, he repaired to Edinburgh, and finally took his degree at Leyden, with the highest honour, in October 1791.

In the year 1793 he married his first cousin Ellen, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Waterhouse, Esq. of Halifax, one of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the same district.

Dr. A. fixed at Stafford, and was directly appointed physician to the county infirmary. He removed into the neighbourhood of Leicester Oct. 1797, where he continued to reside till his deeply lamented death. All who knew him must regret him, and to his immediate friends his loss is irreparable.

DR. JOHN AIKIN.

John Aikin, M. D. &c. (whose death was noticed in our last vol. p. 572), was born Jan. 15, 1747, at Kibworth in Leicestershire, being the younger child and only son of T. Aikin, D. D. a dissenting minister, and the master of a respectable and well frequented boarding-school. Till his eleventh year, he received a domestic education, but at that time, his father being appointed theological tutor in the dissenters' academy at Warrington in Lancashire, he was admitted to the benefits of the more extended plan of instruction opened by that institution. In the autumn of his 14th year, having made choice of medicine as a profession, he was apprenticed to Maxwell Garthshore, at that time surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham in Rutlandshire, but who afterwards graduated and settled in London. The three years that he continued at Uppingham were occupied in professional studies, and apparently with more than usual success, since, before their conclusion, he was intrusted with the care of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Pulteney's business at Leicester, during the absence of that gentleman for a space of two or three months.

In November 1764 he became a student at the University of Edinburgh, where

* See Leicester Chronicle, Nov. 30.

where he spent two winters and the intervening summer; but having at that time no intention of graduating, he returned to England in May 1766, and in September of the same year became a pupil of Mr. C. White, of Manchester, at that time rapidly rising to the highest rank as an operating surgeon. With Mr. White he continued for three entire years, advancing in professional knowledge and skill, and in the esteem and confidence of his master, as may be inferred from an essay on the ligature of arteries, written by him at that time, and published by Mr. White in his work entitled "*Cases in Surgery.*"

After leaving Manchester he went to London, and employed the winter of 1769-70 in attending the lectures of Dr. Hunter.

His professional education being now completed, he settled in Chester as a surgeon, but remained in that city little more than a year, being induced to remove in Nov. 1771 to Warrington, where his parents continued to reside, and where his prospects of success were less obstructed by competition. Here he continued till 1784, and here all his children were born, his marriage having taken place the year after his removal.

His first work, entitled "*Observations on the external use of preparations of Lead, &c.*" was published at Chester; and this was succeeded, during his residence at Warrington, by three other professional works, viz. "*Thoughts on Hospitals;*" "*Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain to the time of Harvey;*" and a very enlarged edition of "*Lewis's Materia Medica.*" His appointment as lecturer on chemistry and physiology at the Academy, induced him to print a "*Sketch of the Animal Economy,*" and "*Heads of Chemistry,*" for the use of his classes; and a translation of "*Beaumé's Manual of Chemistry.*" The intervals of his professional labours were assiduously devoted to elegant literature and to Natural History, sources to him at all times of exquisite delight, and in after years beguiling the languor of sickness, and soothing many an hour of anxiety. The "*Essays on Song-writing;*" "*Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose,*" consisting of the joint contributions of his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, and himself; "*An Essay on the Application of Natural History to Poetry;*" "*An Essay on the Plan and Character of Thomson's Seasons;*" and "*The Calendar of Nature;*" were all published during this period, and evince at the same time the elegance of his taste, and the activity of his mind. His correct knowledge also of the Latin language

was shewn in his translation of Tacitus's treatise on the manners of the Germans, and his *Life of Agricola*, being specimens of a projected translation of the entire works of that historian, which was afterwards abandoned, to the loss probably of the English scholar, from the circumstance of Mr. Murphy being engaged in a similar undertaking. It was at Warrington also that his most valued friendships were formed or consolidated; with Dr. Priestley, Dr. Enfield, Mr. Wakefield, and the Rev. G. Walker, their common connexion with the Academy first brought him acquainted, while the easy distance between Warrington and Manchester allowed him occasional opportunities of supporting the friendships previously formed by him with Mr. White, Dr. Percival, Mr. Henry, and other residents of that town. His acquaintance at Liverpool included Dr. Currie, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Roscoe, the Rev. J. Yates, and many other cultivated and estimable characters; and his excellent and confidential friend Dr. Haygarth, one of the few who survive him, at that time resided at Chester, and professional or other incidents now and then brought about a meeting.

The dissolution of the Academy, which took place not long after the death of his father in 1780, and the inadequate encouragement offered to the practice of surgery as distinct from pharmacy, determined him to take a physician's degree: for this purpose, in the summer of 1784, he proceeded to Leyden, and there graduated; his former residence at Edinburgh during two sessions being not sufficient to entitle him to an examination for a degree. On his return from the Continent he removed with his family to Yarmouth in Norfolk, and early in the succeeding year took up his residence in London. Scarcely, however, had he settled himself in his new situation, before he received an invitation from the inhabitants of Yarmouth and its vicinity to resume his professional duties at that place. Although his stay there had little exceeded a year in duration, yet such had been the effect produced by the few opportunities afforded him of exercising his professional skill, combined with his scientific and literary acquirements, and his amiable and cultivated manners, that the invitation was quite unanimous. He accordingly returned to Yarmouth, not more than two months after he had quitted it, well pleased in having surpassed the anxious uncertainty of attempt to establish himself in a new trade. The three principal men in Yarmouth and its vicinity, at that time, were the

senters, and the Clergy of the Established Church; the two former, inhabiting the town, and not upon any cordial terms with each other, were chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits. The Clergy, liberally educated, and therefore capable of appreciating Dr. Aikin's acquirements, formed the most agreeable part of his society, and the principal acquaintances that he here made were among them. For some time circumstances went on favourably; he enjoyed the moderate emoluments of his profession without rivalry; he instituted a literary society; and in his library, and in the bosom of his family, he sought and found those gratifications the dearest to his heart.

The time for trying the spirits of men was, however, drawing near. The Dissenters, having been repulsed in a former endeavour to obtain from the legislature the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, mustered all their strength for a new attempt, vainly trusting, that their acknowledged great inferiority in numbers, wealth, and influence, might be supplied by strength of argument, and by an appeal to the equity of their countrymen. Dr. Aikin, although not agreeing in religious opinions with any class of dissenters, felt strongly the iniquity of excluding from civil duties and offices all those who were not members of the Church of England. Too honest ever to disguise his real sentiments, although sincerely regretting and reprobating the intemperance of each party, he published two pamphlets on the occasion; the one, "The Spirit of the Church and of the Constitution compared;" the other, "An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat."

Immediately on the heels of the Test Act controversy, and while the feelings of the nation were yet agitated by that event, occurred the French Revolution, which for a time opened an impassable gulph of separation between parties already exasperated. The declaration made by the National Assembly in favour of the perfect equality of civil rights among the members of every political community, naturally conciliated the good will of those who had been contending without success for this very object, while the merciless and undistinguishing confiscation of church property, and the atrocious massacre of the priests which soon followed, gave the alarm, as might well be expected, to the English clergy, and very naturally induced them to attribute similar intentions of violence and injustice to their political adversaries. Dr. Aikin had decidedly taken his party first as a dis-

sender, and subsequently as a friend to the French revolution on its first breaking out; and although he never belonged to a political club (not choosing to submit his own reason and sense of equity to be overborne by the clamour and violence of party credulity and party injustice), was yet made to suffer severely for his political principles. Dr. Girdlestone was encouraged to settle at Yarmouth, and Dr. Aikin escaped from the impending bitterness of a personal controversy, by removing to London in March 1792.

During his residence at Yarmouth, Dr. Aikin published (besides the pamphlets already mentioned) an excellent system of English geography, called "England Delineated," which has passed through several editions; a volume of "Poems;" and a "View of the Character and Public Services of J. Howard, esq." No person was perhaps so well qualified to estimate the moral worth and public services of this illustrious individual as Dr. Aikin, both on account of his sound and unprejudiced judgment, and his personal intimacy with Mr. Howard; in consequence of which, the notes and observations collected by Mr. H. during his various journeys, had always been placed in the hands of Dr. A. for arrangement and correction.

Although the connexions of Dr. A. in London by family and acquaintance were considerable, yet he never obtained much professional employment, being little fitted by temper or habit to engage in the incessant struggle necessary to success; he therefore the more willingly followed the bent of his disposition, and occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits. The first work which he published after leaving Yarmouth was the two first volumes of "Evenings at Home." To these, though not to the four succeeding ones, Mrs. Barbauld contributed several pieces; the third volume appeared in 1793, the fourth in 1794, and the two last in 1795. The work became immediately very popular, and still continues so, offering a copious and varied store of amusement and instruction to the young, and by its good sense and sound morality commanding the approbation of parents. To those acquainted with its author, it possesses an additional interest, as being highly characteristic of him, exhibiting not only his various acquisitions, but representing his opinions on a variety of topics.

The most important and interesting work, however, of which Dr. Aikin was the author, is his "Letters from a Father to a Son on various topics relative to literature and the conduct of life." The first

first volume was published in 1793, the second was written in 1798 and 1799. The subjects embraced by these Letters are very numerous, critical, and scientific; and discussing some of the most important questions of morals and of general politics. The candid, equitable, and independent spirit which pervades the whole, renders them extremely valuable, not only as materials for thought and rules of moral conduct, but as examples of the temper with which subjects of such high importance ought to be treated.

In 1796 he accepted an offer made to him by Mr. Phillips of undertaking the editorship of a periodical work at that time projected by him. This work, the *Monthly Magazine*, was accordingly superintended by Dr. Aikin from its commencement; and the numerous papers furnished by the Editor and his friends, as well as the general spirit in which the Magazine was conducted, contributed greatly to establish it in the public favour. The connexion of Dr. A. with this work was in May 1806 abruptly and unceremoniously dissolved by the proprietor, from dissatisfaction with an award in a dispute in which he was one of the parties and Dr. Aikin one of the arbitrators.

In the same year in which the *Monthly Magazine* was commenced, Dr. Aikin, in conjunction with his dear friend Dr. Enfield, agreed with Messrs. Kearsley and Hamilton to undertake a general *Biographical Dictionary*, to be comprized in about ten quarto volumes. He did not engage rashly in so serious an occupation. From his long unreserved intimacy with Dr. Enfield, he felt assured that he possessed a coadjutor of similar views with himself, and of indefatigable industry; and he anticipated great satisfaction in the execution of the work. His own health, however, began to be impaired in 1797 by residence in London, and his indisposition rapidly increasing, and assuming a very serious aspect, obliged him in the ensuing year to quit the Metropolis. He retired for some months to Dorking in Surrey, and in the pure air of that delightful valley, aided by gentle horse-exercise, and an unusually fine summer, made some progress towards recovery. In the winter he took a house at Stoke Newington, in which henceforth he continued to reside. In the mean time he had lost by death his friend and coadjutor in his great work, the first volume of which was published in the spring of 1799. Some time elapsed before a successor to Dr. Enfield could be found, and then commercial difficulties on the part of the

bookseller interposed, materially impeding the success of the work by retarding its regular progress, so that the 10th and last volume was not published till 1813.

It is not necessary farther to detail the literary occupations in which Dr. Aikin was engaged during his residence at Stoke Newington. While the infirmities of age pressed only with a light hand, the greater part of every day was devoted to writing or reading. Painful and trying was the period when the decay of the mind, in consequence of a paralytic attack, began to precede that of the bodily frame, when the memory became less and less capable of recalling the past, and the intellect of receiving the impress of the present: one ray, however, still enlightened the gloom, and when all besides was dark, conjugal love still connected him with the external world. He died Dec. 7, 1822, having nearly completed his 75th year.

Dr. Aikin was endowed by nature with a good constitution; and this original advantage he was always careful to preserve by strict temperance and abundant exercise: to this was united an intellect of great activity in acquiring, and facility in communicating ideas; and a temper calm, well-regulated, and cheerful, though far from sanguine. Hence he possessed, in a very eminent degree, the inestimable blessing of a sound mind in a sound body. The abstractions of mathematical investigation and the minute dissection of almost evanescent ideas, which characterizes the metaphysician, either were not adapted to his faculties, or did not agree with his taste, which was strongly attracted to the useful in morals, in politics, and in the general conduct of life, and to the agreeable, the harmonious, and the elegant in objects of amusement. Hence his stores of knowledge were all produceable in the intercourse of society, and this gave him a wide range of subjects for conversation. These were communicated in simple and easy though flowing language, and regulated by a goodness of temper, a decorum and practical politeness not often equalled, never excelled. The ruling principle of his conduct in great as in small affairs was equity, that equity which is best expressed by the Christian maxim of doing to others as we would wish others to do to us. Kind, generous, compassionate, to all with whom he was connected either by ties of kindred or acquaintance, or in the exercise of his profession, he had no personal enemies, and the love and attachment of his friends was in proportion to their intimacy with him; for there was nothing

moral character (using the term in its widest extent) which rendered him to be managed, to be kept out of view, to be glossed over. These well, revered and beloved, meet in the eternal world!

A. A.

CHARLES GORDON GRAY, Esq.

19. At Stratton House, near Stratton, Somerset, aged 63, Charles Gordon Gray, Esq. a Vice President of the North and West of England Agricultural Society, to which Society his scientific knowledge of stock, and of husbandry in general, is well known. He was a widow and a family of children.

His grandfather, Mr. Hugh Gray, a gentleman in that county, was a general farmer, well skilled in farming, and raising stock, whose eldest son, Mr. G. went out an adventurer to America, and became a respectable and successful planter, was particularly famous for his skill of cattle, and for being the best pen of them in that country; so that their skill in farming and husbandry might be said to be hereditary in the family. He was much esteemed in Jamaica, and was the father of the deceased.

The Grays of Sutherland were descended from a son of Lord Gray, who was killed the constable of Dundee, in revenge for an injury done to his father, fled there and concealed himself. His descendants spread into many branches, obtained large possessions, and were, for the space of about 200 years, among the most respectable families in that county. The only ones they have become nearly extinct, except in the female descendants. William Gray, Esq. late Provost of Aberdeen, was a native of this county. He left a large family of sons and daughters, none of whom are ever likely to be in Sutherlandshire.

CHEVALIER DELAMBRE.

18. At Paris, at an advanced age, the Chevalier Delambre, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and perpetual Secretary for the Mathematical Sciences of the Royal Academy of Sciences. After devoting a long life to the most useful studies, and the practice of the most amiable virtues, the decline of his health was hastened by his intense exertion. During nearly two months, surrounded by numerous friends, and above all his affectionate and attached wife, a lady distinguished for every female excellence, who for five and twenty years had been his constant companion, felt the loss of her. MAG. January, 1823.

rack of boding fears, while wishing to alleviate his pangs by a cheerful countenance.

His funeral took place on the 21st of August last, and on the arrival of the procession at the cemetery of the Père de la Chaise, several orations were pronounced by Members of the Scientific Academies in Paris.

Mons. Delambre has not only done practical astronomy service for the present and future, by freeing it from the confined limits of arithmetic, and uniting, instead, the various elements which concur in the result of observation, by the laws of their algebraic dependence; thus giving to Mayer's tables a degree of perfection before thought ideal; but he has also placed the past history of the science in a clear point of view, giving to each progressive discovery its due praise. In all intercourse with his contemporaries, his pure love of science, elevated above any prejudice of party or country, has been evinced in a manner that will ever reflect splendour on his character. This benevolence of mind he extended to the most humble students. The language of Mons. Delambre, both to his numerous disciples, and in general society, was ever that of kind encouragement, and obliging instruction when required.

WILLIAM HEY, Esq.

Lately. At Leeds, William Hey, esq. He was an early and zealous supporter of the Church Missionary Society. His earnest desire of the salvation of his fellow creatures excited him to co-operate with various societies, which had for their object the civilizing and evangelizing of the heathen, by a more wide diffusion of the Gospel; but as a member of the Church of England, he regarded it as his more immediate duty to assist and cherish the Church Missionary Association at Leeds.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE PACE.

Lieut. G. Pace, of the Royal Navy, whose death was noticed in vol. xcii. ii. 475, was an officer of many years standing, and was born in 1767. His father was also in the navy, and served in the American war, under the command of Admiral Lord Shuldhham; during which period he was employed in his Lordship's office, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. George Rose, and the late Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.; and although the smiles of Fortune did not accompany him through life so beneficially as the fickle goddess did those gentlemen, yet he obtained, as a reward for

for his meritorious conduct, the rank of purser, in which his career was terminated by a fit of the gout. In May 1778, Mr. G. Pace entered the naval service, as a volunteer, on board the *Amphitrite* frigate, then employed in the North Sea; and in January 1780 removed into the *Ariadne* of 28 guns, commanded by Captain Squires, on the same station. In the following year the *Astre* frigate being about to sail for the American and West India stations, Mr. Pace joined that ship; after which he served for a short time in a transport employed in the Channel. Peace with America having now taken place, and all prospects of advancement in the navy being at an end, Mr. Pace quitted the service, as did many others, who, like himself, were deficient in the necessary interest to insure the attainment of promotion. When the French revolution, with all its attendant horrors, took place, Mr. Pace again came forward, and served in the *Shannon* frigate with Captain (now Admiral) Alexander Fraser, and in 1797 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the *Racoon* sloop of war, which vessel was most actively and successfully employed on the Downs station, in taking several French privateers which infested the English coast, to the great annoyance of the trade.

In consequence of ill health, brought on through over exertion in the active discharge of his duty, Lieut. Pace was, in 1799, compelled to resign his appointment, and retired upon half pay. In the following year he however so far recovered as to solicit employment, and was appointed in April to the *Glatton* of 64 guns, employed in the North Sea. The severity of the weather off the coast of Holland, where, from the activity of the enemy, it was necessary to have ships constantly employed to watch their motions, compelled him, in January 1801, to leave that ship. In a few months after, he again offered his services, and received an appointment to the *Redoubt*, of 64, and was selected to command a tender belonging to that ship, which he continued to do until the Peace of Amiens. On war being again declared, Lieutenant Pace was appointed to the *Prince George*, commanded by Captain (now Vice Admiral) Sir J. S. Yorke, fitting at Portsmouth, when from ill health, brought on by a complaint in the liver, he was forced to resign his situation, and obtained an appointment in the sea fencibles at Poole, and subsequently removed from thence to superintend the signal station at Ballard Hill on the coast of Dorsetshire, where he remained until the whole of those esta-

blishments were discontinued. After this event, the Board of Admiralty appointed Lieutenants to the several telegraphs that communicated between London and the out-ports, and Lieutenant Pace was selected to superintend the one at the Admiralty office. The abolition of the shutter telegraph, invented by the late Lord George Murray, taking place, and the semaphore, as improved by the late Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham, being substituted, Lieut. Pace was continued during the time it communicated for trial to Chatham, and then established to Portsmouth, until his death, which happened through apoplexy, while giving instructions to his assistant in working a message, on the 1st October last.

In his profession, Lieut. Pace, by assiduity and attention to his orders, obtained the praise and approbation of all his commanders; and, by granting such indulgencies as the naval service permitted, the good will of those whom he was placed over. In private life he was much esteemed for his urbanity of manners, and a disposition to alleviate the distress of his fellow creatures, as far as his means admitted. As a social companion, he was lively and entertaining, and much esteemed among his friends.

His remains were deposited in the church-yard of St. George's, Southwark, followed by some of his brother officers and acquaintances, who had enjoyed his society for many years. He has left a widow to lament his death. N. 1.

SAMUEL NASH, ESQ.

Jan. 13. In Skinner-street, Bishopsgate Without, aged 64, Samuel Nash, esq. Senior Warden of the Company of Stationers, one of the Founders and Managing Directors of the Eagle Insurance Office, and 22 years a Representative in Common Council for the Ward of Bishopsgate. In his domestic circle, and among his numerous private friends, he was much respected; and his various public occupations were discharged with great zeal and the strictest integrity. Though long suffering under a severe illness, which had deprived him of the use of his right arm, he acquired the habit of writing with his left hand; and he was conscientiously attentive to his various official duties till nearly the day of his dissolution.

MR. ARCHIBALD HEURTLEY,

Dec. 29. At Worksp, co. Nottingham, Mr. Archibald Heurtley. After a series of sufferings seldom experienced, he was confined to his bed and room for near seven years, experiencing the unremitting

ting attention of an affectionate wife, who was his only nurse, and who, with her two children, are left to deplore their loss. He had formerly commanded vessels in the West India, Surinam, and St. Domingo trades; and, like British seamen of our day, possessed nautical abilities and an energy so often acknowledged as their due. Appointed as Agent for Lloyd's at Portsmouth, it gave a full opportunity, during the latter part of the war, for his activity and diligence in his duty; and the Port Admiral regarded him, and sent for him frequently to converse, after the exertions of the day were over.

Unfortunately for him and his family, an occurrence took place that served to display his abilities for, and his attachment to, his duty; as well as the willingness of the Admiral and the Officers of the yard to render him the most prompt assistance. A ship bound to the Cape of Good Hope, with a very valuable cargo on board, worth perhaps forty thousand pounds, foundered at her anchors at St. Helen's. After unparalleled exertions of a fortnight, he raised her, but it was to sink himself into the grave. The property, for the benefit of the underwriters, was saved, but to his family he is lost! A cold caught by these exertions, after the lengthened period alluded to, overcame his excellent constitution, and, in the prime of life, he was taken from that active, energetic application, which ultimately must have placed him in a respectable situation in life. It may be added, by way of remark, that, next to British Consuls in foreign ports, the Agents for Lloyds, if of a character sufficient to support their station, add greatly to the advantages of this maritime and commercial country, and prove highly advantageous to the merchant, the ship-owner, and the underwriter.

MRS. WESLEY.

Dec. 28. In Nottingham-street, Marylebone, in her 97th year, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. celebrated for his sacred poetry, author of the well-known hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and brother to the late Rev. John Wesley, M.A. She was the daughter of Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq. of Garth, Brecknockshire; and was married, April 9, 1749, to the Rev. C. Wesley, with whom she lived in the most agreeable manner till her husband's death, March 29, 1788. One of her brothers, the late Roderick Gwynne, esq. was Governor of Tobago. She was a woman of good sense, piety, and agreeable accomplishments; and devoted her

youth to God, when surrounded by worldly attractions; and his providence and grace were her support and consolation to extreme old age.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

June 24. Of an apoplectic fit, aged 56, the Rev. *Nicholas Wade*, A.M. Senior Chaplain at Bombay Presidency. Mr. Wade was in his place in the church on Sunday morning; in the afternoon, he attended at the burial-ground in the performance of his duty; in the evening, dined with his family, and retired to bed at his usual hour of nine: on Monday morning, at half-past six, he was a corpse! Mr. Wade's remains were interred in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, of which he had been a Chaplain nearly 31 years, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of sorrowing friends.

Aug. 2. At Madras, of the spasmodic cholera, aged 27, Rev. *T. Nicholson*, of the London Missionary Society. After suffering acutely for six hours, he sank beneath the stroke, anticipating his reward. A widow and two infant children survive to deplore their loss.

Dec. 15. At Clifton, Rev. *J. Olive*, Curate of St. Paul's, Bristol, who, finding himself unequal to the high duties of his sacred profession, resigned the living some months since, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bullock. Mr. Olive was presented to this living in 1814, by the Corporation of Bristol. He was a man of the most engaging manners, and his death will be long regretted by his friends.

Jan. 4. In Bath, in his 72d year, Rev. *Samuel Smith*, upwards of 45 years Rector of Hardenhuish, and 40 years Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts; being presented to the living of Hardenhuish in 1777 by Joseph Colborne, esq. and to that of Stanton St. Quintin in 1780, by the Earl of Radnor. He was an old inhabitant of Bath, and universally esteemed for his suavity of manners, and kindness to the poor.

Jan. 9. The Rev. *William Morgan*, upwards of 40 years Rector of Llanwenarth, co. Monmouth, being presented in 1780 by the Earl of Abergavenny.

Lately. In Russell place, Fitzroy-square, the Rev. *Edward Balme*, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of A. B. 1775, and M. A. 1778. His valuable and extensive library will shortly be sold by auction by Mr. Evans.

In Devonshire-buildings, Bath, aged 81, Rev. *David Jones*.

Aged 82, deeply lamented by his family and

and parishioners, the Rev. *Henry Knevelt*, 40 years Vicar of Ladbroke, co. Suffolk, being presented to it in 1782 by the Bishop of Ely. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took the degree of A. B.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 27, the Rev. *J. Temple*.

Rev. *Thomas Whitehead*, Minister of Becconsell Chapel, and Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Hutton.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess D'Aglié, wife of the Count St. Martin D'Aglié, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia. Her ladyship's remains were on Dec. 29 removed for interment in the family-vault at Aylesford, Kent.

In Great Portland-street, Archibald Neilson, esq. merchant.

In Newman-street, Sarah, dau. of Rev. Peter Debarry, late of Huntsborne Tarrant, Hants.

At Chelsea College, Capt. Roycroft, adjutant of the College, and late of the 17th Dragoons.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 58, William Rawley, esq.

At Kensington, aged 85, Sarah, widow of Mich. Sam. Goodman, esq. of Ely-place.

In Tunbridge-street, New-road, aged 57, Mr. R. C. Andrews, late Artist of Drury-lane Theatre.

Rich. Warry, esq. late of Norfolk-street, Strand, attorney-at-law.

Dec. 19. Mary-Anne, wife of T. B. Melton, esq. of Bath.

Dec. 20. At Islington, aged 71, Anne, relict of the late George Fillingham, esq.

Dec. 21. In Gower-street, aged 70, the relict of late W. Moore, esq. formerly Attorney-general of Barbadoes.

Dec. 23. At Old Brompton, aged 69, William Cowper, esq.

Dec. 24. Aged 21, Roger, only son of James Morris, esq. of Wandsworth.

Dec. 24. At Kennington, aged 75, Nathaniel Brickwood, esq. He was for several years a Representative in Common Council, and some time Deputy of the Ward of Queenhithe.

Dec. 26. In London, Arabella, wife of Richard Cardwell, esq. of Blackburn, and youngest dau. of late Rich. Selater, esq. of Bradford.

In Southwark, aged 73, Mr. Jas. South. He had resided in High-street 48 years.

Maria, wife of John Tell, esq. Hackney.

Dec. 27. At Stockwell, aged 81, Mrs. Ruth Warner.

Dec. 28. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 79, Martin Cole, esq.

Dec. 29. In Piccadilly, aged 84, Mr. Harding.

Aged 73, Thomas West, esq. of Twickenham.

Aged 69, Mr. Wm. Ewings, 46 years clerk to Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, bankers, of Fleet-street.

Dec. 30. In Somerset-place, Portman-square, Johanna, relict of late Thomas Cowper Hicks, esq.

In Waterloo-place, Countess of Egremont.

Dec. 31. In Horton-street, Kensington, aged 41, Mary-Anne, wife of Lieut.-col. Thomas Burke, C. B.

Jan. 1. Aged 64, Sir John Everitt, knt. of Sloane-street. In 1800 he served the office of High Sheriff of the County of Bedford; and on the 19th of June, in that year, he received the honour of knighthood, on presenting an address to the King, on his happy escape from being shot by Hatfield in Drury-lane Theatre.

In Sloane-street, Patrick Winkle, esq. late his Majesty's Consul at Carthage, much lamented by his respected widow and numerous circle of friends. This highly respected gentleman is well known to have been of very material service to Lord Nelson, during his Lordship's command in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Henry Reynell, formerly of Bristol, linen-merchant, and son of late Rev. John Reynell, of Thowerton, Devon.

At Ely-place, Lambeth, at an advanced age, Thomas Harvey, esq. late of the Custom-house, London.

In New Palace-yard, Westminster, the relict of late H. Meggs, esq. of Dorsetshire.

At Clapton, aged 87, Sam. Pett, M. D.

In Great Prescott-street, aged 25, Mr. Francis Murray Maclean.

Jan. 2. At Blackheath, the widow of Dr. Hadden, Rector of Stepney.

Jan. 3. At Blackheath, John Leach, esq. many years commander in the Jamaica trade.

In Cirencester-place, aged 74, Anne, relict of late Wm. Leader, esq. of Wells-street, Oxford-street.

Aged 83, Mr. Brotherson, dentist, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Jan. 4. At Hampton, aged 64, the wife of John-Clement Ruding, esq.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, aged 62, Teresa, wife of Robert Selby, esq. and sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury. She was married to Robert Selby, esq. Feb. 5, 1793; by whom she had two sons and one daughter.

Jan. 5. Of apoplexy, John-Lloyd, son of Capt. R. Horry, of the Honduras trade.

Jan. 6. At Camberwell, aged 63, Geo. Young, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

Aged 27, Caroline, wife of Bonamy Dobree, esq. of Clapton.

Aged 71, Margaret, wife of John Coles, esq. of Little Trinity-lane; he died on the 22d instant, 16 days only after his wife.

Aged

Agnes, M.
 Street, Clot
 S. J.
 J. E. H.
 Agnes, R.
 Street.

son, of Mid-
 street, aged 75,
 sh, sq. of Northend,

Jan 12. At Great Surrey-street, Anne,
sister of Timothy Davis, seq.

Sept. 23. At Hadley, aged 31, Henry
Sampson Quilter, esq.

John, Esq. John Williams White, esq. of
George-street, Mansion-house, and Clap-
ham-street.

At Brompton, 70, Mrs. Lewis.

aged 80, Mary, sister of Mr. Pryce, of East-street, Lambeth.

Jan. 16. In Hill-street, Maria Isabella,
wife of James Menn, esq.

Mr. Wm. 964 Frances, wife of the Rev. Rob.
Walter, Librarian of Sion College.

Jan. 27. In Bedford-row, in his 86th year, Charles Hutton, LL.D. F.R.S. To such venerable character, who will be remembered with gratitude as long as useful science is duly appreciated, we shall pay due respect in our next.

WILTSHIRE.—*Jan. 9.* At Bourn hall, the infant son of the Earl and Countess de la Warr.

Doverbury.—*Jan. 3.* At Crediton, aged 60, **Elizabeth**, mother of the Rev. R. Bedford, Precentor of Bristol Cathedral, and Vicar of Rushford and Rathampton.

At Dawlish, aged 79, the relict of Sir Rob. Carr, bart. of Hampton.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Dec. 23.* At Langton,
aged 78, George Snow, esq.

Jan. 7. At Weymouth, aged 74, Nicholas Fenwick, esq. of Lemington.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 4* Aged 15, Henry, fifth son of Bryan A. bs, esq. of Cleadon-house.

ESSEX.—Dec. 27. At Great Bromley,
Lettitia, wife of R. Mangles, esq. of Sun-
ning-hill.

Jan. 12. At Stratford-grove, aged 86,
Mrs. Vickery.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In Park-row, Bristol, the relict of William Pine, esq. original printer of the Bristol Gazette.

At Kemmerton, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Ethersey, sister of Rev. D. C. Parry.

Dec. 21. Aged 56, Mr. Robert Naylor, of the Classical Academy, College Green, Bristol, and formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford. He was son of Rev. Christopher Naylor, for many years Head-master of King's College, Canterbury.

Jan. 2. In Easton-road, Bristol, aged 67, Mr. John Moore, sen. a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends.

At Ashton-court, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of late M. Howell, esq. formerly an Alderman of Loughborne.

Jan. 4. At the Rectory, Whittington,
funeral serv. of late Geo. Hicks, esq. M.D.
of St. James's Palace.

Feb. 9. In the Fall, Office, Mr. Burroughs, an apothecary in very extensive practice. He has left a widow and large family to bewail their loss.

HAMPSHIRE.—**At Bishops' messer-haus** (formerly the Clausentium of the Bishops), Mr. Stewart Hall. He was ever kind to the poor; the loss will therefore be great. **At**

Dec. 29. In consequence of his horse falling upon him, Mr. Richard West, of Bouthunt farm near Fareham. He was formerly master of Fisherton Academy, near Salisbury.

Jan. 6. In Kinggate-street, near Winchester, aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Lipscomb, in whom many of the poor of the neighbourhood have lost a valued friend.

Jan. 8. In his 87th year, Sergeant-major Thompson, of Lord George Lennox's troop of 8th Lancers; a man highly respected in his situation, and to whom his Lordship paid the most benevolent attention and kindness during his long illness.

Jan. 15. At Southampton, aged 72, Richard Merricks, esq. of Runcton House, near Chichester.

KENT.—*Lately.* At Bromley, Jos. Henderson, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

At Sittingbourne, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Baskett; aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood; aged 91, Mrs. Susannah Giles; and, aged 88, Mr. William Skinner. The united ages of these four persons amount to 341.

Jan. 7. At Hutton, aged 17, the eldest dau. of Rev. Robert Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury.

LANCASHIRE.—Dec. 19. Aged 19 months, Octavia Arabella, dau. of James A. Hodson, esq. M.P.; and on Jan. 8, at Wigan, 10 days after giving birth to a daughter, in her 34th year, Sarah, wife of the above Mr. Hodson.

Dec. 28. At Manchester, Wm. Myers, esq. head distributor of stamps for the Lancashire district.

Dec. 29. Aged 69, Mr. Edward Duckworth, of the firm of Duckworth, Clayton, and Thwaites, of the Eaman brewery, Blackburn.

Jan. 7. At Hale Hall, near Warrington, Anne, wife of J. Blackburne, esq. M. F. dau. of Samuel Rodbard, esq. of Shepton Mallet, co. Somerset. She was married on the 19th April 1781, at Queen-square chapel, Bath, to Mr. Blackburne, by whom she had issue, two sons and two daughters.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* At Market Deeping, aged 67, Mr. Henry Hardy.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Jan. 3.* Aged 71,
Mr. James Taylor, of East Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 3.* At Henley-on-Thames, Mrs. Lawrence.

SHROPSHIRE.—Aged 70, Charles Bage,
sq. of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Dec. 16. At Bath, aged 79, Anne-Henrietta, widow of Charles Penruddocks, esq. M. P.

Jan.

Jan. 1. At Barrow Court, Francis-James, fifth son of Rev. C. Gore, and nephew of Wm. Gore Langton, esq. Colonel of the Oxford County Militia.

Jan. 13. In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, Col. John Glover.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Aged 68, the widow of late Thomas Hinckley, of Lichfield.

SURREY.—At St. Catharine's, near Guildford, Lieut. Henry-More Molyneux, R. N. son of James-More M. esq. of Losely Park.

Dec. 14. At Wandsworth, Katharine, dau. of John Platt, esq.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 23. At Brighton, aged 76, Mrs. Ingleby Holloway.

Jan. 2. At Hastings, aged 20, T. Earle Currie, esq. of Jesus College, Cambridge: youngest son of the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool.

Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Wilmot, esq. of Shoreham.

Jan. 3. At Brighton, in his 68th year, Dr. Harness, M.D. F.L.S. and late Medical Commissioner of the Transport Board.

At Brighton, Jane, wife of John Pedder, esq.

Jan. 4. At Brighton, Elizabeth Susanna, eldest dau. of P. Vere, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Jan. 6. At Lewes, aged 58, Mr. William Marten, one of the Society of Friends, and well known in Sussex and the neighbouring counties as a man of eminent piety and the most diffusive benevolence.

Jan. 7. At Hastings, after a long and painful illness, the relict of late Sir James Musgrave, bart. of Barnsley, co. Gloucester.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Wellesbourne, aged 69, Bernard Dewes, esq. late Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and one of the oldest Magistrates in that county.

Jan. 2. Aged 53, George Freer, esq. senior Surgeon of the General Hospital, Birmingham, and author of "Observations on Aneurism, and some Diseases of the Arterial System," 4to. 1807.

At Lennington, Arthur William Gregory, esq. of Veranda, near Swansea.

WILTSHIRE.—At Bemerton, the widow of late Rev. E. Fleet, Rector of Monkton, Dorset.

Jan. 2. In the Close, Salisbury, Capt. J. Young, much beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Jan. 4. At Honeybottom, in the parish of Chute, aged 92, Mr. Alexander Smart. He enjoyed a good state of health until the last three weeks of his life. He was greatly esteemed through his long life for sobriety, honesty, and integrity.

YORKSHIRE.—Dec. 12. At Halifax, aged 91, the widow of the late Christopher Wetherherd, esq. of Halifax, merchant.

Dec. 31. At the Vicarage House, Brantingham (where he had gone for the recovery of his health), aged 23, Robt. White, M.D. of Hull, a young physician of much

promise; who to considerable talents in the line of his profession, added extensive literary and scientific research, together with the probity and honour of a Christian.

Jan. 2. At Firbeck Hall, aged 71, Mrs. Gally Knight.

Jan. 6. At Beverley, aged 78, Richard Fox, esq. He was seized with a fit while attending his duties at the Guildhall, as an Alderman of that borough, and expired before he could be removed from the place.

SCOTLAND.—Dec. 18. At his seat, Rannock Barracks, aged 81, Col. Alexander Robertson, of Strowan, Chief of the antient and numerous clan Robertson. Col. Robertson was the son of Duncan Robertson, of Strowan, by the Hon. Mary Nairne, dau. of William Lord Nairne, son of John Marquis of Atholl, and of Lady Amelia Stanley, dau. of James, seventh Earl of Derby, K.G. beheaded in 1651.

WALRES.—*Lately.* At Cardiff, aged 47, Mr. John Davies, Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for that port.

On his return from Bristol, where he had been transacting business, Owen-Philip Luff, wool-factor, of Landogo, co. Monmouth, greatly respected for his integrity.

Aged 71, Capt. John Dalton, of Swansea. At Neath, aged 62, Capt. T. Waters.

IRELAND.—Dec. 21. At Rathmines, aged 75, Mr. John Sharman, of Dawson-street, London, an eminent astronomer and geographer. His talents as a composer will be admitted by all judges of melody, who remember that we are indebted to him for the sublime music of the 106th Psalm.

In Stephen-street, Waterford, of a fever caught in the discharge of his official duty, as Physician to the Fever Hospital, John-King Bracken, M.D.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* At Guernsey, R. B. Fisher, esq. one of the brothers of the Bp. of Salisbury; Paymaster of the 1st bat. of 60th reg. and formerly Steward of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.—He was, we believe, the author of the following works: "A practical Treatise on Copyhold Tenure," 8vo, 1794, 2d edit. 1804; "A Sketch of the City of Lisbon, with Observations on the Manners, &c. of the Portuguese," 12mo, 1811.

June 14. At Poonah, Cornet Thos. Spencer, 3d reg. Bombay Light Cavalry. He was taking his usual evening's ride in health, 29 hours only prior to his decease; several medical men were immediately called, but a fall from his horse was so severe, that it baffled their efforts, as he neither spoke, nor indeed was he sensible from the time it occurred.

July 22. At Bellary, Madras, Lieut. Jas. Allen, of 2d bat. 24th reg.

July 28. At Baroda, Bombay, Conductor W. M. Davis, of the Ordnance department, leaving a disconsolate widow and family, to lament his death.

Dec. 19. At Nice, aged 7, after a short illness, Henry-Leigh, youngest son of John Smith, esq. M.P. of Blenden-hall, Kent.

Dec. 24. At Thouars in France, occasioned by a fall from his horse, John Atteral, esq. late resident at Oxford; and distinguished during his stay in that city, by his

ardent pursuit of every branch of physical science, by his soundness of intellect and variety of information, by the uniform suavity and urbanity of his manners, the general benevolence of his disposition, and his exemplary practice of every domestic, and every Christian virtue.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 25, 1822, to Jan. 21, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 851	Males	- 771	Between	2 and 5 149
Females	- 826	Females	- 823		5 and 10 53
Whereof have died under two years old		430			10 and 20 59
					20 and 30 106
					30 and 40 136
					40 and 50 132
					50 and 60 168
					60 and 70 147
					70 and 80 141
					80 and 90 62
					90 and 100 11
					100 0

Salt 6s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, January 20, 1823.

The continued severity of the frost having completely interrupted the navigation of our river, business is almost suspended in our market, and the factors generally declined exhibiting their samples, from the utter impossibility of working any corn, except in a few cases where the vessels lay alongside the wharfs.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending January 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 10	28 7	17 6	22 11	26 1	30 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 20, 35s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 22, 81s. 5d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 18.

Kent Bags	2l. 2s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 3s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 4s. to 3l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 2s. to 3l. 3s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 20.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d.	Straw 1l. 18s. 0d.	Clover 4l. 0s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 0s. 0d.	Clover 4l. 10s.	Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s.	Straw 1l. 18s. 0d.
			Clover 4l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, January 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 18:	
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	363 Calves 140.
Pork	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep	4,330 Pigs 110.

COALS, Jan. 24: Newcastle, 41s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.—Sunderland, 48s. 0d. to 51s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in (Jan. 1823, to the 19th) at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London, Deceased.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999l. 19s. ex Div. 37l. 10s. for the Half-year.—Coventry Canal, 1070l. ex Half-year's Div. 22l.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 740l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 400l. Div. 22l. 10l. per annum.—Barnesley, 200l.—Stourbridge, 200l.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Grand Junction, 245l. ex Half-year's Div. 5l.—Monmouthshire Canal, 169l. ex Div. 4l. for the Half-year.—Ditto Debentures, bearing Interest at 5l. per Cent. par.—Ellesmere, 64l. ex Div. 3l.—Rochdale, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 53l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 47l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Kennet and Avon, 19l. 10s. ex Div. 17s.—Stratford, 17l.—Severn and Wye Railway, 30l. ex Div.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, 35l.—West India Dock, 186l. ex Half-year's Div. 5l.—London Dock, 116l. ex Half-year's Div. 2l. 5s.—Globe Assurance, 185l. 10s. ex Half-year's Div. 3l.—Imperial, 98l.—County, 42l.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 70l.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 27, 1822, to January 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
27	29	32	39	30, 40	fair	12	23	29	27	29, 92	cloudy
28	25	32	25	, 27	fair	13	27	29	24	67	cloudy
29	23	32	25	, 10	fair	14	21	31	24	, 61	cloudy
30	23	30	29	29, 83	fair	15	22	26	28	, 30	snow
31	28	30	29	, 78	cloudy	16	30	33	31	, 40	cloudy
Jan 1	29	32	34	, 75	cloudy	17	31	33	30	, 42	cloudy
2	37	43	40	, 75	showery	18	29	32	24	, 43	cloudy
3	40	45	40	, 87	cloudy	19	12	24	18	, 56	cloudy
4	40	42	40	, 80	cloudy	20	20	24	30	, 75	fair
5	39	40	42	, 76	rain	21	30	32	28	, 92	cloudy
6	42	43	39	30, 01	cloudy	22	25	26	22	, 99	cloudy
7	39	40	36	, 18	cloudy	23	22	24	25	, 80	fair
8	34	39	32	, 22	cloudy	24	24	27	22	, 84	fair
9	28	35	29	29, 99	fair	25	22	26	26	, 77	cloudy
10	27	33	28	, 89	cloudy	26	22	28	30	, 85	snow
11	27	31	24	, 96	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From December 30, 1822, to January 28, 1823, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
30	246½	80			98		20			38 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
31		80½	79½		92		20			43 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
1	Hol.											
2	245½	79½	80		92	97½	8	20		45 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
3		79½	80		92	97½	8	20	79		7 9 pm.	6 9 pm.
4	246½					97½	8	20		48 pm.	8 10 pm.	8 10 pm.
6	Hol.											
7	245½	79½	79½	1	92	97½	99½	20			9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
8	245	80	79½	79	92	97½	8	20	78½	248½	44 pm.	11 8 pm.
9	246	79½	80	79	92	97½	8	20			44 pm.	8 10 pm.
10	245½	79½	79½	78½	92	98	7	20	78½		43 pm.	8 11 pm.
11	245	79½	79	79	92	98	99½	20			41 pm.	10 12 pm.
13	245½	79½	80½	79½	92	98½	99½	20			40 pm.	12 10 pm.
14	244	79½	80	79½	92	98½	99½	20			39 pm.	10 12 pm.
15	245½	80½	79½	79½	92	98½	99½	20	79		38 pm.	12 10 pm.
16	245½	80	79	79½	92	98½	99½			249½	40 pm.	10 12 pm.
17	246½	80	79½	79½	92	98½	99½	20	79½		41 pm.	11 13 pm.
18	246½	80	79	79½	87	92	98½	99		250	43 pm.	12 15 pm.
20		79½		78½	91	97½	98½	20			47 pm.	14 16 pm.
21	245½	79½	80	78½	91	98	7	20	78½		45 pm.	16 13 pm.
22	244	78½	77½	77½	90	96½	7	20		247½	41 pm.	10 12 pm.
23	243½	78½	77½	77½	90	97½	6	20			39 pm.	14 12 pm.
24	242	77½	8	76½	7	90	96½	20	77		40 pm.	12 15 pm.
25	Hol.											
27	241	77½	76½	76½	89	95½	6	20	76½		37 pm.	13 15 pm.
28	241½	77½	77½	77½	90	96	1	20		245	37 pm.	14 15 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 89½, 89½, 89½, 88½, 88½, 88½, 87½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
 H.—New Times
 Chronicle—Post
 Herald—Ledger
 Press—M. Adver.
 ter—Globe—Star
 er—Sun—Brit.
 iber—Statesm.
 new—ed Gen. Eve.
 Chronicle
 Chronicle
 et—Even. Mail
 ion Chronicle
 ant. Chronicle
 am—Lit. Chron.
 um—Lit. Reg.
 ier de Londres
 eekly Papers
 today Papers
 4.—Berwick
 ingham 2
 ibern—Boston
 ion 2—Bristol 5
 s—Bury 2
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 ridge—Carlisle 2
 uth.—Chelmsf
 xham—Chert. 3
 ester—Cornwall
 try 2—Cumberl
 y—Devon
 es—Doncaster
 best—Durham 2
 .—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants
 Hereford—Hull 3
 Hunts—Ipswich 2
 Kent 3—Lancaster
 Leeds 3—Liverpool 5
 Lichfield Liverpool
 Maccles. 2—Maidst.
 Manchester 7
 Newcastle on Tyne
 Norfolk—Norwich
 N. Wales Northamp
 Nottingham 2—Oxf.
 Oswestry Pottery
 Plymouth 2—Preston
 Reading—Rochester
 Salisbury—Sheffeld
 Shrewsbury 2
 Snarborne—Stafford
 Tamworth 2—Stockport
 Southampton
 Suff. Surrey—Sussex
 Taunton—Tyne
 Wakefield Warwic
 West Briton (Trun
 Western (Exeter)
 Westmoreland 2
 Weymouth
 Whitehaven. Wind
 Wolverhampton
 Worcester 2—York
 Man. 2—Jersey 2
 Guernsey 2
 Scotland 31
 Ireland 56

FEBRUARY, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Questions, &c... 98
 Letters of the Duke of Buckingham 99
 Writings of the Author of Waverley 100
 Notices of the late Earthquake in Syria... *ib.*
 Rousseau's Poems.—Geography of the Earth 102
 Notes of the late Dr. Jenner... 104
 History of St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool 105
 Past and Modern Liverpool contrasted... *ib.*
 Historical Notices of London Worthies... 108
 Plans of Cyclopean Architecture... 109
 'Hundred,' 112.—The Merricks 113
 Bath found at Farley, Wiltshire... *ib.*
 Mutability of National Grandeur... 114
 Progress of the Cholera Morbus. 118
 Notices of Nations, 119.—J. Symes... 120
 Recovery of Debts due to the Crown... *ib.*
 Practice of Deodands defended... 121
 Leaves, No. VIII.—Old Scotch Music 122
 Macdonald on Polar Attraction... 123
 Life and Character of Amos Green... 124
 Meetings, 125.—On moderate Reform 126
 Origin and Purposes of Stonehenge 127
 'Shardens' Rates.—Ladies' Handwriting 130
 Monument to Dr. Tate in Magdalen College 133
 of Assaye, 133.—Landed Interest... 134
 Situation of classical Names in English 134

Review of New Publications.

Miss Hawkins's Anecdotes... 137
 Thompson's History of Ravenspurne... 139
 Langdale's Topog. Dictionary of Yorkshire. 14
 Worthington's Sermons.—Gospels vindicated 14.
 Holden on the Book of Ecclesiastes... 14.
 Scholefield's Letter to the Earl of Liverpool 14.
 Stroud's Botany.—Mrs. Cappe's Memoirs. 14
 Life of Lord Byron.—Outlines of Character 149
 Captain Forman on the Tides... 151
 Slack on Classical Literature... 153
 Napoleon's Memoirs of France... 154
 Snape's Life of Dr. Darwin... 157
 The Liberal, No. II.—London Liberal, &c. &c. 158
 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—New Publications. 160
 SELECT POETRY... 16

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 16
 Foreign News, 169.—Domestic Occurrences 173
 Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages... 176
 OBITUARY; with Memoirs of Dr. Jenner;
 Dr. Richard Wooddeson; Viscountess Har-
 berton; Lady C. S. T. Long; Charles
 Young, Esq.; S. Thorp, Esq.; Mr. T.
 West; Mr. T. Gascoigne, &c. &c. 179
 Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets... 191
 Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks... 192

embellished with a View of ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, Liverpool; a ROMAN BATH found at
 Farley, Wiltshire; and DR. TATE'S MONUMENT in Magdalen College, Oxford.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
 where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Giving full credit to MENTOR's assertion, "that he is a sincere friend to the Clergy," we cannot concur in his denunciation against them as Magistrates and Politicians; for the duties of magistracy none can be more qualified, from their liberal education, and from their general knowledge of their neighbours; and we could point out some counties in which it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of Laymen qualified for the task. As politicians, we defend not those who may chuse to wander out of the path of rectitude; but we hope and believe, that instances are very rare, of those entitled to call themselves D.D. attending public meetings (as Mentor suggests) "against his Majesty's Government." *Humanum est errare*, and the whole body are not to be branded for the imperfections of a few individuals.

The Rev. R. POLWHELE has addressed the following letter, dated from Newlyn Vicarage, Cornwall,

"To the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

"Dear Sir—I have just read your letter to Mr. Urban, respecting the foundation of St. Mary de *Drownfont*, and the *Fountain of Drogo*, which you describe in so picturesque a manner. You will allow, that my curiosity is very naturally excited by your notice of Drogo, as *Chamberlain* of the Empress Matilda, when I inform you, that 'Drogo, Chamberlain of the Empress Matilda,' stands at the head of the Polwhele pedigree. In the year 1140, when we see Stephen her prisoner, the Empress Matilda had immediately respect to her friends who had assisted her in fighting her battles. To the Cornish she was more particularly attached: and in this very year (1140) we find her giving lands in Cornwall to *Drogo de Polwhele*, her *Chamberlain*. So says a MS. in my possession. Tonkin (in a MS. penes Lord de Dunstanville) tells us, that his contemporary 'Mr. Polwhele' had lent the instrument containing the grant of lands' (in question) 'to a friend, and that he could never after recover it.' This report is confirmed by the tradition of our family. The grant (Tonkin says) runs thus: '*Drogoni de Polwhele Camerario meo*.' The gentleman, who so carelessly parted with this curious document, was my great-grandfather. If, in the perusal of the papers which you mention, you meet with any notice of Cornish lands at all connected with my ancestors, I shall thank you for the communication of your discovery. The attempt to trace a family to its *fountain-head*, is a pleasant and certainly an innocent occupation. Though there be little chance of drawing a treasure from such a *well*; yet who will say,—'*Medio de fonte leporum, Surgit amari aliquid*,' &c. &c.

In the account of Stanley Abbey, in Wiltshire, p. 25, b. l. 22, it should have been printed, "The father of Henry the Second died about the year 1150, instead of 1180."

Dr. MEYRICK, of the College of Advocates, observes, "In my letter relative to the remarks made by your Reviewer on some papers of mine in the *Archæologia*, which you were so obliging as to insert in the last volume, p. 309, I mentioned that a work on Armour was forthcoming, with 80 plates and 27 vignettes, which I hoped would give him more satisfaction than they did me. This expression I am aware might convey to the mind of the reader, that I was dissatisfied with the manner in which the aquatinted etchings had been done, and I candidly own that that was the case. Since then the work has changed owners, and the present proprietor, at a considerable loss and great expence, cancelled all the objectionable plates, and replaced them by others done by a very superior artist. You will oblige me by the insertion of this, as I think such an avowal from me due to the generous sacrifice Mr. Jennings has thus made to my feelings. I have now, therefore, no hesitation in saying, that the work will be brought out in an accurate and splendid style, and such as I hope will induce the public to remunerate the publisher for this laudable determination."—We can safely corroborate this statement of Dr. Meyrick, having seen several specimens. EDIT.

M. C. being engaged in collecting the particulars of the ancient family of Strother, states, that he "was much pleased with the account given by ARCHEUS of Warkworth Bridge and Coupland Castle, Northumberland, embellished with engravings of those venerable fabricks (see vol. xcii. ii. pp. 17, 114). Archeus, at the conclusion of his communication, notices the '*STROTHER PAPERS*' from which he has extracted two receipts, shewing the profits of land in Werk, 13th July, 40 Ed. III. and 14th July, 45 Ed. III. 1371. M. C. hopes that the remainder of these papers, if worth preserving, will be rescued from oblivion.

P. C. says, no one can help being struck with the beauty of the *octagon* tower of Fonthill Abbey; but as it is a figure which is, I believe, not frequently used in our ecclesiastical buildings, I should be glad to propose to your Correspondents the following questions.—What is the general date of Octagonal Towers, not surmounted with spires? and how many are there in England?"

If G. W. H. will favour us with another copy of his enquiry after some work of Sir W. Raleigh, we will endeavour to oblige him. His former communications are mislaid.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.

AS "Peveril of the Peak," the last Novel of "the Great Unknown," will probably make most of the readers of it (and who reads not his novels?) feel an interest in any thing relating to the accomplished and versatile Duke of Buckingham, so admirably there delineated, I trust I need make no apology for transmitting to you the accompanying Letters. They are transcribed verbatim et literatim from the originals in my possession. How they came among my papers, may be accounted for by the circumstance of my family's having intermarried with a Tunstall of Wycliffe, about the period when they were written. The former one I think not devoid of interest, as it shows that the gay and profligate author of the "Rehearsal" was not devoid of honourable and gentlemanly feelings.

P. Q.

DEARE FRANCK, Outhrop,
September 28.

THE order I received for the disbanding my troope, putt mee into soe greate a trouble, that I was not then able to say any thing to you; but now that I have ended my morall reflections upon it, I am more at liberty to write to you about it; and considering that severall of those that rid in my troope are at present not only out of employment, but perhaps in a worse condition than they were before, by reason of the charge they have beene at to putt themselves into equipage, I desire you to sende mee a list of every one of their names, and of the places* where they live, that I may, as soone as I am* able, out of my owne stock, put them in as good a condition at least as they were before they came

* The paper decayed here so as to be illegible.

into the Troope; for I am resolved, whatsoever it cost mee, to see that not any one of them shall bee a looser for hauing had a desire to serue under my command. This I am soe positive and soe earnest in, that I desire you not to faile to giue mee an account of it with all the speede you can, as you haue a mind to oblige

Your most entirely
affectionate friend,
BUCKINGHAM.

Addressed "For Franck Tunstall,
these."

FRANCK TUNSTALL, Aug. 4, 1680.

I DESIRE you imedjatly to goe to Helmsley, and giue order there how things may bee prepared for the removal of my stud into that place against our Ladyday next. You are also to giue mee an account of my deere in the parke, and how my woods are looked after through the whole manner. Pray also giue mee an account of my moore game. As for the hayres, I make noe question but you will doe that for your owne sake, and the sake of the whelps which you are to enter for mee.

Deare Franck,
I am entirely yours,
BUCKINGHAM.

Addressed "For Mr. Francis
Tunstall."

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

NO critic of the present age would join more decidedly than I should in condemning any brother sufficiently arrogant or fastidious to allege a sin of commission against "the great Unknown," who breathes into moulds, seemingly cast by a Fielding, sentiments apparently suggested by a Shakspeare. I now, however, venture upon

upon taking up my pen to point out an opportunity neglected in his "Peveril," which I rather conceive, under the management of this mighty master of ethical animation, would have added to the delight his readers always experience from his peculiarly happy adaptation of his well-arranged conceptions to a tale as judiciously affixed to an historical era, as it is richly impregnated with whatever things are pure and exalted on the score of morality. No tradition of the merry Monarch's private habits is better authenticated than the cordial intimacy which he extended towards William Penn, the renowned Legislator and Governor General of Pennsylvania. Had this distinguished individual been brought forward as one of the guests, when the Countess of Derby presents herself at the Royal banquet, their illustrious host might have handed over the high-minded widow of the martyr of Bolton to be entertained and lectured by the benevolent son of the conqueror of Jamaica.

To the conference, however, between the Manx and the American feudatories of Charles the Second's throne; the one vindicating her peremptory execution of Christian, the other descanting on the well-known maxim which formed at once the motto of his achievement, and the rule of his conduct, "Mercy, Justice," justice could alone be rendered by the author in question. In mercy to my own sense of conscious inability on a topic peculiarly suitable to him, I refrain from further pursuing a hint, which I anxiously hope may, through your kindness, fall under his notice. He (*the great Unknown*), in my humble opinion, writes not often enough. To this conclusion I make up my mind whether I reflect, on the one hand, upon the depth of the resources whence he draws his materials, and the interest with which he presses his events into the service of his moral conclusions; or, on the other hand, upon the *liberal* deluge of gloomy scepticism, presumptuous turbulence, and coxcombical obscenity, with which we have been lately inundated from the *South*. Open foes, however, Mr. Urban, of the last-mentioned description, I for one view with slighter indignation than the masked enemy, who, by dint of fanciful perversions, and prurient specifications,

turns the battery of Scripture History against the fortress of female chastity; as the Poet of Paphos, whose "Loves of the Angels" is palpably directed towards investing the sanctuary of Christianity with the attributes and hues of a Mahometan harem.

THE RAJAH OF VANEPLYSIA.

MR. URBAN, *Lloyd's, Feb. 8.*

PERHAPS there has not been within the memory of your Readers, a calamity so extensively awful and impressive on the human mind, as the late earthquake in Syria! and the dreadful destruction that it has occasioned to the cities of Aleppo and Antioch. The pen would fail, and even the tongue of eloquence would fall short, in the description of the impressive effect it has on eye witnesses, and also the effects produced on those whom Providence has preserved—very many to a continuance of accumulated sufferings! Our hands must be placed on our lips when events so tremendously awful take place, and silence and adoration be the most suitable for us mortals!

Syria is a name familiar to our juvenile minds—to such of us who, in our infantile years, learnt to read, in the good old fashioned way, from the bible—and as our boyish days ripened into manhood, the knowledge and information of this spot increased with our years. An endearing phrase vibrates as it were on our minds, "and the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch;" for what a train of ideas rush on the mind from this sentence! we trace this divine blessing—this pure Religion, from its source—in its progress—its increase—its effects—to the present period; and as much as we may lament the effects of vice and evil in the world, we have occasion to be thankful for the moral effects produced by the profession and sound principles of that early name.

Benevolence to our fellow creatures is one of the finest springs of action, and if we look abroad in the world, we may say, and say it with truth, that our own country rises into the first class for this divine principle—"the liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things he shall stand." This is a quotation so applicable to our country, that I feel a gratifying sensation in making it.

Syria,

Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, are places that of late have been much visited by English travellers, and our history informs us, it was well known to our countrymen during the Crusades; then, they left behind them a character for valour, though their object was a mistaken one; and since, they have established their character again for valour, united with generosity and liberal feelings. I need only hint at the siege of Acre.

The name and character of an Englishman is known and acknowledged through Natolia, to Grand Cairo; from Smyrna, and every port and place of commerce, to Alexandria; familiarized to the inhabitants and respected; and perhaps there never was a period in our history more favourable to confirm and establish it, than the present moment: the passing events—the views they lead to—the effect they may have—all conspire to fix on our minds an impression not easy to be removed.

To maintain that ascendancy of good opinion we possess—of ability and character as a Nation, a Christian Government and a commercial people; is an object impressive and laudable; we have much to preserve by it in future consequences, and much to gain by it at the present time; and with these impressions deeply felt, I would respectfully add a hope, that the City of London, the twelve great Companies, the Docks, &c. &c. would take into consideration the deplorable state of so interesting a country to our feelings as Christians, to our interest as the first commercial body in the world; and that the relief begun, may be carried on to justify the sentiments held of us, and which affords the most pleasing effect to our recollections; and that those whose watchful care protects our commerce with our fleets, will have such a compact, well-regulated squadron in the Levant, as shall establish our claims in reality to be the most judicious and the most benevolent nation in Europe; a character I see no reason why we may not aspire to; for it is public virtue that produces public prosperity. T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

I AM anxious to draw your attention, and that of your numerous readers, to a pleasing little publication just put into my hands, entitled "Blossoms,

by Robert Millhouse," consisting of several very interesting sonnets.

Short and simple as is the construction of the Sonnet, and numerous as have been the tribes of Sonnetters in every age and nation where poetry has been admired; yet (as was the complaint of a writer* upwards of a century ago, and there is almost as just foundation for it even now) "what a world of insipid productions in this kind have we been pestered with!" And the reason the same writer very properly assigns, namely, that it proceeds in a great measure from a wrong notion of the *nature* of these little compositions. Conducted like the Epigram, the winding up or point should turn upon some moral or delicate idea; and this, when wrought up as it should be with the utmost nicety and regularity, with an exact purity of style, and an elegant and easy flow of numbers, cannot fail to produce a moral effect upon the mind of the reader. Thus far I have considered only the *design* of the Sonnet. I will now consider the *materials* necessary for its composition. In a long poem, a drama, or even an ode, slight irregularities and deviations, nay, even prosaic expressions may be overlooked; but in the Sonnet, the smallest blemish, "like a flaw in a jewel," deteriorates the whole value of it. A Sonnet is like "an image in enamel;" it requires all those delicate finishing strokes, which on a larger figure would be thrown away, where the strength and boldness of a masterly hand give all the grace. Now, by every test contained in the above remarks, I conceive, if the little work which now claims your attention, be tried, it will, I think, stand the severest ordeal.

A few brief particulars of the author's birth, lineage, and early education, by his own brother, embodied by his kind biographer in this sketch, are thus given:

Robert Millhouse was born at Nottingham, Oct. 14, 1788, and was the second of ten children. The poverty of his parents compelled them to put him to work at the age of six years; and when ten, he was placed in a stocking-frame. He had been constantly sent to a Sunday School, till about the last-mentioned age; when

* Addison.

a requisition having been sent by the Rector of St. Peter's parish to the master of the school for six of his boys to become singers in the church, Robert was one that was selected; and thus terminated his education, which consisted merely of reading, and the first rudiments of writing.

When sixteen years old, he seemed for the first time struck with the power of poetry, by reading on a tablet, under a small image of Shakspeare, this inscription: "The cloud-capt towers," &c.

The uncommon Beauty and sublimity of the passage exciting in his mind the highest degree of admiration, he said, "Is it not Scripture?" On being told it was from Shakspeare's play of "The Tempest," he immediately read that inimitable piece, and several other standing poetical works with eagerness.

When he had obtained the age of 22, he entered the Nottinghamshire Militia, which, four years afterwards, being disembodied, he again returned to the stocking-frame, till 1817, when he was placed on the Staff of the Royal Sherwood Foresters; and in the following year became a married man. The cares and necessities of a family soon increasing, he began seriously to reflect on his future prospects; and perceiving no better chance of improving his condition, he began to think of publishing the few small pieces he had written; but as they were not sufficient to form a Volume, he resolved to attempt something of greater length and importance. Thence originated his poem of "Vicissitude," which he prosecuted with unceasing ardour, sometimes composing it while at work under the pressure of poverty and ill health; at other times, when released from his daily labour, encroaching upon the hours which ought to have been allotted to sleep.

Such is the Author's biography. Permit me now to turn to his present work, which consists entirely of Sonnets. The first is inscribed "to Beneficence," having been blessed by the generous and the good, with most liberal and timely assistance, during some severe distresses, by which he had been recently visited. This elegant little tribute at once shows the gratitude of the Author's heart, and the soundness of his principles.

The following Sonnet would do no

discredit to the pen, the head, or the heart of any of our great standard poets. It is addressed "to an Infant Daughter:"—

"Sweet blue-eyed Cherub! in my prayers
for thee, [fair;

I have not ask'd for beauty, yet thou'rt
And as for wealth—thy lot is poverty;

Nor do I wish much gold to be thy share.
May Heav'n protect thee from the villain's
snare,

And give thee virtue and a prudent mind!
Long may thy cheek the rose and dimple
wear, [wind.

With breath as fragrant as the vernal
Oh, may to thee the liberal Arts be kind!

Nor be thou Fortune's scorn so much as I!
And let thine heart to those firm precepts
bind,

Which will not fail to lift the soul on high.
My Cherub! if enough of these be given,
Thee and the rest I leave to judging Heav'n."

It is needless for me to point out the beauties of the above. They crowd one upon the other, line after line; nor does it require the heart of a *father* to discern them. I will only add, that there are many others of equal beauty to be found in this humble Minstrel's little performance; but to *that*, for his sake, for *Charity's* sake, for their own sakes, I must refer your Readers for much additional gratification. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

WHSOEVER takes a view of the Terrestrial Globe, and considers it as diversified by land and water, must be struck with the disposal of its parts as being the best possible for commercial intercourse, and the use of man. The old world, anciently divided into two parts, Europe and Asia, the former including Africa, is so intersected by seas and rivers, as to be accessible in almost every valuable part. The Indian Ocean communicates with the Ganges, the Indus, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea, and is met, as it were, from the West, by the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; whilst the North of Europe is intersected by the Baltic Sea, and the White Sea. Again, the New World is advantageously divided by the Great Gulph of Mexico, extending twenty degrees, part within and part without the Torrid Zone, and including the most valuable isles; while the inland to the North pours its products to the ocean, through the Mississippi, the Potomac, the Lakes, and the great river

from St. Louis to the South is proved; the Assahon, and the Anoko; and had it not been for a providential and wise God, kind must have been comparatively ignorant of their distant brethren, and of the produce of distant countries. The complete separation of these two worlds has in all ages afforded matter for speculation and controversy, as to the peopling of the latter, and storing it with animals, and perhaps this Gordian knot may never be untied. If Noah's flood was universal, and I think, from appearances and discoveries upon different parts of the globe, it cannot now be doubted: and if none but Noah and his family, and the beasts of the field and fowls of the air, that were preserved alive after that catastrophe, how came this new world to be peopled, and stocked with animals of such infinite variety, and suited to every climate? Whether the Phœnicians, according to Plato and Aristotle, first discovered it; or whether the Tyrians or Sidonians, famous "for passing the sea;" or whether the Carthaginians from Africa, or the Kamschatkans from Asia, is not sufficiently certain; nor do the elaborate treatises undertaken to prove it, by the different manners and customs, coinciding sometimes with the practices of these several nations, throw much light upon the subject; nor yet the resemblance between the picture-writing of the Mexicans, and the Egyptian hieroglyphics, or yet the Chinese characters; for such seem to be the natural result of necessity, and almost inevitable suggestions—such as a Hawk signifying swiftness, a Crocodile signifying revenge—the right hand open signifying plenty, and the left hand shut signifying security and possession. And though the Peruvians, like the Kamschatkans, did hang their dead upon trees—yet, did the Mexicans in sorrow rend their clothes like the Hebrews; and there is equal difficulty in showing how this country became so plenteously stored with quadrupeds and reptiles. Horses, indeed, were not found there, upon the arrival of the Spaniards under Columbus, but rein-deer and mastiffs were used in their stead.

Now, it does not appear that any thing satisfactory concerning the peopling of America can be deduced from historic evidence; for, to suppose that

vessels, calculated only for coasting and short voyages, should endure to be driven by a storm two or three thousand miles, and land their passengers or crew in safety on such a distant shore, is certainly carrying credulity beyond the reach of probability; and it is equally improbable, that either the barbarous inhabitants of Lapland or Kamschatka, without noticing either beasts or reptiles, should have found their way there over the ice, or in rudely constructed vessels by navigation; it remains, then, that we should weigh with circumspection Plato's recorded tradition of the island Atlantis, of great extent, and try whether more satisfaction may not be derived from that source. May not the shores of those vast continents, to the North of Gibraltar, have been wholly or partially connected? and may they not have continued so, till emigration, after the flood, had settled in these distant regions a necessary proportion of men and beasts, as best suited to their choice and nature; and may not then the present appearance of continental division upon the face of the Globe, have been ordained, as best suited to the future operations of mankind? A convulsion in the earth, or sinking the surface, or other means of Almighty choice might have effected it; and the irregular line of shore, whether on the American or European side, with the intermediate isles, seem to sanction such a sinking; for the whole of the great Southern continents of America and Africa afford no such appearances. The formation of the straits of Dover has been probably effected by such a convulsion; for the appearance of the cliff will not allow of its being formed by the washing away of lighter matter; the co-existence on both sides, viz. chalk and flint, being the same. Such likewise may have been the case at Gibraltar, Sicily, and Babelmandel. Now, Sir, if the matter, from being alike on each side these lesser openings, be an argument of a broken stratum by some natural convulsion, why may we not, by analogous reasoning, feel such a conviction in respect of the greater opening between Europe and America? and more particularly so, as it serves to enlarge our ideas of the omniscience and omnipotence of the Divine Being.

The fossil, which we call coal, ranges from North-east to South-west. It is found in Sweden, Brabant, Germany, France,

France, and Spain; but avoids Italy, and perhaps below the straits of Gibraltar, lat. 36, is not found. Again, on the American side, in the same direction, viz. in Newfoundland, Canada, New England, and Washington, lat. 38, and probably not much below, as it may not be absolutely necessary. The economy of nature in this article is wonderful; the strata are always found to dip, and would soon sink beyond the reach of man; but before that happens, a fault takes place, and the fossil is found again upon the rise. A coincidence like the above, of coals being found on each side of the Atlantic, suggested the idea (for I have not met with it before) of making a once unbroken continent a question worthy the consideration of your learned and ingenious Correspondents. If the mind could be satisfied or even familiarized to such a circumstance, it would be better guarding against the cavilling attacks of infidels, who allege the impossibility of a general deluge upon that ground, and impeach Scripture of misrepresentation and untruth. It may be said, indeed, would Providence have created such a body of useful material, to have sunk the major part of it under the ocean? This can be no objection to the theory;—let such an observer pause, and reflect that cultivation and barbarism have succeeded each other on the habitable globe; and so may that habitable part, if so destined by its Almighty Author, sink into the abyss, and the ocean give birth to a new world and a new order of things; for nothing is impossible to Him who can make the earth sea, and the sea dry land. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

OF the late lamented Dr. Jenner (a Memoir of whom will doubtless be given in your forthcoming Number) it may be truly said, that he was a glory to the nation, and an honour and a blessing to all who knew him.

It is not my intention to enlarge on the life of Dr. Jenner, the whole, in a most accurate form, having been recently published by Mr. Fosbroke, annexed to his "History of Berkeley."

For some years before his death, Dr. Jenner's purse and his table demonstrated his public spirit, his hospitable habits, and his unassuming intercourse with society. In his house-keeping nothing was gaudy, but all was good. The cookery was tastefully and fashionably set out; the wines, commonly five

or six kinds, old and of fine flavour. The conversation was lively, and generally of a philosophical turn. At a striking innocent trait of character, the Philosopher, as a keen observer, would smile cheerfully, but the writer of this never saw him indulge in what is called a horse-laugh. But the most striking feature of his intellectual character, was an exclusive devotion to grand objects. These objects he chose to be original, and of high public consequence. Of the occasionally rare failures of the Vaccine prophylactic, he was not to be accused, because he had Nature for his guide, and that *Natura non agit per saltum* is a principle not to be disputed. From an elaborate paper on Contagion, in the Quarterly Review (LIV. p. 525), it appears, that contagion is not understood; that probably there is only one originally contagious disease, the Plague; that the Small Pox is only perhaps a modification of it, and the Vaccine a derivative of the Small Pox. Willful deception or intention is incompatible with a public exhibition of the means of producing the effect; and most certain it is, that the virulence of contagion depends very much upon constitutional habits and modes of living. Speaking of the article concerning Small Pox and the Vaccine, in the last Edinburgh Review, he says, in a letter to me, dated January 10:

"The mass of mankind, you know, reason badly, and they will say, 'let us go back to the Small Pox inoculation, and then we can have the disorder but once; but this Cow-pox is sure to leave us insecure, and sooner or later we shall catch the Small Pox after it, though it may be mild.' Now, as I have taken the liberty of telling you many times before, this will never happen, if the Vaccinator does his duty; that is, if not misguided by prejudice, ignorance, or indolence. He first sees that the lymph he is about to insert is correct; and then, that his subject is in a fit state for its reception; that is to say, free from cuticular diseases of any kind, the chief of which are the herpetic, the common scabby skins of children."

The article in the Quarterly Review alluded to, indirectly proves the sound doctrine of the caution proposed; and also shows, that the Vaccine, by instigating further investigations of contagion, may eventually lead to important beneficial discoveries or practices in medicine, which will, in a tenfold degree, repay the partial failures which have occurred in regard to its direct ostensible object—absolute infallible security from Small Pox, a security not to be insured by inoculation with the latter only. W.D.

Mr.





Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Feb. 1.*

THE annexed engraving is a view of St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool, and the surrounding buildings (see *Plate I.*) It was taken from Man's Island, in the year 1741, by Mr. R. Wright, a native of Liverpool. The original painting, which is in my possession, is about 18 inches by 13. This, with five others, Wright painted in oil for his Shoemaker. The Shoemaker's son gave the painting to me about twenty years ago. This artist arrived to great eminence, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1760.

In the site here represented there has been a wonderful change. Indeed we have nothing left but a few Houses built of stone, obtained from the ancient Castle. These old Houses are now the only remains we have of the Seventeenth Century, at the end of which Liverpool became a parish.

The exterior of the *Old Chapel* of St. Nicholas, as it formerly stood, is presumed to have been built soon after the Conquest. The walls were taken down, and the roof removed in the year 1774, when they were rebuilt under the direction of Joseph Brooks, esq. It formerly had an open ceiled roof, the joints of which were covered with deal boards, upon which was painted a representation of the firmament. The interior, however, was not then disturbed, save the ancient massive Gothic pillars and arches, which were substituted by the present lighter pillars. A spire was added to the *old tower* of this Church in 1746; but it fell down 11th February, 1810, just before the beginning of divine service; of which very melancholy accident see a particular account, vol. LXXX. part i. p. 147. A beautiful Gothic tower and spire have since been erected by Thos. Harrison, esq. Architect. Compelled to contract its height from the circumstance of twelve heavy bells being erected in the tower, the lantern is not so *lofty* as could have been wished; but the structure unites the essentials of *strength, use, and beauty*, and is highly worthy of its distinguished architect. In the *East window*, where there was no interruption to the display of Gothic *beauty*, we regret to find a miserable attempt by a different artist. How far the painted glass may, in the opinion of

GENT. MAG. *February, 1823.*

some, cover the defects of the architectural works we know not, but it will probably assist. The interior of the Church has also been repewed, and new galleries have been built.

In this Church there are a few good monuments; amongst which we may mention one of Mrs. Clayton. It is executed in statuary marble: the composition is a female figure seated, with an urn; expressive of grief. This monument was erected at the expense of her daughter, Sarah Clayton. There is also a monument erected to her husband, Wm. Clayton, esq. of Fulwood, co. Lancaster, M.P.

The living of St. Nicholas, which is a Curacy, is held with the Rectory of St. Peter's, and is in the gift of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, who in 1794 presented it to Sam. Renshaw, M.A. the present Curate.

Yours, &c.

M.G.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from p. 23.)

The Town in 1821 and 1761, presenting a contrast between the Coronations of George III. and George IV.

THRESCORE years have rolled by since the last Coronation was solemnized in this country: a period crowded with the most stupendous events, and during which Great Britain has played the most conspicuous character on the theatre of the world, and filled it with the fame of her renown. The venerated Sovereign, who during sixty eventful years, swayed the British sceptre, now sleeps with his ancestors, and the weight of empire has devolved upon the shoulders of his son, who entered upon a solemn compact with his people, surrounded by the flower of England's nobility, by all that is venerable for wisdom, illustrious for virtue, celebrated for naval or military achievement, splendid for talent, and gorgeous and imposing in gothic and chivalrous institutions.

Such a period forms an epoch in our history. It offers an elevated station in the route of time, whence we may take a retrospect of the brilliant career which our country, in the preceding age, has run among the nations of Europe. We may also mark the progress she has made in territory and population, in commerce and agriculture, in arts and arms. Such a retrospect would

would be eminently instructive, and would show, in the most striking colours, the astonishing start which she has taken in national greatness and renown. But the whole subject is too gigantic for our feeble grasp. We can, however, detach separate fragments from this mighty mass, and compare their present with that of the former Coronation.

We shall, therefore, select our native town, and endeavour to compare Liverpool in 1821, with Liverpool in 1761. This comparison, being founded, for the most part, on arithmetical statements, will be level to the lowest capacity, and must strike every mind with astonishment. The extent of the town is the first object which presents itself as a contrast. Liverpool in 1761 was but the mere skeleton of Liverpool in 1821. There are now some venerable characters among us who can recollect its size at the former period; but the great majority know it from description only. About 1761 the town extended as far as the top of Old Hall-street to the Northward. In Tythebarn-street only to Key-street all the interval thence to the present Vauxhall-road being open fields. In Dale-street it extended a little beyond Cheapside on the left, and on the right to Preston-street; all beyond was open ground. Williamson-square had buildings only on the lower side, the other three parts were not covered. Clayton-square contained but two houses. Church-street and the streets leading Southward and Northward were beginning to be covered; but all the land from the present Saint Stephen's Church, at the lower end of Byrom-street, to an obscure pot-house, at the bottom of Richmond-street, Whitechapel, was open to the Eastward. Duke-street was covered about 200 yards: all the rest to the Southward was open fields. A part of Pitt-street and Park-lane was then built; but all the lands from the water, South and East, were entirely open. The Quay of the Old Dock was encumbered with a great many huts and cottages. A plan of the Town was made by Mr. John Eyes, in 1765, from which it appears, that at that time, four years after the period of our comparison, the buildings covered an area of 1,184,000 square yards. Such was the extent of Liverpool in 1761. Let us now compare it with its extent in 1821, and the

contrast will surprise not only strangers to the bulk of the modern town, but even sundry natives. Since 1761 it has pushed out its limits to the North, to the South, and to the East (the river bounds it on the West) and has swelled on all its three sides to an astonishing magnitude. It has even encroached on the sea, and very considerably contracted the bed of the Mersey. Without entering into particulars which might be deemed tedious, we may estimate the space at present covered with buildings, to form an area of 6,000,000 square yards; exhibiting an enormous increase, since 1761, of 4,816,000 square yards. This area, it must be remembered, is within the boundaries of Liverpool; but if we conclude, as we justly may, the space covered by the buildings at Harrington, Edge-hill, Low-hill, Everton, and Kirkdale, which are chiefly inhabited by persons carrying on business in Liverpool, and are constituent parts of the town, as Westminster and Southwark to the metropolis, and Salford to Manchester, the area would be still more expanded, and exceed probably 7,000,000 square yards!

Having thus contrasted the extent of Liverpool in 1821 with its extent in 1761, we shall proceed to contrast its population at the two periods. And here the comparison will be more astonishing than in its increased extent. In 1761 the number of inhabitants may be safely computed in round numbers at 26,000. We cannot ascertain what was then the population of the suburbs. This census shews that the town, even at that early period, was comparatively populous; but how insignificant in comparison to its present population! According to the return of the last census, the population of the *parish* of Liverpool alone is 118,972! But here again we must in fairness include the population of Harrington and the other suburbs, which, it appears, united, amount to 22,515; this, added to that of the parish, makes a grand total of 141,487, being 115,487 more than in the year 1761. A prodigious increase in 60 years!

This may be regarded as the amount of the *permanent* population of the town and suburbs. But we must not omit in our calculation the seamen who sail out of the port, and who may be denominated its *floating* population. In 1811 they were estimated at 7000; and their numbers having kept pace with

with the increase of the commerce of the port, if we estimate them now at only 9000, we shall not, we think, exceed the truth; and thus we shall have a *permanent and floating* population of above 150,000 souls!

The contrast presented by the commerce of the town at the two periods calculated still more excite astonishment. To begin with the number of shipping. In 1761 the number of ships that entered the port was 1319; in 1820-21 (the accounts are made up to five each year) it was 7810; exhibiting an increase of 6493, as compared with the former period. The amount of the dock-duties in 1761 was 2382*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; in 1820 and 1821 it was 94,556*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* Increase 92,174*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* This comparison of the amount of dock dues received at the two periods is perfectly fair; but the comparison of the number of ships, deceptive. Those used in commerce in 1761, were, with some few exceptions, not so bulky as those used at present. If, therefore, we would ascertain the tonnage of the 1319 vessels which entered the port that year, and could compare it with the *tonnage* of the 7810 which entered in 1820-1821, it would, there is no doubt, prodigiously swell the actual amount of the present state of the port. Unfortunately we cannot ascertain this fact; the amount of tonnage having been published since the commencement of the present century only.

The increased accommodation for shipping, by the increase of docks since 1761, is the next subject which forces itself upon our notice. It has, it will be seen, kept pace with the progressive increase of the commerce of the port. In 1761 there were three wet docks and two basins covering an area of about 18 acres. At the present time there are six wet docks and six basins, covering an area of 63 acres, three roods, 20 perches; and forming a sea wall of above a mile and a half in length. This is certainly a gigantic increase of dock-room in 60 years; but the docks of 1761 cannot bear any thing more than a numerical comparison with those of the present day. The structure of the ancient docks was comparatively rude; they were liable to rapid decay, and had merely clumsy draw-bridges, on the Dutch plan, thrown over the entrances. But the modern docks are constructed upon the most improved principles of

mural architecture. They are as substantial as human art and ingenuity can make them: their gates, though comparatively light, are strong and compact; and the whole has a solidity and magnificence of appearance, equalling, if not surpassing, those of any similar structures in the world. The Prince's dock, opened on the Coronation-day, is a matchless specimen of mural architecture, and is unique in having lock gates.

As connected with this part of the contrast, we may point out the immense ranges of lofty, substantial, and capacious warehouses, built along the dock quays and other parts of the town. These are all the creation of the last 20 or 30 years, and none of those existing in 1761 in any respect equalled them.

We shall now proceed to contrast the principal public structures which exist at present. We shall divide them into eight classes, viz. structures for religious worship; for charitable uses; for civic and judicial purposes; for business; for literature, politics, and the arts; for pleasure; for public utility and accommodation; and for confinement.

First, to begin with structures devoted to religious worship. In 1761, there were four Churches, St. Nicholas *, St. Peter, St. George, and St. Thomas. At the present period there are not less than 22; some of them, particularly those erected within the last few years, matchless specimens of architectural taste and beauty. In 1761 there were about seven dissenting meetings; at this time there are 25; several of which are uncommonly spacious, and form distinguished ornaments of the town. It is here worthy of remark, that the number of churches and chapels bear nearly the same numerical proportion to each other now, as they bore in 1761. The balance is clearly on the side of the Churches; from which we are inclined to infer, that much of the apprehension respecting the progress of dissent in the present day is imaginary.

Second, structures for the purposes of CHARITY. In 1761 these consisted of the Blue Coat Hospital, the Infirmary, and the Seaman's Hospital. They were brick buildings, with little ornament. We have now, in ad-

* Engraved in our present Number, see p. 105.

dition to them, the North and South Dispensaries, the School for the Indigent Blind, the Workhouse, House of Recovery, the Lunatic Asylum, the Ophthalmic Institution, the Female Penitentiary, and many others of minor importance. Since the former period, the Blue Coat Hospital has undergone such extensive enlargements, that it may almost be classed amongst the modern buildings, and the Infirmiary has been rebuilt in a magnificent style.

Third. The only structure devoted to civic and judicial purposes is the Mansion House. In 1761 it was designated the Exchange, but was no more like the present sumptuous edifice, either in magnitude, beauty of external appearance, or splendour of interior decoration, than "Hyperion to a Satyr." The Mansion House is the admiration of every beholder.

Fourth. Structures for the purposes of BUSINESS. Here the contrast is so dazzling, as to throw the wretched buildings of the ancient town entirely into the shade. In 1761 the Custom House and lower part of the Exchange, were the only places for business. Now those for that purpose are among the principal architectural embellishments of the town. We have the Exchange Buildings, which for magnificence of design, and beauty of execution, rank among the first commercial structures in Europe; the Corn Exchange, a handsome new building; the old and new tobacco warehouses; besides many others. It may be remarked, that the two Government Offices, viz. the Custom House and Post Office, are the only public buildings which disgrace the town!

S. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

AFTER a lapse of some considerable time, I resume an account of the Worthies of London*, which may not be unacceptable to your valuable Miscellany. These are connected more immediately with the county of ESSEX.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

NEW HALL†, an extensive Lordship in the parish of Boreham, fell to the Crown during the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The spacious Mansion called New

Hall, of which a large portion is now standing, was adorned and improved by Henry the Eighth, who obtained the Lordship in exchange from Thomas Boleyn or Bollyn Earl of Wiltshire, father of Queen Anne Boleyn, and grandfather to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Geffry Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London in 1478, was grandfather to the above Earl of Wiltshire, the highest genealogical honour the City of London ever possessed.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE‡ was purchased by Robt. Ashhurst, second son of Sir Wm. Ashhurst, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1693. The present possessor is Lewis Majendie, Esq. who inhabits the mansion erected in the beginning of the last century.

MARKS HALL§, about two miles West from Romford, was the property of Thomas Urswyck, Recorder of London, who died in 1479, leaving his five daughters co-heiresses.

HENRY SMITH, Esq. Alderman and Salter of London in the reign of Charles the First, left 2800*l.* to purchase an estate in this county, for the benefit of the parishes of Braintree, Hooam, Terling, &c. This person, from his travelling with a dog, obtained the name of Dog Smith. He is said to have been a beggar, but if so, he was afterwards rich, and very compassionate of the poor, whom he relieved in a bountiful manner, as his donations in Surrey and other places are not less extensive than those in Essex. He was a native of Wandsworth in Surrey, in which Church is a monument to his memory||. He died Jan. 3, 1627-8. He is represented in a kneeling attitude in his Alderman's robe, holding a scull in his hands, and an open book lies on a desk before him.

PAUL BAYNING, Alderman of London, and Sheriff in the year 1593, new built the stately and magnificent seat of Bentley Hall; it is now in a ruinous condition. The Bayning family lie interred in a vault in Little Bentley Church.

SIR JOHN BROWNE, Lord Mayor of London in 1480, resided at the manor-

† Engraved in "Vetusta Monumenta," and in Morant's "Essex."

§ Engraved in Lysons's "Environs."

|| Engraved in Dale's "History of Harwich and Dovercourt," and in Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," vol. iii. p. 344.—EDIT.

* See vol. xci. i. 125.

† Engraved in "Vetusta Monumenta."

house of Flambards, about a mile and a half from the Church at Cold Norton.

SIR JOHN SALTER, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1740, re-built the manor-house of Warden Hall, and much improved the roads about it. He was also a benefactor to the Churches of Willingehall Don and Willingehall Spain in this county, having built a neat and spacious gallery in each. This estate afterwards passed to William Mills, Esq. whose father obtained it in marriage with Selina, daughter of the above-named Sir John Salter.

SIR JOHN ALLEN, Alderman of London, occupied Bryce's in 1515, now a good old house about a mile and a half South-east of Kelvedon Church.

The Church at Leyton must not be omitted, as it contains a marble tablet to the memory of Mr. WILLIAM BOWYER, citizen of London, a learned and eminent Printer, whose life has been written by the present worthy and venerable Editor of this Magazine, who was his apprentice, partner, and successor, and at whose charge the tablet was erected; and whom the writer of this article felt a pleasure in seeing within the present month presiding in the Court of the Stationers' Company, of which he has been so long and efficient a member, in the plenitude of health and vigour, and possessing those retentive faculties which has enabled him to benefit the public by his interesting work (amongst

many others) on Literature and Literary Characters, during a great portion of the last century.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

IN the first Number of the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," Mr. Fosbroke has given a Chapter on Cyclopean Architecture*. He does not appear to have seen a Report made by the French Institute in 1810, relative to Cyclopean Remains; and as the Report enumerates many other structures not noticed by Mr. F. I beg you to give insertion to an abstract of it.

In 1804 the following set of queries was printed, and copiously circulated among the learned of all nations, as pointing out the precise objects of the researches of the French Institute:

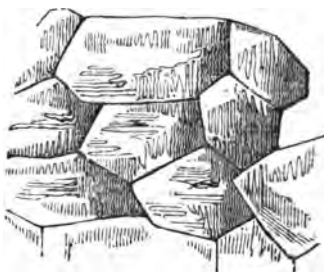
1. In what parts of Greece and Italy do we find inclosures, or ancient walls, constructed of large blocks of stone, hewn into the form of parallelograms, and arranged in horizontal layers, without cement?

2. In what parts of Greece and Italy do we find similar walls constructed of large blocks of stone, hewn into irregular polyhedra, and what was the nature of the erections, which ancient authors, in speaking of the walls of Argos, Mycenæ, and Tyrinthia, have designated by the name of the works of the Cyclops †?

* Mr. Fosbroke thus describes the general character of the Cyclopean style:

"Immense blocks without cement, and though the walls are now irregular, from smaller stones, which filled up the interstices, having disappeared, yet they were once so compact as to seem an entire mass. The stones as the foundation were smaller than those above."

Cyclopean Styles.



See Mr. Hamilton's division of the Cyclopean Styles into four eras in *Archæologia*, vol. XV. p. 320.—Tiryns is the earliest known specimen, and the next is the gate of the Lions at Mycenæ, noticed in our last volume, p. 543.—EDIT.

† The Cyclops were an ancient people, whose history is enveloped in the thickset fable. They excelled in the arts; and being succeeded by generations that were almost wholly ignorant of them, their works were regarded as of more than human production. Hence the ancients, when they intended to speak of walls of extraordinary strength, and fortresses which art was supposed to have made impregnable, called them the works of the Cyclops: the

Answers to the preceding questions were received in the course of the year 1810, not only from Greece and Italy, but from Spain, Asia Minor, and Chersonesus Turica.

I. ITALY.

The ruins of Norba, situated on an eminence which overlooks the Pontine marshes, still exist in the state to which they were reduced on the day when the inhabitants put each other to death rather than fall under the power of Sylla, by whose forces they were besieged. The ramparts of Norba are of Cyclopean construction, in blocks of Apennine marble. Mr. Dodwell, a learned English architect, and Mr. Middleton, an American antiquary, transmitted elegant drawings of the above ruins to the Institute.

The same gentlemen have examined the walls of the cities of Alatri, Segni, and Ferentino. In several places of the walls of Alatri there are bas-reliefs, representing phallic subjects. One of these bas-reliefs is upon the architrave of the gate of the citadel. As the ramparts of the Etruscan and Roman cities do not present similar subjects, it has been conjectured that they allude to the worship of the god *Hermes*, who was revered by this symbol in Elis; and it is well known, that from that place the Pelasgian columns which have existed in Italy, from the earliest times, have been derived. The rudeness of the more ancient Greek sculpture has been recognised in two other bas-reliefs on the bastion of the same gate. It is supposed that they allude to the worship of Mars or of *Hermes*.

The walls of Segni and Ferentino were generally supposed to have been of Cyclopean origin; but Mr. Dodwell, by discovering a Latin inscription on the walls of Ferentino, thinks he

has proved them to be of Roman structure. In some places, however, the foundations seem to have been of Pelasgian origin.

Mr. Dodwell has also transmitted drawings of several Cyclopean erections discovered in that part of the country of the Sabines which adjoins Tivoli. These monuments are similar to those which have been discovered in other parts, which have been occupied by the Pelasgians or Aborigines.

M. Simelli, an architect, residing at Rome, and a Sabine by birth, has also transmitted to the Institute drawings and topographical descriptions of a similar nature. M. Simelli's inquiries were made in the neighbourhood of Torano, on the very spot where Dionysius of Halicarnassus places the ruins of Tiora, and a sacred inclosure, in which the ancient Aborigines interrogated their oracles, which were similar to those of Dodona. These monuments consist of extensive areas, raised upon walls of Cyclopean construction. In the centre of the largest are some large blocks of stone, which seem to have been part of an altar. To the Eastward of Amitermum, two walls have been discovered which seem to have marked the boundaries between the countries of the Sabines and the Vestines, as a Roman inscription with the words *Fines Sabinorum* has been found on one of the stones.

Baron Degerando has transmitted from Rome a drawing of part of the walls of Spoleto, in Umbria: their foundation is Cyclopean; but in the superstructure, which is Roman, an inscription has been found which contains the names of the magistrates, under whose inspection the walls were rebuilt.

II. SPAIN.

The question proposed by the Class, having been distributed among the

the thunderbolts of Jupiter, the shield of Pluto, and the trident of Neptune, were also ascribed by the poets to the same hands. Gigantic skeletons have often been said to be dug up in Sicily; and, as that island is the place where the Cyclops of fable are supposed to have lived, these skeletons are thought to have belonged to those mysterious personages. The bones, however, are doubtlessly those of quadrupeds; and the Cyclops, we may be assured, did not in reality exceed the ordinary stature. We know that there are few countries in which there are not traditions of an ancient generation of giants; but Mr. Bryant suggests an ingenious reason for the popular conception concerning the bulk of the Cyclops. The Cyclops came to be worshipped in succeeding ages as gods; and 'the poets,' says our author, 'have given a mixed description, and in lieu of the deity of the place, have introduced these strange personages, the ideas of whose size were borrowed from the sacred edifices where the deity was worshipped.' *Ancient Mythol.* ii. 222. They were particularly famous for architecture. Mr. Bryant's Essay, and the report contained in the text, will mutually illustrate each other. The Cyclops inhabited or travelled in various countries, and were perhaps, as builders, what the Freemasons are supposed subsequently to have been.—Dr. Clarke (Travels) has shewn that the Cyclops were Celts.

officers of the French army in Spain, M. Brianchon, a lieutenant of artillery, has transmitted some observations on the walls of Toledo. The foundations seem to be Cyclopean; the superstructure is composed of square stones; and the whole is surmounted by brickwork. It is already well known that the walls of Tarragona are constructed in a similar manner; and it is remarkable that Livy, when speaking of the walls of Saguntum, characterises by the word *cementa*, the irregular form of the construction of part of the walls which he supposes to be very ancient. The French antiquaries think it of the utmost importance that these inquiries should be prosecuted in Spain, because that country was known to the Pelasgians of Zancynthos two hundred years before the siege of Troy, although it was very little known to the Helleni in the days of Strabo.

III. GREECE.

The learned are once more indebted to Mr. Dodwell for some valuable information on the subject of Grecian Antiquities. Accurate drawings of the walls of the cities of Argos, Tyrinthia, and above all, of Lycosuræ, the most ancient city of Arcadia, were much wanted. A particular degree of interest was attached to the ruins of this city, as it was the metropolis of those Arcadian settlers, who constructed the most ancient towns of Italy, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus. The drawings and details transmitted by Mr. Dodwell prove, that in the ramparts of the city of the Lycosuri, there are two kinds of Cyclopean architecture, the one more ancient than the other, and that there are other walls in the same place, which seem to have belonged to a period when the Cyclopean construction was no longer in use. The same learned traveller has taken the present occasion to add to the list of Cyclopean structures already known, the ramparts of the towns of Elatea, Ithaca, Amphissa, Leucados, and Stymphalos. Finally, by way of answer to the first question put by the class, he has named the ruins of eighteen cities of the Peloponnesus, in the walls of which he has only observed the construction in parallelogram blocks of the second age of the Greek antiquities.

IV. ISLANDS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

M. Fourcade, French commissary in the Archipelago, has observed some

ruins in the Island of Caudia (formerly Crete), which he thinks are Cyclopean. They are the top of a mountain, on which was situated the ancient citadel of Cydonia. History will render this fact extremely probable in the opinion of those who know to how remote a period we may refer the settlement of the Telchines in Crete, and their subsequent return into Bœotia, where, according to Pausanias, they erected monuments. The Telchines and the Cyclops were one and the same people, according to the best critics.

M. Fourcade also observed the Cyclopean architecture in the walls of the ancient Cytherea, in the island of Cerigo, and in the village adjoining the walls of the ancient temple of the Phœnician Venus: he saw that ruins of this kind were surmounted by other ruins in rectangular parallelogram stones, as elegant in composition as those which composed the tomb of Atreus, at Mycenæ. The same arrangement of the two kinds of building has been observed in the walls of Melos, by M. Jassaud, another French commissary, who has also transmitted drawings on the subject.

V. WESTERN SHORES OF ASIA MINOR.

Dr. Chandler has noticed, under the appellation of *incertum*, the Cyclopean walls which confine the bed of the Caister, near Ephesus. M. Le Chevalier has also published some observations on the above two kinds of Cyclopean building in the walls of Prusa, in Bithynia. He has also given, in his travels in Troas, the engraving of a tumulus of the same construction. Monuments of the same kind have been discovered by M. Gropius, on one of the summits of Mount Sipyla, near Smyrna, in the ruins of two cities, and of several tumuli; some of Cyclopean construction, and others of parallelogram blocks. The distant period to which we ought to ascribe the origin of these two cities, seems already confirmed by the parallel, of tumuli of a different construction, but corresponding respectively to the two different systems of the construction of the ramparts of these cities. One of these tombs was 300 feet in circumference, and its height is proportioned to this base.

M. Cousinery, commissary in the Levant, communicated a letter of M. Tricon, a French antiquary, settled at Smyrna. This gentleman, on pursuing the discoveries made by M. Gropius

Gropius on Mount Sipyla, found two other ruins of cities, the walls of which were of Cyclopean origin, and the buildings of parallelogram blocks. He thinks, therefore, that the walls were built at an earlier period than the houses; but the antiquity of the whole is unquestionable; for no fragments of regular columns, or any inscription, are to be found. M. Tricon is about to pursue this inquiry in Caria and Ionia, where he has hitherto only met with ruins of Ionian origin, the age of which does not go beyond the year 1130, A. C.

VI. NORTHERN SHORES OF ASIA MINOR.

The result of the researches of M. Fourcade, in the neighbourhood of his residence in Paphlagonia, proves, that the moles which jut out into the sea at Synopa and Amysus, are of Cyclopean origin. Several ancient tumuli in the same district are of similar construction. One of these tombs, when opened, contained some small pieces of gold with some characters inscribed on them. We know that Bithynia and Paphlagonia have been occupied, from the earliest periods of Greek history, by those Thracian colonies, who divided with the Thessalonian colonies the shores of Asia Minor, where maritime works, and tumuli of the same architecture, have been already discovered.

VII. CHERSONESUS TAURICA.

One half of the Peninsula of Kertsch, according to M. Fourcade, is crowded with gigantic tumuli, composed of raised earth covered with huge irregular blocks of stone. On attentively examining a series of sixty-six tombs, he found all the various shades of architecture which distinguish the walls of the ancient cities of Greece. Drawings of two of these tombs have been transmitted; the largest is situated on Cape Myrmecium, and it occupies a space of one hundred and thirty feet. The other is formed of rocks, extremely rude in appearance, but carefully joined.—The above are supposed to be tombs of the Scythian kings, which, according to Herodotus, were preserved with great care.

The members of the Class, in concluding their report, congratulate the lovers of antiquities upon the acquisitions which have been made through their exertions. One hundred and seventy-seven ancient cities, the walls of which are of Cyclopean architec-

ture, have been described in the of their reports, and they invite continuation of the services of travellers in foreign countries to aid them in further prosecution of their researches. They point out, as particularly of the notice of the learned, the of Epirus, Thessaly, Macedoni Thrace, and the Southern coast of Minor, *i. e.* Lycia, Pamphilia, and Ionia; the latter place in particular having been occupied by colonies of Argos, who extended themselves to the shores of the Tigris. Xenophon on the banks of that river the city of Larissa, a city once inhabited by the Medes, but which Cyrus founded. Strabo also speaks of the colony of *Gordys*, as being set off from the same country, of which the Tartars still retain the name.

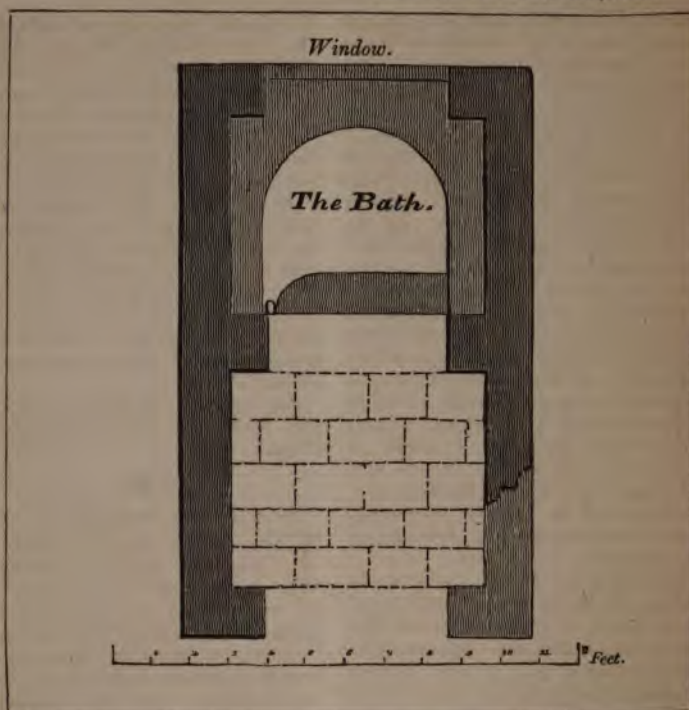
Mr. URBAN,

ON reading the remarks of your Reviewer on Sir Richard Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, in the Supplement to the last volume of your valuable Magazine, I observe that he exclaims himself "staggered" at the derivation of the word *Hundred*, as given by the worthy Baronet. The passage he alludes to is "The hundred and tything ever regarded not the *land* but the *people*. The hundred consisted of that number of freemen as nearly located toge- ther as circumstances permitted," &c. &c. Your Reviewer says, "we have hitherto translated with Du Cange, Brotier, and others, that the component parts of the hundred referred to the same number of *farms* as we should call them in modern language, not free men, but the district under discussion."

Now, I take it for granted that when Sir Richard speaks of the number of men, he includes the land over their heads, and consequently have a *hundred dwellings*, each containing the family of its owner; and, wise, if every individual is to be included, the district would be very populous indeed. With this hypothesis, the means of subsistence about it—in a forest, game—in a garden, the produce of the soil; and the what has in reality staggered your Reviewer, is confounding such a term with the idea of a *farm* in modern language.

The corresponding term to *Hundred* in the Welsh language is *Cantrev*, compounded of *cant*, a hundred; and *rev*, a town; not that there were a hun-





ROMAN BATH FOUND AT FARLEY, WILTSHIRE.

towns; but merely families or homesteads, many single houses in Wales being denominated Velindre, Milltown; Ucheldrev, High-town; Trev Ithel, Ithel's-town; Tre (or Trev) Madoc, Madoc's-town, &c.; synonymous to which in that language is the word Bôd, a dwelling; as Bôdorgan, Morgan's dwelling; Bôdvair and Bôdvairi, Mary's dwelling, and others. In the laws of Hywel ddâ we are told that pedair rhandir a vydd yn mhob trev; y tair yn gyvanuedd, a'r hedwaredd yn borva i'r tair, "there are four shares of land to every homestead *; the three inhabited, and the fourth as pasture to the three;" so that besides the dwellings and their appurtenances, a portion of pasture land was allowed in common to three of them. It would be matter of curious enquiry, if "the singular huts" which Sir Richard conceives to be the remains of British houses were counted with reference to this subject.

Having been lately occupied in making references to the families formerly settled in Radnorshire and Herefordshire, I take this opportunity of asking whether any of your Correspondents know whether there exists any *portrait* of Sir Gelly Mericke, who, adhering to his generous patron, the Earl of Essex, suffered with that Nobleman in the reign of Elizabeth? He possessed by grant from that Queen Wigmore Castle and its domains in Herefordshire, and in right of his wife had lands at Gladestry and Nantmelin in the county of Radnor. He bore for arms: Gules, two porcupines in pale Argent. Or any of his father Rowland Merick, Bishop of Bangor in 1559; or of his grandfather Mericab Llewelyn, Esquire of the body to King Henry VIII. or of his cousin John Mericke, Bishop of Man in 1570, who died in Yorkshire? Or any one of Sir John Merick, ambassador from James I. to the Court of Muscovy, who brought about the first commercial treaty with that country, and who bore for arms: Azure, a fess wavy Argent, in chief two mullets pierced of the field Or; and whose niece married

Sir John Ramsden of Yorkshire? Or of Sir William Merick, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, who was knighted by King Charles II. His arms were, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron between three lions rampant; 2nd and 3rd, the coats of two heiresses married to two of his ancestors.

As it might otherwise puzzle English heralds, I will just observe, that the marks of filiation have not been used till late years in Wales, but that the more ancient English custom of second sons taking different coats from those of their elder brothers was the general mode of designating a separate house.

Any information procured through your Publication of this, will greatly oblige
S. R. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, Feb. 2.*

THE site of the once celebrated Castle at Farley, the residence of the ancient family of Hungerford, is too well known to require any local description. Gibson, in his edition of Camden, mentions the discovery of a Roman pavement at this place, part of which was taken up and deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford; but from the recent discovery of a Roman bath in the most perfect preservation (*see Plate II.*), it is evident that this villa has not been explored. We are at this time engaged in tracing its limits, an account of which, with the ground plan, shall be sent you, when our researches are terminated. The dimensions of this little bath are given accurately in the annexed ground plan. The pipe to let off the water is denoted by a small circular mark.

Yours, &c.

R. C. H.

On the mutability of National grandeur in Arts and in Science; and the proneness to deteriorate, which in certain circumstances is observed to characterize the human intellect.

THE mind of man is so constituted, that in order at once to give scope and tangibility to its native magnificence of imagination, and secure in any powerful degree the interests and the sympathies of those readers who are to derive pleasure from its vagrant reveries,

* That Trev signified a homestead, or dwelling, is clear from the following Welsh adage, Nid trev ond nev, "There is no dwelling-place but Heaven."

GENT. MAG. February, 1823.

reveries, it must often take some familiar and defined point as the basis of its most teeming and speculative thoughts. Were it otherwise, the ramblings of his fancy would acquire a looseness and sometimes an incongruity, not at all analogous with those of pleasurable emotion, which are wont to flow from a survey of certain things under certain circumstances, in which the boundless and busy imagination delights to lose itself in the endless mazes of its own visionary creations.

Upon viewing the venerable remains of an Abbey, such as Tintern or Glastonbury, of which our own island presents very numerous specimens, the intelligent spectator feels naturally disposed to revert to other ages in the history of man, remotely distant from his own. Seeing temples bearing the indubitable marks of science in conceiving, and skill in executing, now mouldering in ruins, he is apt, by an easy transition of the mind, to view the shattered fabric fresh from the chisel of the designer, in all the glory of its first appointment and decoration. From the capabilities displayed in rearing an edifice of curious symmetry and connecting parts, he turns to the first projectors, and those destined to inhabit it, and will perchance advert to the state of civilization in society, as it then flourished.

It is natural for the individual of a vigorous fancy, who delights to lose himself in the reveries of a favourite speculation, to pursue the subject through a train of enquiry which not unfrequently diverges to other topics, and involves new theories upon men and things.

It may be thought that M. Volney pushed these speculations, which were first suggested by the superb ruins of former days, to the last extremity; or rather that he enlisted them into the service of very unhallowed purposes, when he made them subservient to the ruin of every moral and religious principle which mankind had been previously accustomed to respect. These impressions powerfully struck me in a visit which I lately paid to one of those Gothic temples whose venerable remains avouch at once the superstition and the piety of our ancestors. How silent and solitary, how desolate and how sad do these arcades, now crumbling in fragments, which once re-

sponded with the officious clamour of monkish enthusiasm, appear!—The obstreperous sounds of matins, and of vespers, which echoed through the devious recesses of this edifice, have for ages been succeeded by a long and death-like silence, which reigns unbroken through these caverned cells! Such were the reflections which crowded upon the mind, as I stood under the Western portal of the magnificent ruin of Tintern in Monmouthshire.

I had embarked at Chepstow, designing to spend the day in luxuriating amid those worlds of contemplative study which the banks of the Wye present in rich and singular exuberance. The light and beautifully constructed bridge of Chepstow, the impending rocks, the venerable castle which rises over projecting crags of considerable height, the lofty eminences which crown the giddy summits of its banks, render this little river, at the place of embarkation, winding as it seems to do into the bosom of deep glens, of a character and beauty perhaps altogether unique.

As we ploughed the glassy though muddy surface of its stream, the scenery, at first bold and picturesque, expanded to a wildness, associated with beauty, calculated at once to astonish and inspire with a sensation of intense pleasure the spectator whose susceptibilities are alive to the sublime of Nature. The ample sinuosities through which the tranquil current flowed in calm and silent stateliness, embedded deep in their ancient channel, and shut from the common gaze of mankind by rocks whose summits towered from six to eight hundred feet above its surface, fringed with verdant foliage, concurred, at once, to sooth and elevate the mind. Often as the wandering sight sought, by a simultaneous grasp, to embrace the various assemblages which during the meandering course of the Wye presented themselves in rich succession, the bold juts of rock which ever and anon projected from the thick foliage in rude but fantastic masses, presented a singular and grotesque appearance. The sterile aspect which accompanied these masses, beetling over the verdant bushes which wooded the steep declivities, spread over the various other groupings an aspect of romantic beauty scarcely to be paralleled in an ideal picture.

As we glided over the smooth surface of the waters, the heron, rising from the muddy brink, skimmed the eddying wave, and, wetting the tip of its broad wings, ascended with graceful sweep to the Medway clift. Almost lost to the eye of the spectator beneath, ere he had attained the lowest summits, the giddy heights of those abrupt promontories which shut us in, as it were, from the tumults and the infelicities of a jarring world, forcibly impressed the mind. Filled with beauty, and elevated to a sensation bordering on awe, the mind insensibly loses itself in the pleasing reveries of fancy, and finds its visions assisted by the new scenery which was constantly opening on the eye; while the profound silence which reigned uninterruptedly over the channelled abyss, was only, at regular intervals, measured by the monotonous dash of the oar. "And Harold stands upon the place of tombs;"—not the Harold of Byron, but a personage of a less presuming description, one who cannot, at the imperative call of his genius, embody unreal shapes in all the terror of imaginary might; but one at once less armed with the power of adorning pernicious sentiments, and less inclined to pervert the moral thinking of the human race. This thought likewise crowded on my mind, as, subsequent to my landing, I entered the venerable abbey just now mentioned. The Western window, under which I stood, still exhibited in one of its compartments the symmetry of former architectural skill,—the other, robed in a thick circlet of ivy, was impervious to the entrance of light. The Eastern window, which towered above the moss-grown altar-piece, in sullen majesty, overlooked the grim desolation of which itself presented so striking a feature. The intersecting pillar which divided it into two equal compartments, scattered by the hand of time and wintry storms, already nodded in its fall. The smooth sod which luxuriated at its base, and which composed the flooring of the Abbey, shewed from the age and magnitude of some of its vegetable productions, that the greater part of a century had beheld it thus dilapidated and forlorn. The disjointed and tottering masses of which the walls consisted, formed a frail and feeble basis for the architectural devices which still hung in fragments

on their blackened sides, while the "storied urns and unanimated busts" told the sad tale, that years of mutilating exposure had shed their baleful influence over them; and that marble offers but a perishable material to those who aspire after immortality.

As I stood surveying this dismantled fabric, now fast crumbling to dust,—sunk deep in the retreats of the sequestered Wye, my thoughts diverged to the transactions and the events of other days. I reverted to the period of a thousand years ago, when, history or tradition informs us, this ancient structure was reared, in which, although society and manners were yet in their rude infancy, and England's classic soil was covered with hordes of barbarians, who contended for empire or for plunder, under Danish chieftains, a considerable degree of architectural skill must have distinguished some of her artists in the symmetry and design of their buildings. The offspring of Genius in the dark ages, long ere the human mind had learnt to improve that genius, and curb its licentious aberrations, by forming itself upon the finished models which the ancients have left us, the Gothic school, rude at the first settling of the Barbarians in Europe, afterwards improved to considerable elegance and taste of decoration.

About the times of Athelstan, and during the short period of the Danish dynasty, the Abbies of Malmesbury and Tintern, among various others, were reared and adorned with the decorations of sculpture and of art; of which decorations the edifice before me gave no mean idea.

I then carried forward my thoughts some centuries, and fancied this, with all the other temples which then abounded throughout Christendom, whether known under the appellation of Monasteries, Cathedrals, Convents, or Abbies, in all the pride and pomp of endowments, which the liberality or the wealth of a superstitious people could bestow. As I marked the shattered segments of arches which in grim stateliness were already nodding in their fall, I considered the different stages of civilization and of science which had marked the various epochs of its existence. I, in imagination, was translated back to the 13th century, and saw Peter Abelard and Roger Bacon breaking from the glooms of a convent, with the light of their superior

superior genius, upon the astonished senses of their countrymen, whom they laboured to wean from the frivolous and unprofitable studies upon which they wasted the energies of their minds. I saw, in idea, the wonder which many of the discoveries of the latter excited in a dark and ignorant age, and the dawn of intellectual light of which his example was in some degree productive, and which, although afterwards extinguished by a succession of dark periods, were yet in their faint traces for a considerable time discernible.

At a time when the pomp and ceremonies of Popery were at their height, and superstition had usurped an entire and unbounded dominion over the human mind, it is reasonable to suppose that the solemn and gloomy arcades, the vast painted windows, dimly reflecting the light of heaven, and majestically striking their shadows over all inferior objects, were instrumental in eliciting in the serious and reflective mind, a disposition to study and philosophy. But, unfortunately, these studies, for want of sure and unerring guides, who should curb the useless licentiousness of human thought, and direct its energies, too frequently evaporated in empty and puerile speculations, which, after the lapse of a century of indefatigable exertion, left knowledge just where it found it. Bacon and Abelard, with the same advantages, happened to possess souls of a more elevated cast, and had the minds of their contemporaries been sufficiently prepared to have seconded their views, would have gone far in introducing a better state of things.

For many centuries did this and other splendid establishments in our island, of the monastic kind, beam in the full tide of their splendour, from the munificence of the wealthy and the ostentatious patronage of the great. Now, sunk in years, and dilapidated through neglect, they are fallen to inglorious decay, and are fast mingling with their primitive dust. Exhibiting considerable skill and knowledge in architecture, although bearing withal many indications of barbarian taste, these venerable temples, reared for the most part by Gothic superstition, indubitably proclaim that ages of comparative civilization and arts in their various stages and degrees of excel-

lence, had passed by, and were blotted from the remembrance of mankind.

In the wanderings of reverie, I launched at once into the wide soliloquy which is frequently apt to overtake the individual who throws the rein on the suggestions of his fancy. From the mouldering ruins of once splendid establishments which meet the eye of the antiquary in our island, I diverged to other climes and periods far more remote in the annals of time. And here I could not but be struck with the superior affinity, with the powers and exigencies of the human mind; which subjects, combining moral relations, have over things of mere physical interest. The sublime in natural objects may be said, generally, to yield in the intensity of its excitement, when viewed intrinsically as such, to others far inferior in bulk or in majesty, if these last are accompanied with some unusual or brilliant display of human energy, or associated with some fine trait of moral character. I glanced, in retrospection, at the history and the state of those countries which have long shone in civilization and in arts, or which, although now obscure, have yet witnessed past ages of moral grandeur, and then adverted to those extensive tracks of our globe, which, although peopled by myriads of human beings, had never emancipated beyond a primæval state,—where the light of science had never chased the glooms of barbarian ignorance, or opened the mind to thought or intelligent design. England, France, and Italy, Greece and Egypt respectively occur to the mind as being those of all others whose soils have at various periods been the theatres of a race of beings who have attained a high and glorious distinction among the other nations of the world, and whose fame stands recorded in the numerous monuments of their taste, their skill, and their thinking, so far as involved in the operation of any active energy.

In this survey, Greece and Egypt may be thought, of all others, to be the countries whose past æras of grandeur would naturally call up in the reflective mind the most signal reminiscences, as their day has long passed by; and the Republic which once gave birth to a Homer, a Phidias, and an Aristotle, or the latitudes which once witnessed the maturity of that genius which

which reared such structures, whether of tombs, pyramids, or temples, as have in every subsequent age elicited the astonishment of civilized mankind, unfold images of teeming and momentous interest.

There is, I resumed, a world of deep and legitimate enquiry, well calculated to catch the inquisitive mind, as it thus ranges through a country whose soil bears upon its face the disencumbered piles of stately and majestic edifices, exhibiting consummate design, purity, and elevation of genius, and splendour of resource. The human sympathies have, in a thousand instances, been found to be powerfully excited, upon the first view of those remains of Athenian and Roman grandeur, which, both in their zenith and their decay, have employed so many tongues to celebrate. M. de Chateaubriand's ideas seemed to echo in unison to this simultaneous flow of sensations, when upon surmounting the citadel which commands the ancient site of Lacedæmon, he broke forth into sudden apostrophe:—"What a magnificent spectacle!" he exclaims, "but how melancholy!" The solitary stream of the Eurotas running beneath the remains of the bridge Babyx, runs on every side, and not a creature to be seen among them. I stood motionless in a kind of stupor at the contemplation of this scene. A mixture of admiration and grief checked the current of my thoughts, and fixed me to the spot;—profound silence reigned around me."—Such sentiments have marked the first ebullitions of every traveller, who since the revival of letters and of taste in Europe, have been driven by curiosity, and a thirst for knowledge, to survey the august but fallen memorials of former grandeur, which diversify the classic soil of Attica.

In gazing upon these proud memorials, which declare, in the most unequivocal language, that a race of beings incomparably more intelligent and active than the present had once trod her cities—the long succession of years

which have intervened between the period of its most enlightened days—a period when those historic records upon which we are wont to dwell with curiosity and delight, were written—will naturally pass under review. The melancholy reverses that this country, which has ever stood high in the history of human intellect, has sustained, and the long reign of desolation which has since swept over its devoted head, has doubtless inspired the imaginations of multitudes, and must still continue to occupy a place in the associations of the philosopher who witnesses the scenes of her fallen glory.

What volumes, to the thinking mind, will ever spontaneously crowd upon the imagination of the traveller, as he roams through a country which, under other dynasties, and at periods grown grey with years, had brightened in arts, and raised the empire of intellect to a very distinguished height! Multitudes of intelligent scholars from every part of Europe, adopting the habits of the recluse, have wandered among these ruins of a former world, considered in a moral view, and whilst surrounded by a wilderness of broken columns, superb amphitheatres, and richly sculptured mausoleums, whether found in Italy, Greece, Egypt, or Asia Minor, have felt* their energies awakened by so invigorating a theme; and have hence given to the world many important and beautiful speculations.

It has been observed by a speculator upon the causes which hasten the decline and fall of nations—"from the borders of the Persian Gulf to the shores of the Baltic sea; from Babylon and Palmyra, Egypt, Greece, and Italy, to Spain and Portugal, and the whole circle of the Hanseatic League, we trace the same ruinous remains of ancient greatness, presenting a melancholy contrast with the poverty, ignorance, and indolence of the present race of inhabitants; and an irresistible proof of the mutability of human affairs." Another speculator of splendid abilities

* It is well known that Gibbon first conceived the design of his elaborate History amidst the ruins of the Capitol.—Volney gave free and unbounded scope to his fancy, and embodied the glowing images of his wandering thoughts in the unlicensed speculations of scepticism. Denon, Chateaubriand, and a host of others, have felt a kindling enthusiasm rise in their bosoms upon expatiating amongst these fading monuments of ancient magnificence.

has remarked, "we have seen some States which have spent their vigour at their commencement; some have blazed out in their glory a little before their extinction; the meridian of some has been the most splendid.—Others, and those the greatest number, have fluctuated, and experienced at different periods of their existence a great variety of fortune." If, in imagination, we look abroad over our globe, we shall perceive that, although during the long line of history we have records of numerous States which have risen to eminence, and glory, and arts, they have, after all, formed comparatively but an inconsiderable portion of mankind—like fertile and cultivated spots surrounded by vast wastes of sand, destitute of verdure, or yielding no vegetable production of any size or beauty. The greater and preponderating aggregate of mankind may be said to have remained in a savage state—so far as any positive intellectual energy has been elicited—from the Creation. A reason, hence, may be found, perhaps, why Historians and Philosophers have dwelt with such animated interest upon the signal vicissitudes of several nations which, in their decay and total extinction, have left to posterity indubitable marks of pristine grandeur, that no mutilations of time or unsparing hostilities of barbarisms have succeeded in wholly effacing.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

ALTHOUGH neither your interesting columns are devoted in general to medical subjects, nor am I a practitioner, or have any experience in the science of medicine, still, I beg to claim your attention to some remarks on the ground of public good. All moralists prescribe, and all worldly men, who scarcely listen to them, unite in allowing, that preparation to meet certain or probable evils is an act of prudence sanctioned by the calls of self-interest, and the blessings of Religion. What the medical practitioners denominate their prophylactic system, would be of infinite benefit, could it be introduced in every concern of human life—to prevent rather than to punish is the profoundest plan of all legislative and political wisdom—and those who busy themselves in the great waters, and in the crooked depths and intri-

cate mazes of getting fortunes, as well as of saving their lives, would do most prudently to adopt this practice. Have the goodness to go along with me in applying this principle to the fatal epidemic of Cholera Morbus, which threatens in its progress from the East to visit our United Kingdom; and I call upon medical men, while they have time, to become masters of this disease, that as its approach is discovered, they may be ready at their post to protect us from its ravages, from our beloved monarch to the poorest labourer of our land:—more especially too, if it should be deemed necessary for us to send out our sons and nephews in the fleets and armies of our Union, to defend the cause in which we may be engaged, a timely preparation to meet this deadly and silent foe may prevent our ranks from being thinned, before their manly prowess is tried.

It is said that the Cholera Morbus has sprung up in the Eastern parts of the globe, and has already passed into British India; thence across Persia and the shores of the Caspian sea, has traversed a great part of Asia, and penetrated into Syria, compelling the wretched inhabitants of Aleppo to quit the ruins of their last asylum! and if it should proceed in the same diagonal line, its course will as rapidly stretch over the Northern parts of Europe, Germany, France, and thus to Great Britain. I have looked for the truth of this story into some of the present correspondences, and also of those of travellers during two or three years past, and I regret to find it verified in the private and public letters from Hindostan and Ceylon, of the date of 1821, and from Constantinople in December last. I have, from some relative connexions on both sides of that Peninsula, gathered the information on which I can rely, that the prevalence of this disease has been so great, as to be justly deemed an epidemic, as general as the plague, and as our former epidemics of small-pox in London. The suddenness of the attack is not more surprising than its almost instant fatality—a patient of full vigour and strength in the morning, becomes a corpse before noon;—whole families, in the enjoyment of perfect ease, have in two days been swept into the same grave together. Schools and Temples, and places of public resort, have been deserted

deserted through the private dwellings have been the seats of equal misery and suffering.

In the last Annual Report, the journal of Joseph Knight, from Vellore in Ceylon, states several instances of the ravages of this fatal disease. In the same year (1821) the danger was apprehended in the night air; the schools were on this account closed at an earlier hour than usual—the places of worship were less attended, and the ministers improved the visitation for a serious exhortation to forsake sin. Among the idolatrous heathens and Brahmins, their temples were sometimes filled with offerings to appease the anger of their offended deities—their goddess “Amma” was the most zealously propitiated in this manner, by singing verses to her, and by prostration and prayer, morning and evening. On these they had more reliance than on the medicines which were offered to them, although two of them were thereby recovered; but in one village a house, which had contained sixteen persons, was left uninhabited, all having died. In some places the sick have been carried to their temple, where they fancied that the deity would work a miracle for their restoration, and were averse to any medicine, or advice to return home; they even treated these with contempt, and called it “Amma’s sickness,” and “Amma’s medicine.” Mr. K. says, he never witnessed so much distress as in this visit, and he felt powerfully impressed with the duty of interceding with God for these people, that the plague might either be stayed or sanctified: the visitation was truly awful. “Some,” he adds, “whom I found at the Kykooleer Temple to-day, were dead; others who were there were somewhat recovered; and their friends, who were attending them, boastingly exclaimed of their idol, ‘Poothrarayer has been gracious to us!’” A small temple to the Devil Viraven being in a ruinous state, the people were urged by the craft of the Brahmins, and through fear of this sickness, to rebuild it.

The activity of this missionary, in his earnest efforts to console them, and to call them to a better knowledge of God, has been truly exemplary—and the epidemic afforded ample occasion for the exercise of his Christian zeal.

Across Hindostan, from Calcutta to Bombay, the alarm has been spread,

and the fatal visitation has been felt—the medical Practitioners in the armies of the British settlements have been very active in their efforts—and it is hoped that the more recent returns of the state of the respective battalions will show some abatement of the epidemic.

The progress, therefore, of the disease Northward, next claims the serious attention of every friend to mankind; its approach is to be deprecated as a plague—and no measures ought to be relinquished that can in any degree tend to alleviate or prevent its dire fatality. Rules of living, diet, daily habits, customary associations, and evening resorts, clothing, habitation, weather, medicine, &c. should be stated under the authority of medical men of the college for the government of every individual—what should be done, and what should be omitted and foreborne—so as to repel the contagion and preserve the climate pure, and the fire-side healthy—and above all, the mercy of God invoked, not only, by humble and devout supplication, but also by reformation of life and manners!

MR. URBAN,

FED. ANN.

THE following characters of nations, extracted from a work, entitled, “*Doctæ Nugæ Gaudentii Jocosæ*,” may interest such of your readers as are accustomed to theorise upon human nature. However national pride may be offended, no one can deny justice to some of the attributes, though it is to be hoped that the writer has judged hastily of Britain, or, to speak logically, the induction has been made without sufficient investigation.

“*Nationum Proprietates et Regionum.*”

Hispani, consulti, bellicosi, graves.
Itali, ingeniosi, vindictæ cupidi.
Galli, mobiles, intemperantes.
Britanni, versipelles negotiatores.
Belgæ, delicati, negotiis et linguis dediti.
Germani, bellatores simplices, benefici: Ex his
Francones, fortes, robusti, vini et veritatis amantes.
Bavari, sumptuosi conviatores.
Suevi, leves, timidi, loquaces, gloriosi.
Misnenses, munifici, locupletes.
Saxones, versuti, contumaces.
Rheni, accolæ, frugi, hospitales, aperti.
Bohemi, inhumani, prædatores, seditiosi.

* Soliabaci, Impensis Johannis Leonardi Buggelii, Anno 1713, 18mo.

Parmones,

Pannonos, vulgò Hungari, asperi victòs in aureo solio.

Poloni, omnium nationum venenum, quia nulli favent."

Bonaparte, it will be remembered, called us a nation *de boutiques*. The following jingling lines are from the same miscellany: harsh as they may sound, their truth cannot be devised.

"*Vir bene vestitus, pro vestibus esse peritus
Creditur a mille, quamvis idiota sit ille:
Si careat veste, nec sit vestitus honestè,
Nullius est laudis quamvis sciat omne quod audis."*

These epigrams characterise not a single nation, but a profession in all:

"*Jurisconsulti verè prudentes.*

*Juris prudentes, prudentes jure vocantur,
Tam bene cum studeant provideantque sibi.*

Jurista præcedit Medicum.

Non facies furtum, legem hanc Jurista notabit:

Sex non occides, pertinet ad Medicum."

Yours, &c.

TALPA.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

THE following epitaph is inscribed in gold letters, on a plate of brass, in a niche in the wall of Southwell's aisle, in the parish-church of Frampton-Cotterel, Gloucestershire.

"Reader, thou treadest on the sacred ashes of John Symes, Esq. who in the late unhappy times of Rebellion, was forced (for his signal loyalty to his prince) to leave his former habitation at Poundesford, in the parish of Primminster in the county of Somerset, and to seek a repose for his old age in this parish. He was a man greatly renowned for wisdom, justice, integrity, and sobriety, which talents he did not hide in a napkin, but religiously exercised in the whole conduct of his life, especially in the government of that county wherein he bore all the honourable offices incident to a country gentleman, as knight of the shire (elected *nemine contradicente*) for the Parliament held at Westminster in the 21st year of King James, High Sheriffe, Deputy Lieutenant for many years, and Justice of the Peace for 40 years and upwards. And as he was careful and solicitous to discharge his duty to God, his Sovereign, and Country, so God was pleased to bestow on him several badges (also) of his special care and favour, as length of days, accompanied with a most healthy constitution of body for above 80 years, and of his mind to the last: As also a numerous posterity, even of children and childrens' children, to the number of 100 and upwards, descended of his loyns (by his only wife Amy, the daughter of Thomas Morner, of Cloved, in the county

of Somerset, Esq.), and when he was full of days and honour, having lived 86 years, 7 months, and 17 days, and seen the safe return of his Prince to his crown and kingdoms, after a long and most horrible exile, and the flourishing condition both of Church and State, having finished his work on earth, he cheerfully resigned his soul to God that gave it, the 21st day of October, Anno Domini 1661, in full assurance of a joyful resurrection."

I observe the frequent mention of Colonel Carlos in your later volumes. By Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia*," 1673, it appears that he was one of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Privy Chamber, for the midsummer quarter.

BODUNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

A SALOPIAN wishes to know whether the act of Elizabeth, or any other Act of Parliament, gives to the Crown a priority and a preference on a common bond, over other bonds or assigned securities of previous date? He makes this query from the following circumstance. A surety for an officer of the crown became liable to a penalty, for which the Crown took his bond, payable at his decease. The surety hesitated granting such bond, fearing other bondholders, or assigned securities would be injured, in case any priority or preference was claimed by the Crown; and writes to a friend (which letter can be produced) "after I sign the new bond to Government, all my creditors *antecedent* to that are *safe*, and this I am assured of by the Government Solicitor." Notwithstanding this, a Government Solicitor, on the decease of the surety, has seized on the premises; ordered every thing to be sold and paid to the Crown; employed a country attorney to carry the same into execution, who has frightened the tenants under assignments, from paying the arrears and last half-yearly rents, due previous to the decease of the surety, into the hands of the receiver, setting up, that he has a priority and preference even to such arrears and rents; and they are now using and urging every possible means to seize and get all monies immediately into their hands, if not to the total exclusion, at least, in priority and preference to all other bondsmen or assigned securities. Can this be maintained as legal and right?

Yours, &c.

B. E.

Mr.

1823.]

Mr. URBAN
DEODAND

ifies a
crated to God
his wrath, in
as a person coming to a violent end,
without the fault of any reasonable
creature; as, if a horse should strike
his keeper, and so kill him. In this
case the horse is to be a deodand; that
is, he is to be sold, and the price dis-
tributed to the poor, as an expiation of
that dreadful event.

In reply to "J. A.'s" charge of Su-
perstition, which he has brought against
Deodands, (Dec. p. 488) I send you,
Mr. Urban, the above definition from
an excellent Cyclopædia, published
anonymously, 1754. This account
does not *found* Deodands upon our
law, i. e. statute law, but as our com-
mon law in general is, on our ancient
customs, and these are agreed to have
been founded on common sense, i. e.
the common sense of the nation, re-
specting the revealed law of God, and
how the same could be most literally
applied to circumstances with them.

Thus Deodands cannot justly be
called superstitious in their origin;
nor can they be justly said to be su-
perstitiously applied in our present
jurisprudence.

When a person is found dead; as
God has expressed the great value which
he is pleased to put on human life,
and his high abhorrence of Murder,
it is necessary to enquire what was
the cause of the death; if this shall be
found to have been murder, then so
soon as the murderer shall be convict-
ed, he is delivered over to death, not
merely as a punishment, but, so far
as lies in us, to expiate God's declared
wrath against murder, and, "that the
people may hear, and fear, and do so
no more."

If the case shall appear Manslaughter,
still the degree of punishment has the
same aspect, and is assimilated perhaps
as nearly as circumstances will permit,
to the law provided for the same case.
Deuteronomy xix. xxi.

If by any animal without any fault
of man, then that animal becomes deo-
dand, as by Exodus xxi. 28. We have
by custom indeed, commuted the life
of the animal, for a sum of money,
and this commonly a small sum, bear-
ing little proportion to the value of the
animal; but in this case due and se-

Gazet. Mac. February, 1823,

have, in
repeated;
luntarily
I have known
of the vicinity have taken upon
to execute the law, in case of
owner's neglect, and never knew a
prosecution having been in statu
these cases of high irregular
owners having been advised
content with procuri
ment to be given to
to hazard the entire
these feelings of reverence
law, although the same were impro-
perly expressed.

In the case of any inanimate thing
causing death, e. g. the sail of a mill,
still due enquiry is made, and the same
becomes deodand; and still with the
same view.

If the person having the care of the
animal, or inanimate thing moving to
the death of man, is proved to have
been negligent in his care, he is
punished in proportion to the degree
of negligence or carelessness exhibited
by him.

Now, Mr. Urban, I cannot see what
superstition, properly so called, here is
in these cases; nor, strictly speaking,
can an excessive fine be imposed in
lieu of deodand, for, the animal being,
ipso facto, forfeited by the law, the
owner thereof cannot be compelled to
redeem them.

"J. A." says that without these pro-
ceedings, or with them, he should feel
himself bound in conscience, to make
what amends he could, to the family
of the sufferer in any such case, and
so, no doubt, would every conscien-
tious man feel himself bound; but in
this case, if no such proceedings took
place, no conscientious king, or con-
scientious people, having the know-
ledge of the Scriptures, could feel that
they had done what was in their power,
and what was incumbent on them, to
expiate and avert the wrath of God.

Your Correspondent "E. G." (same
Mag. p. 497) has some remarks on
French customs at this time, very ap-
posite; "there," he says, "where a
Coroner's Inquest is unknown, a
Frenchman sees the body taken out
of the Seine, shrugs his shoulders,
sighs *n'importe*—and passes on."

I con-

I conclude with hoping that this disregard of human life, and of God's laws, will never take root in England; and that all Englishmen will be very careful of tracing these by calling them superstitious; lest he should, however unwittingly, aid in bringing into action the reign of reason, as it has been called, but, in truth and in substance, the reign of licentiousness.

I presume "J. A." does not confound Deodands with Mortuaries, these being quite distinct; the court in the late case of Sir T. C. Bunbury discountenanced severe extension of the law in a claim for a Mortuary, made by the Lord Paramount of Sir T. C. B.'s manor.

In the case of the death of the Commercial Traveller at Schole Inn, Norfolk, lately, under very aggravated circumstances of carelessness, not to say wantonness of the driver of the coach, the Court directed all charges incurred by the illness, &c. of the Sufferer, to be given to the plaintiff as damages, together with costs; but declared that the Law had not, nor would the Court presume to fix a value on the life of a man; this reasoning applies equally where immediate death ensues on an accident.

W. H. W.

FLY LEAVES.—No. VIII.

Old Scotch Musick.

THE late Dr. Burney possessed a valuable oblong volume in Manuscript of Scottish Musick. It had been presented to him "from Dr. Skene, professor of Humanity and Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, June 1781:" and it was supposed "the Collector was the first person who received the degree of Master of Arts in Marischal College." The title of the work is, "*An Playing Booke for the Lute. Wherin are contained many corrents and other musical things. Musica mentis medicina mæstæ. At Aberdein. Notted and collected by Robert Gordon. In the yeere of our Lord 1627. In Februarie.*" The back of the title has a drawing of a person playing on the lute, and named on a ribband *MUSICA*. With several tunes that have no better distinguishment than "A Ballat," or "A Current," are others with the following titles, of which only a few are now known.

The Buffens.—Sleep wayward thoughts.—Sannicola.—Sheepheard saw thou not.—What if a day.—Give caire does cause men cry.—Canaries.—Finis, quod Ostend, (no title.)—Finis ballatt, or Almon.—Hurries Current.—Queen's Current.—Frogge's Galzeart.—Lyke as the Dumbe.—When Daphne did.—The Prince Almon.—The day dawes.—Cum sueit Love lett sorrow cease.—Finis, Haddington's mask.—Thir Gawens.—Finis, Queene's Almone, as it is played on a fourteen cord lute.—A Saraband.—Ther wer three Ravens.—* In a gardeen so green.—Haddington's maske.—The barg of maske.—Begon sueit night.—Tell me Daphne.—Lachrymy.—A stryng of the Spanish Pavin.—Finis, Darges Current.—Fantasie.—A passing sour.—Ballart's Current.—The quadro pavin.—The galziart of the pavin.—* In till a mirthful May Morning.—Orlio's Current.—Hebrun's Current.—A Port.—Port Priest.—Before the Greekes.—Brangle, simple.—The Old Man.—I long for the Wedding.—Gray steel.—Put on the Sark on Munday.—Brail de Poyctu.—Ostende.—God be with the Geordie.—A Pasmissour.—A Brangle with the braking of it.—A Brail: second, third, fourth, fift, sext brail.—Thoes rare and good in all.—Finis, Lilt Ladie: An. Gordone.—A daunce.—Green greus y^e rashes.—Com Love lets walk. Finis. Cum lett us walk into yon springe.—Hunter's carriere.—Vpon a Sommer's time.—Its a wonder to see how y^e world doos goe.—An thou wer myn oun thing.—Finis port Jean Kinsay.—Cock-stouns hoggie.—Wo betyke thy waerie bodie. Ladie Laudion's Lilt.—Have over the water.—I long for thy virginittie.—From the fair of Lavintan shore.—Keath keares not for thy kyndnes.—Earlie in a Morning.—Galua, Tom.—The tript of Diram.—Kist her while she blusht.—God be with my bonnie love.—Whip my toudie.—Bon accord.—* My beelful breest.—Hench me mælie Gray.—* Thir gawens ar gey.—A prelude.—Finis huic libro impositus. Anno D. 1629. Ad finem. Decem. 6. In Stra-Loth.

Four, thus marked, (*) are mentioned by Ritson in the *Historical Essay on Scotch Song*, (p. lvi.) as inserted in "the first known Collection of Scotch Songs," printed at Aberdeen in 1666: this list forms a valuable addition

delivered the 2d of December in
1842, by Edmon, published in
the North Magazine for Jan. 1843.
— (1843) —

Ed. Flood

MR. URBAN, Devon, Feb. 3.

BEING in habits of attending much to the interesting subject of Polar Magnetism, on account of its manifest importance to general Science, Navigation, and Commerce, I participate strongly in the anxious feelings at present powerfully excited by the distressing uncertainty of the fate of the brave Navigators so long unheard of in their second enterprising attempt to discover a North-west Passage.

In your valuable records of useful and ornamental literature, I expressed my doubts of achieving the object in view in the proposed direction as soon as that was publicly announced. The very name of *Repulse Bay*, through which the voyage was to be prosecuted, augured ill to the success of the expedition; and the ascertained loss of two ships near Marble Island, at the South end of Welcome Channel, leading into that Bay, and on a projected voyage to the Coppermine River, is little calculated to alleviate our fears for the safety of the Discovery-ships commanded by the admirable Captain Parry, whose daring labours have already conferred such signal benefits on nautical and magnetic science.

In Behring's Straits it has been long known that a barrier of ice extends from the Asiatic to the American Coast, in the height of Summer, as high up as the parallel of latitude of Icy Cape. The current found in this strait clearly indicates the existence of a passage which evidently can never be subservient to purposes of commercial utility. Thus, with no well-founded hope of getting on the hyperborean coast, from either of its extremities, it is much to be lamented that Behring's Straits were not again explored, as that could have been done with perfect safety. There may be a hope that the ships got through the long narrow channel running out of *Repulse Bay* during the last Summer. If this had been effected the first Summer, Captain Franklin would have found marks set up on the Coast, and particularly at the mouth of the Copper Mine River, indicating the passage

of the Discovery-ships. There may also be a slender hope that they remain frozen up in some of the Northern inlets of Hudson's Bay. Southampton Island lies between $62^{\circ} 30'$ and about $66^{\circ} 30'$ of latitude; and between 82° and 85° of West longitude. The whole of this coast should, as early as possible, be examined by employing the Natives. The following places ought to be diligently explored, both by land and water; viz. *Repulse Bay*, its North Coast, the Channel from it into the Hyperborean Sea, *Wager Creek*, the American Coast from it, down to *Cape Mackey* in 91° West longitude, the *Chesterfield-inlet* between this Cape, and *Baker's Foreland*; and any islands, if existing in the broad *Welcome* passage, between *Southampton Island* and the above-mentioned lines of the American Coast. These seas will not be open for such search till next Summer; but the examination by land may be entered on earlier. The ships are provisioned for three years; but still, a strong vessel with necessities should be sent out. We cannot utterly despair till all this has been done; and should no traces of our intrepid and unfortunate navigators be discovered, a grateful country must support their helpless families with the only consolation of the memory of their heroism transmitted to posterity on the records of history.

We impatiently expect the account of Captain Franklin's investigations, principally as they may throw farther light on *magnetic variation*. Science cannot derive a maximum of utility from what has been discovered till a ship is sent out on purpose to ascertain the precise position of the *North-west Magnetic Pole*; that is to say, the longitude and latitude of the exact point where the dipping needle would stand perpendicular in continuation of the Pole situated on the line of no variation. The same ship might in the Summer explore the *Polar Basin* by passing into it through one of the open channels on the North side of the sound which ought to be called *Captain Parry's Sound*. The ship must winter where the grand ultimate object is to be finally ascertained. As for the Hyperborean Coast running nearly on the parallel of 70° from *Repulse Bay* to Behring's Straits, that evidently can be now only investigated by

by gradually establishing provisioned Black-houses. From the Copper Mine River to Behring's Straits; the longitudinal distance, at twenty miles to a degree, is about 1000 miles. The mouth of Mackenzie's River, in nearly 68° latitude, and 132° longitude, will form a convenient station. In process of time, the islands of the West part of the Polar Basin may be gradually examined from these stations; and independent of scientific benefits, a great increase of the fur-trade may be one of the resulting advantages. If we neglect this object, it is probable that Russia may occupy this coast by factories.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Eltham, Feb. 1.*

IN your last Volume, part ii. p. 506, there is an enquiry after Mr. Amos Green and his two brothers. Of the brothers I knew little, and recollect only that the one at Christ's Hospital appeared to be a martyr to the gout.

Of Amos Green, the enclosed is an accurate and impartial account; and from my own knowledge of him, I could not only confirm, but strengthen what it says of his amiable and excellent heart. In the course of my long life, I question if I ever knew his equal in humble-mindedness, good temper, benevolence, affection, zeal in the service of his friends, charity, piety. In a word, in all the mild virtues of Christianity, free from all enthusiasm or excess of any kind.

His character ably drawn must delight all, and do good to many; if copied by all, this world would be a paradise.

"Your Correspondent wishes for some account of Mr. Amos Green, and I am happy to embrace this opportunity of bearing testimony to the talents and merit of one of the best men that I have ever known, with whom I lived in habits of intimacy for more than forty years, in consequence of a friendship formed at school, and continued through life. Mr. Green resided during many years with Anthony Deane, Esq. at Bath. By every branch of Mr. Deane's family, and by a numerous circle of friends, Mr. Green was respected and beloved in the highest degree. His talents for painting were of a very superior kind; in fruit and flowers he was perhaps unequalled, and his landscapes were greatly ad-

mired. He was particularly successful in copying Claude, and it was scarcely exaggerated praise, when a friend who was remarkable for his fine taste in painting, told him that in future the connoisseurs would enquire for Green's Claudes. He married Miss Lister, a lady of large fortune and uncommon accomplishments, and whose skill in drawing was almost equal to his own. They spent their Winters in York, and their Summers at a cottage near Ambleside. That beautiful country afforded an endless variety of scenes to which both Mr. and Mrs. Green have done justice in an admirable collection of views from Nature. Mr. Green died at York. His lady survived him some years, and at her death she directed his paintings to be sold in London for the benefit of a Charitable Institution. They had no family, and I believe both Mr. Green's brothers died before him.—In the course of my acquaintance with the world, I cannot point out a more faultless character than I believe Mr. Green's to have been. The uncommon gentleness of his nature, the benevolence of his heart, his religious principles, and his sincere humility, insured the love and esteem of all who knew him; but few can speak from such intimate knowledge of his character.

"The Pictures were sold by Mr. Christie in July last."

Yours, &c.

J. B.

* * We have this Correspondent's address, who will give further information if required.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

OBSERVING in the Gentleman's Magazine for December last, a letter requesting information respecting the late Messrs. Greens, natives of Hales Owen, I have pleasure in stating some particulars of one of them, and in bearing testimony to the justice of your Correspondent's commendation of his talents, as well as to his many virtues and amiable qualities, with which I was well acquainted.

Mr. Amos Green (probably about the time mentioned by your Correspondant, viz. 1757) contracted an intimate friendship with the late Anthony Deane, Esq. of Bath; and became for many years a constant resident in his family; between every branch of which and himself there sub-

expressed the most cordial regard till the time of his death. In the year 1796, Mr. A. Green married Miss Lister, a lady of much natural talent, and of an highly-cultivated, right-judging mind, and steadily religious principles: who also excelled in drawing. And from this time he lived at York, her previous place of residence; usually passing the summer months at Ambleside.

He died in June 1807, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, for his kindness and benevolence of heart, his sweetness of temper, humble and pious spirit, and agreeable conversation and manners; no less than admired by them as an Artist, for genius, taste, and execution. He was buried at a village near York, I believe Fulford.

His lady resided at York, and in the neighbourhood, till her death, which took place in the autumn of 1821, and directed by will that the pictures painted by Mr. Green, and in her possession, should be sold; and the produce applied to charitable purposes.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Feb. 4.

IN your last Number, p. 60, the Reviewer of a new musical publication, the "Harmonicon," refers to a Canzonet composed for the work by Mr. Braham, and adapted to the words of a song, beginning "O very sweet was morning's dawn," stated to be the production of M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P.

Allow me to make an observation or two on the subject: the Song was not written by Mr. Lewis; it was published, I think, in the autumn of the year 1807, in a popular newspaper, and prefaced thus: "Mary; an attempt to adapt English words to a very wild and pathetic Irish air, known among the peasantry of the province of Connaught, by the title of Maurien Oge, or Owg. Nothing, however, but the melody of this ditty remains: both the name of the Poet, and the poetry itself, being lost in the stream of time." Mr. Braham is a fine composer; but his Canzonet in the *Harmonicon* is, though well executed, neither *wild* nor *pathetic*, and therefore does not suit the meaning of Mary. Let me add, that the words of the Song, such as they are, are incorrectly

given in the *Harmonicon*: they may be found, if thought worth the trouble of inquiry, as they were originally written, in the *Sun Newspaper* of January 15, 1823, in which widely-circulated publication, I, from absolute necessity, inserted them, accompanied by a letter; possessing no more effectual method of defence against the disgraceful charge of claiming as mine the production of another man; and of one distinguished for his taste and genius. This vindication of myself was my object in addressing the Editor of the *Sun*; and is likewise my reason for now trespassing on you. The Song of Mary was written by me, about twenty years ago, and I beg leave to observe, with great deference to those who think otherwise, that it is an effusion which cannot possibly do any honour to the muse of Mr. Lewis, nor much even to that of

Yours, &c.

EDWARD MANGIN.

Mr. URBAN, Devon, Feb. 10.

KNOWING how very extensively your excellent Miscellany is circulated, permit me to call the serious attention of your numerous readers to the dangerous political doctrines again industriously propagated, and, I am concerned to say, adopted as the genuine sentiments of County Meetings. Much unjust obloquy has been thrown out against the most able and successful military character in Europe, for terming these meetings a *farce*. No person has a right to vote at these meetings except he be a Freeholder: whereas, in point of fact, it is perfectly known that *three fourths* of those that hold up their hands there *are not* qualified persons; and, consequently, decisions so obtained fall, with the strictest propriety, under the above expressive appellation. Votes legitimately unexceptionable can be had *only* by assigning a separate space in front of the hustings to *real* freeholders of counties. For want of this just regulation, any extravagant proposition made, however much opposed, is carried by senseless acclamation, and sent up to Parliament as the sense of the county at large. It is thus, that we are again witnessing the revival of the insane project of *Annual Parliaments* and *Universal Suffrage*. I really thought this wild chimera had been consigned "*to the tomb of all the*

Cu.

Capulets; but not so, as it is again proposed as a sure *recipe* for rendering every rogue an honest man. It would be a mere waste of words to repeat what has been so often and so ably urged against such visionary and absurd tenets. If any thing more irrational than another could be proposed to keep the people in a state of unceasing confusion, idleness, drunkenness, riot, and immorality, it would be this precious doctrine carried into a law. This is not all; as from the imperfection of human nature, bribery and corruption, in numberless shapes, and artfully masked to elude detection, would become fearfully prevalent; and if oaths were had recourse to, perjury would add to the dreadful magnitude of crime. It is to be hoped, that the wisdom of Parliament will scout this demoralising doctrine as often as the criminal folly of proposing its adoption is obstinately persevered in by needy adventurers, who have founded expectations of personal advantage on *dangerous innovations*.

The question of rational reform, as it is called, is now more than ever supported; and yet no specific plan has been suggested, because the political machine is found to work sufficiently well for all purposes of public utility. It is an ascertained fact, that the Opposition (and a temperate Opposition is constitutional) have actually a greater number of constant supporters than the Ministry: but there are known to be 195 independent members, from among whom arise the excess over even numbers, and consequently the majorities requisite for carrying on the business of the country. There are many members who seldom vote. From this it manifestly follows, that though favours conferred have their effect, it is still by the influence of *public opinion* that the system of Government is conducted.

There may be above 400 boroughs, and it would be a question of indefinite inquiry in what manner they became, what they positively are, individual property, which cannot be taken away, as flippantly proposed at public meetings, without as complete a robbery as it would be to deprive the fundholder of a part of his interest or capital. When the immortal son of Chatham formed the union with Ireland, he felt and acted on this truth, by the purchase of the boroughs no longer necessary. The boroughs are

positively requisite, as the only means of introducing the monied interest into the House of Commons; and without this, such property would not be secure, because unrepresented. Independent and wealthy characters of information and talents are averse to purchase a seat; and much more so, to bribe the electors of open boroughs, in order to serve their country in Parliament. To obviate this illegality of admission, a certain number of the minor boroughs might be purchased with the public money on Mr. Pitt's plan, and fairly and openly sold to qualified persons, the purchase-money going always into the public purse. This would be an honourable and unobjectionable procedure; and the corrupt electors paid for their borough, would still have their personal vote in their counties. Again, it is allowed on all sides, that large and populous cities ought to be represented in Parliament. To meet this exigency, it would be no hardship on wealthy owners of numerous boroughs to part with some of them at a value of twenty, or more years' purchase. The cities on which these privileges to return members would be conferred, would repay into the public treasury the original purchase-money. As for the duration of Parliaments, Mr. Urban, it may be a matter of indifference whether the period be seven or five years. The former was adopted at the time as a security against Popish danger. That being now merely nominal, the latter period might be more eligible; more especially as it would establish a better reciprocal feeling of obligation between the electors and elected. There is an inconvenience amounting to a positive evil in county elections, to be obviated by a very simple remedy. Instead of having the election at only *one* place, the votes, on the *same* day, might be taken, either parochially, or at three or more specific places. This would exclude much expense, trouble, and dissipation.

Reform, Mr. Urban, seems to be pressing forward more than hitherto, and in such permanent works as yours, every well-wisher to his country should throw out such ideas as occur to him, because it is by temperate discussion that the sentiments of intelligent and reflecting men are elicited; and thus safe and constitutional conclusions are arrived at, for qualified application; should

should present or future exigencies be supposed to require them.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

STONEHENGE.

"Thou noblest monument of Albion's isle,
Whether by Merlin's aid, from Scythia's shore,
To Amber's fatal plain, Pendoron bore,
Huge frame of giant hands the mighty pile,
T' entomb his Britons slain by Henguiet's guile,
Or Druid Priests, sprinkled with human gore,
Taught 'mid thy massy maze their mystic lore;
Or Danish chiefs, enriched with savage spoil,
To Victory's idol vast, an unhewn shrine,
Bard'd the rude heap; or, in thy hallow'd round,
Repose the kings of Brutus' genuine line;
Or here those kings in solemn state were crown'd.
Sudious to trace thy pond'rous origin,
We muse on many an antient tale renown'd."

AS the subject for the Newdigate Prize Poem for this year is "STONEHENGE," we shall, at the request of an Oxford Correspondent, devote a page or two to the consideration of the probable origin and purposes of this extraordinary monument.

This interesting assemblage of stones is distant two miles West of Amesbury, and six miles from Salisbury. The name of Stonehenge is evidently Saxon, *q. d.* the *hanging-stones*.

Passing by the fanciful opinions and conjectures of *Nennius*, *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, and *Henry of Huntingdon* (alluded to in the above elegant Sonnet) we shall first notice the celebrated *Camden*; who could see nothing but confusion and rudeness in this stately pile.

Inigo Jones (who in 1655 first published any regular work on Stonehenge), full of ideas of architecture, conceived it to be a Tuscan temple of *Cœlum* or *Terminus*, built by the Romans, as if the rudest monuments of that people were not more regular than this. He thought it was raised at a period when the Romans "had settled the country under their own empire; and by the introduction of foreign colonies, had reduced the natural inhabitants unto the society of civil life, by training them up in the liberal sciences."

Dr. Charleton, in 1663, published an answer to *Jones's* work, in which he contends that Stonehenge was erected by the Danes; but this could not be the case, as the monument existed long before the Danes invaded England. *Jones's* work was defended by his son-in-law and editor *Mr. Webb*, in 1665.

Aylett Sammes next published a treatise on Stonehenge; in which he re-

marks, "why may not these giants (alluding to the appellation of *Chorea Gigantum*, given to this monument) be the Phœnicians; and the art of erecting these stones, instead of the stones themselves, brought from the furthestmost parts of Africa, the known habitations of the Phœnicians."

Bishop Gibson, in his edition of *Camden's Britannia*, 1694, after combating the opinions of preceding writers, observes, "one need make no scruple to affirm that it is a British Monument; since it does not appear that any other nation had so much footing in this kingdom, as to be the authors of such a rude, and yet magnificent pile."

The attentive though credulous *Aubrey* first hit on the notion of its being a *Druid* temple. With this notion *Mr. Toland* agreed; and *Dr. Stukeley*, in his "Stonehenge," by accurate admeasurements, confirmed it. He calls in the assistance of the Tyrean Hercules, to do greater honour to the structure.

Mr. Wood, in his "Choir Gawr," agreed with *Dr. Stukeley* in attributing it to the *Druids*, with this additional idea, that it had an astronomical as well as theological use, and was a temple of the moon.

William Cooke, M. A. in an enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, &c. supposes Stonehenge to have been a place held sacred by the *Druids*, and appropriated to great assemblies of the people.

Wood's opinion was further illustrated in a brief and comprehensive manner by *Dr. Smith*, in "Choir Gawr," 1770. The work is ably reviewed by *Mr. Gough*, in our vol. xli. p. 30, where *Dr. Smith's* opinions may be seen; or in *Gough's Camden*, 2d edit. 1806, vol. i. p. 155.

That eminent antiquary, *Mr. King*, in his "Munimenta Antiqua*," conjectures that it was constructed in the very latest ages of *Druidism*, whilst that religion was yet struggling against the overwhelming tide of Christianity.

Mr. Davies, the learned author of "Celtic Researches," and of the "Mythology, &c. of the British *Druids*," enters more profoundly than perhaps any other author, into the question respecting the origin and ap-

* Reviewed by *Mr. Gough* in vol. lxxii. p. 142.

appropriation of Stonehenge. He supposes that this structure, and Silbury-hill, are two of the three works alluded to in a Welch Triad, as constituting the greatest labours of the island of Britain: *i. e.* "lifting the stone of Ketti;—Building the work of Emrys:—and Piling the Mount of the Assemblies." That Stonehenge is really a Druidical structure, the same learned writer further remarks, "is evident from the language in which it was described, and the great veneration in which it was held by the primitive bards; those immediate descendants, and avowed disciples of the British Druids. As the great sanctuary of the Dominion, or metropolitan temple of our heathen ancestors, so complex in its plan, and constructed upon such a multitude of astronomical calculations, we find it was not exclusively dedicated to the *Sun*, the *Moon*, *Saturn*, or any other individual object of superstition; but it was a kind of *Pantheon*, in which all the Arkite and Sabine divinities of British theology were supposed to have been present: for here we perceive *Noe* and *Hu*, the deified *patriarch*; *Elphin* and *Rheiddin*, the *sun*; *Eseye*, *Isis*; *Kéd*, *Ceres*, with the cell of her sacred fire; *Llywy*, *Proserpine*, *Gwyden*, *Hermes*, *Budd*, *Victory*, and several others."

As to the precise date of Stonehenge, Mr. Davies says nothing definitively, but remarks it was most likely of later origin than the introduction of the Helio-Arkite superstition, which is traditionally said to have been of foreign growth, and to have come by the way of Cornwall, and therefore probably from the tin merchants.

Its being mentioned by the bard Aneurin, in his poem of "Gododin," as existing previous to the massacre by Hengist, is justly remarked to be a decided evidence of its not having been erected to commemorate that event, "but that, on the contrary, it was a monument of venerable antiquity in the days of Hengist; and that its peculiar sanctity influenced the selection of the spot for the place of conference between the British and Saxon princes. It is equally clear that the sacred building did not receive its name of Gwaith Emrys, from Emrys, or Ambrosius, a prince who fought with Hengist; but that, on the other hand, it communicates to him its own

name, as he was president and defender of the Ambrosial Stones."

This learned writer further mentions a passage in the Greek historian, Diodorus Siculus, describing a round temple dedicated to Apollo, which Mr. Davies concludes to have been situated in Britain, and to have been most likely our monument of Stonehenge.

Mr. Maurice, in his "Indian Antiquities," forms a similar conclusion from the above passage, with Mr. Davies, and further remarks, that in his opinion the Celtic deity, *Bel*, is identified with Apollo, and says, that the first name of Britain, after it was peopled, was *Vel Ynys*, or the island of *Bel*. He also supposes, "that the battle of Hen Velen, mentioned in the song of the bard Taliesin, alludes to one fought near Stonehenge. The massacre of the Britons in that neighbourhood is frequently alluded to by the Welch bards. In song XII. of the Gododin, by Aneurin, we find the stone cell of the sacred fire noticed; and in song XV. we find also the great stone fence of the common sanctuary. In the song of another Welch bard, Cuthelin, we also find allusions made to Stonehenge, in the words *Mawd*, *Cor Cyvoeth*, the great circle, or sanctuary of the dominion."

Sir Richard Colt Hoare*, coincides entirely with the opinions of Mr. Davies, from whom he has clearly derived the etymology of the word Ambresbury. Its high antiquity, he adds, is corroborated by the fact, that many of the barrows around must have been formed subsequently to the temple, though probably before the arrival of the Romans in Britain. He thinks that Stonehenge must have been to the Britons what *Mecca* is now to the Mahomedans.

The Rev. James Ingram, in his "Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of the Saxon Literature," has suggested a new idea relative to Stonehenge. He considers it as the "Heathen burial place;" and the *curvus* adjoining, as the Hippodrome on which the goods of the deceased were run for at the time of burial.

Another novel opinion relative to the construction of Stonehenge, is advanced by the late Mr. Cunningham, in the History of Ancient Wiltshire.

* History of Ancient Wiltshire, Vol. I. p. 137.

It is grounded on the difference in quality and size between the stones of the great circle and ellipsis, and those of the smaller ones. In considering the subject, says Mr. Cunnington, "I have been led to suppose, that Stonehenge has been erected at different eras; that the original work consisted of the outward circle, and its imposts, and the inner oval, or large trilithons; and that the smallest circle and oval, of inferior stones, were raised at a later period; for they add nothing to the grandeur of the temple, but rather gave a littleness to the whole, and more particularly so, if, according to Smith, you add the two small trilithons of granite."

The next opinion relative to Stonehenge, we have to notice, is somewhat analogous to the last. It is contained in the following judicious remarks, extracted from a letter of the Rev. Samuel Gratched, addressed to Mr. Britton, and printed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. XV. p. 707.

"Stonehenge has nothing about it implying a higher antiquity than the age of Aurelius Ambrosius, but the circle and oval of upright stones, which perfectly resemble our numerous Druidical temples, from Cornwall to Cumberland. These parts alone of the structure, therefore, I consider as *Druidical*; and I apprehend that these alone were standing, when the Saxons assassinated the British chiefs, assembled with them on that spot, at a Council Feast. No authentic accounts of that period opposes the probability that Ambrosius might erect there a durable monument, in memory of his countrymen, and of the cruel treachery of their invaders. Nothing is more likely, than, that he would, if he had opportunity, adopt such means of animating the Britons to perseverance, in so wearisome a contest: and certainly nothing could have been better suited to the purpose, than such an erection as Stonehenge, which might equally sustain the violence of enemies, and the lapse of ages. The zeal of his numerous followers would carry them through the requisite labour. The pattern of the Romans was sufficient to supply the mechanical powers which it demanded, and it is so obvious an imitation of their architecture, that Inigo Jones, who had well studied the subject, supposed it to be *their* performances. The plan was regulated by that of the original Druidical structure; the outer stones of which must have been partly removed, to admit the *Trilithons*; but would, of course, be replaced. The rough squaring, the continued

imposts, and the mortices and tenons by which they are secured to the standards, are not only *unlike* every work of the Druids, but incompatible with their principles. Add to this, the discovery of Roman Coins beneath some of the larger stones, implies their position not to have been earlier than the date assigned by the tradition. All other hypotheses on the subject are totally conjectural, and to me they appear as improbable in themselves, as they are irreconcilable with each other.

"It is, I believe, agreed by the best lithologists, that the larger members of Stonehenge are *sarsens*, similar to those called the Grey-wethers, which, in innumerable places, protrude above the soil, between Marlborough and Avebury, and therefore were probably transported thence."

Mr. Fosbroke, in his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," p. 72, is of opinion that the elucidation of Mr. Maurice is the best; and that it is the Temple of the Sun in Britain mentioned by Diodorus. It is (says Mr. M.) circular, as were all Temples of the Sun and Vesta. The adytum, or sanctum sanctorum, is oval, representing the mundane egg, after the manner that all those adyta, in which the sacred fire perpetually blazed, was constantly fabricated. The situation is fixed astronomically; the grand entrance, and that of Abury, being placed exactly North-east, as all the gates or portals of the ancient cavern temples were, especially those dedicated to Mithra, *i. e.* the Sun. The number of stones and uprights in the outward circles, making together exactly sixty, plainly alludes to that peculiar and prominent feature of Asiatick astronomy, the sexagenary cycle; while the number of stones forming the minor cycle of the cove, being exactly nineteen, displays to us the famous Metonic, or rather Indian cycle; and that of thirty repeatedly occurring, the celebrated age or generation of the Druids. Further, the temple being uncovered, proves it to have been erected before the age of Zoroaster, 500 years before Christ, who first covered in the Persian temples. Finally, the heads and horns of oxen and other animals, found buried in the spot, prove that the sanguinary rites, peculiar to the solar superstition, were actually practised within the awful bounds of this hallowed circle.—Want of room prevents our quoting farther from Mr. Fosbroke's interesting Encyclopedia; we must therefore refer

refer to the work itself (p. 73, &c.) for farther observations on Stonehenge, and on Stone Circles in general, as well on Cromlechs, Rocking Stones, &c. &c.

Some remarks by Mr. Fosbroke on the æra of Stonehenge, may be seen in vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 510.

Stonehenge has frequently been the subject of discussion in our Magazine; and the reader may consult with advantage vol. XXII. p. 373, 374; LXVI. 648; a good defence of Dr. Stukeley's opinion in vol. XLIV. p. 199; Mr. Strutt's observations on Stonehenge, in vol. XLVIII. p. 268; Mr. Warner's opinion, in vol. LXXI. p. 916; Mr. Bigland's, vol. LXXX. i. p. 344; and Mr. Marshall's, vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 57. A very neat view of Stonehenge, drawn by William Hamper, Esq. F.S.A. is given in vol. LXXVI. p. 600, before the last fall of the stones, in 1797; which fall is noticed in vol. LXVII. p. 75; vol. LXX. p. 1062. Several models of Stonehenge have been made, one of which is deposited in the Museum at Oxford.

A very good large view of Stonehenge, taken in March 1796, by James Malton, was published in 1800, dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries; but the most complete illustrations of it are the Views and Plans, so accurately drawn by Mr. P. Crocker, in Sir Richard Hoare's splendid work on the "Antient History of Wiltshire;" which work all who wish to know more of this "Wonder of the West," may advantageously consult.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors' Commons,*
Feb. 7.

PERHAPS your Correspondent W. who has noticed my former observations in page 2, can inform me, how a Rate can be *quashed* after its collection? If a Churchwarden applies the Church Rates to an improper purpose, he may be called to account by action at common law, by his successor, who alone has that right. I conceive the consequence of a Rate being *quashed* to be, that its collection is thereby prevented; which process would be useless, if applied to the case of your Correspondent.

The office of a Churchwarden is to make Rates and Levies for the repair of the Church; and I think the term "Levies" cannot be construed to imply an actual collection.

It appears to me, that the power of appointing a Collector connects itself with the Churchwarden, whose duty it is to make the Levies; for the making a Rate would be useless, without the power of collecting it when made.

Your Correspondent admits that all *reasonable* expences must be allowed; then what expences, I ask, can be more reasonable than those by means of which the Rate is levied? For my own part, I consider such expences not only reasonable, but necessary.

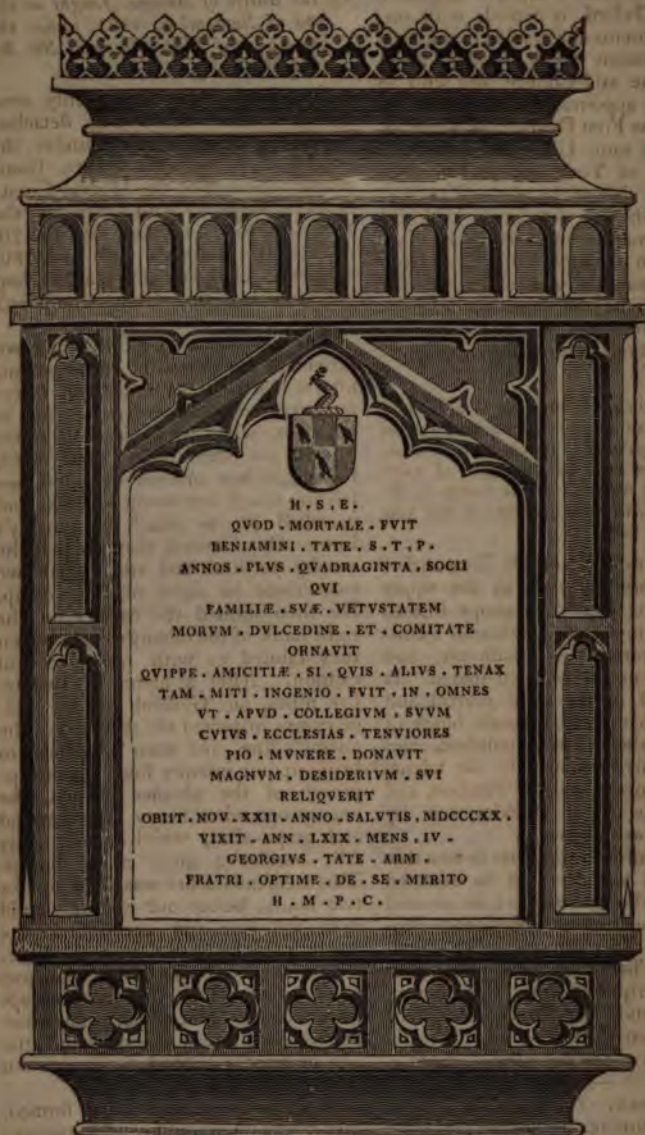
Even were it the duty of the Churchwarden to *collect* the Rates, there are many circumstances (such as illness, by which he might be incapacitated from personally collecting them), under which it would be monstrous if he were held liable for the expences of collection; for it must be considered that the office of a Churchwarden is not an office of choice, but of necessity. And further, I think, no Churchwarden would be so inconsiderate of his own interest as to sue his predecessor for such an application of the Rates as this; for such a proceeding would in all probability form a precedent for his successor against himself.

I cannot at present cite a case in point to confirm my opinion, but the basis of my argument appears so evident, as not to need any authority to establish it; if, however, it appears to your Correspondent that I have drawn an unfair inference from it, I shall be obliged by his endeavours to remove my present impression, if fallacious, in reply.

CIVILIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 14.*
WOMEN are said to be rather loquacious. Nevertheless, I, who am an old bachelor, and have had the honour of corresponding with not a few of them, had never any reason to make this remark. Often, to be sure, have I had reason to wish, that their hand-writing was more intelligible. A great exception to this remark was the late Countess of Waldegrave, whose letters never *puzzled*, but always *convinced* you. A Mrs. Pengelly, of Cornwall, long since deceased, merits the same compliment. Pray, Mr. Urban, advise all female correspondents, in penmanship to rival Lady Waldegrave, and Mrs. Pengelly, that so their correspondents may, without difficulty, ascertain their meaning.

CLERICUS.



H. S. E.
QVOD . MORTALE . FVIT
BENIAMINI . TATE . S . T . P .
ANNOS . PLVS . QVADRAGINTA . SOCH
QVI
FAMILIE . SVÆ . VETVSTATEM
MORVM . DVLCEDINE . ET . COMITATE
ORNAVIT
QVIPPE . AMICITIE . SI . QVIS . ALIVS . TENAX
TAM . MITI . INGENIO . FVIT . IN . OMNES
VT . APVD . COLLEGIVM . SVVM
CVIVS . ECCLESIAS . TENVIORES
PIO . MVNERE . DONAVIT
MAGNVM . DESIDERIVM . SVI
RELIQVERIT
OBIIT . NOV . XXII . ANNO . SALVTIS . MDCCCXX .
VIXIT . ANN . LXIX . MENS . IV .
GEORGIUS . TATE . ARM .
FRATRI . OPTIME . DE . SE . MERITO
H . M . P . C .

MONUMENT TO DR. TATE.

A elegant Mural Monument represented by the annexed Engraving, and lately placed on the West Wall of the Anti-Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, is copied, with corrections and modifications, from the monument of Dr. Higden, President of the said College, and who, in 1539, was appointed by Cardinal Wolsey the First Dean of his New College of the same University. He was an Abbot of York, and lies buried in the north aisle of the choir of his Cathedral, where a handsome tablet of black marble remains to his memory. On a panel beneath a highly decorated canopy was originally displayed an effigy in brass, in a kneeling posture, and the following inscription, both which are entirely effaced.

your charity pray for the soul of Bryan Higden, sometime Dean of the Metropolitan Church, and resident of the same by the space of xxiiii years, which departed to the mercy of Almighty God, the 5th of June, in the year of our Lord 1539."

The Monument of Dr. Tate differs from its original only in the upper part, having a single canopy instead of distinct arches, whereby a considerable variety of ornaments, and expense, have been spared. It is executed in the most correct and useful manner in a single block of marble, finely polished, and highly creditable to the talents of James Cundy of Pimlico, and the taste of Mr. Buckler, sen. by it was designed.

It is painful to add, that before this monument was fixed in its destined place, he who caused it to be erected forgot the memory of an affectionate Brother. (See our vol. xcii. part i.) The tablet bears an elegant inscription from the pen of the everend Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, and the intention of the deceased. EDIT.

URBAN, Feb. 6. The following account of the battle of Assaye, in the East Indies, perhaps not be unworthy of occupying a place in your repository of interesting essays. It has no adornment to recommend it, but plain and from the hands of a British

soldier, who thus afforded himself amusement and gratification while lying ill of his wounds. To see it in your pages he would be delighted.

Of the Battle of Assaye, fought on the 23d of September, 1803, under the command of Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Our small detachment, only consisting of about 5,000 men, detached from the Grand Army, under the command of General Stuart, Commander-in-chief of the Madras Coast; viz. His Majesty's 19th Dragoons; the Hon. Company's 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th ditto; His Majesty's 74th and 78th regiments of Foot; and part of four battalions of the Hon. Company's Sepoys.

On the morning of the 23d we arrived at the ground of encampment, after a march of 21 miles and three-quarters; we were ordered to file to our lines, when our General being informed the enemy being close to us, the bugle was ordered to sound, we fell in, struck our camp colours, and marched on to attack our enemy's lines. Our General then ordered the cavalry to load and trot, when we soon came in sight of their camp. He then formed the cavalry on the right flank of the enemy's lines, when they saluted us with 130 pieces of cannon. After a march of twenty-five miles, our General and his Aide-camps inspected the situation of the enemy's line, and then rode back to bring up our infantry line; on the approach of the advance picquet, the enemy opened a heavy fire of round and grape-shot, which made many fall, besides a great many horses. This tremendous fire was kept up for two hours, before our infantry could form the line, on account of the enemy's line being undermined. Nearly the whole of the advance picquet were killed before the first brigade were formed. Out of our small number we were forced to leave one battalion of Sepoys behind, to protect our baggage and sick men.

When our infantry were all formed, they opened a severe fire of musketry; but the enemy kept up such a heavy fire of round and grape, that our infantry suffered severely. The right brigade charged, but was forced to retreat; for they were nearly all killed and wounded. The 74th regiment

ment displayed their bravery to the last moment; for the regiment had only sixty-three men left when they retreated, nor one single officer but was killed or wounded lying on the plains, except Major Swinton, and he was wounded in the back, as he retreated with what few of the regiment that was left. The other two regiments suffered very severely. The enemy then charged our infantry on their retreat, and advancing in front of their own park, gave no quarters to any of our wounded men, cutting and shooting them as they came up with them.

The enemy, advancing in front of their own park, gave our cavalry some little hopes of displaying their bravery, as satisfaction for their brave comrades that were lying dead on their plains. Our brave General then rode up, saying, "now, Maxwell, you must make the best of your cavalry, or we shall all be done." Our gallant Commander of the cavalry then gave the word, "19th, spare nobody," three cheers; on the third cheer we dashed forward, our brave General with us, exclaiming "Death or Victory;" and riding over our poor wounded men as they lay bleeding with their wounds, we cut our road up to their guns, and took 100 pieces, and killed the French General. The rest of their army marched off from us, when our small detachment proved victorious in the field; our cavalry pursued them, but they not being fatigued, rode always from us; we had marched twenty-five miles before the action took place. Our infantry lay all night upon their arms, to maintain their ground, the next morning arose, pitched their camp, and buried all their slain. The cavalry marched back five miles that night, to protect the baggage, and joined the line with the loss of their brave Commander, who fell in so noble a cause.

The slaughter made in the field that day of officers and soldiers who fell fighting for their king and country, was truly dreadful. After our camp was pitched, parties were sent from each regiment to pick up their killed and wounded. Some lay for the space of two and three days before they were taken up.

I am very sorry to say I had the misfortune to lose my right leg in the charge, had my horse killed under me, and left to the mercy of the field for

twenty-four hours, without any assistance from a surgeon. The sash which I wore proved of great assistance in the stopping of the blood.

THOMAS SWAREBROOK,
Serjeant 19th Dragoon

I need not mention, in addition to the above, that the writer of this count receives a pension from Government.

H. I

MR. URBAN, Feb

IN the Supplement to the last volume, ii. p. 632, of your very valuable work, I am not a little surprised to see what I must consider a very fair attack upon the landed proprietors and my surprise is the greater, because during the several years that I have been a constant reader of your excellent Numbers, I have never before witnessed any thing like partiality or party spirit.

The writer having indulged himself in irony and ridicule at the severe sufferings and privations of the farmers and their Landlords, fancies he has made a new discovery, by asserting that the Farmers will experience relief from the reduction of their rents, and that their sufferings are occasioned by the "heartless oppression of their Landlords."

Can it be really believed that a reduction has not, I may say, already universally taken place? Has he never heard of different landowners, whose tenants are under leases, ordering a new valuation of their estates, and allowing their tenants to continue their farms under fresh agreements? Has he not heard of others who have never far considered the situation of their tenants on leases, as to agree to increase their rents according to the price of corn for the current year? If he has not (and if he has, I am sure common justice would not allow him to persist in such assertions as he has just mentioned), I can take upon myself to inform him that such has been the conduct of several of those "patriotic" Landowners, as he ironically and continuously calls them. They do not "endeavour to keep their tenants on their leases, by transferring the burden of distress from the excess of their rents to the misconduct of Ministers." Other Landlords, perhaps, have reduced their rents in different or in less proportions.—Nor are they wanting in justice.—It ought to be considered

that the times, and consequently the rate, at which different farms were taken, were also different, and that to some lands let before the high times, an abatement of 15 or 20 per cent. is equivalent to 50 per cent. on others much more highly rented. This is so obvious to common sense, that I should hope some of your Readers will pause before they assent to the proposition, "that the general rental of the kingdom must be reduced by one half, instead of 10, 15, and 20 per cent."

A Correspondent of yours in the same Supplement, p. 593, writes, "that the Landowners wish for wheat at 18s. the bushel!" Through all the best times, as they are called, I never knew any country gentleman whose lands were valued or let at a higher rate than that which Parliament pronounced to be the fair remunerating price to the grower, viz. 10s. the bushel; and this I believe to be the extreme rate at which myself or my neighbours wished to let their land; all above that, even in war, being considered fictitious and accidental. This is the price which the tradesmen in the neighbouring towns have considered as productive of a fair market to themselves, and a security of payment; "too happy," have they said, "should we be to pay such a price for our bread, could we but have the customers and paymasters we had in those days."

Much has been said about Farmers drinking claret, their sons keeping hunters, and their daughters learning accomplishments! As far as my own observation has extended, and I reside constantly in the country, I can affirm with truth that I have had tenants on large farms in three different counties, each requiring a capital of at least ten thousand pounds, and I have never witnessed or heard of any of the extravagance alluded to. Plain in their habits and mode of living, whatever surplus of income their industry produced, they employed it in increasing their business. But supposing they were liable to the reproach of enjoying perhaps more than a comfortable style of living, I should be glad to know the reason why the occupier of land is to be the only description of person, who, possessed of a capital of ten thousand pounds, is to be denied a better sort of education for his children, or occasional indulgence in amusement? The

London tradesman, with such a capital, is without reproach allowed to ride his palfrey in the park, to have masters for his daughters, and all the comforts and luxuries of life; and why may not the equally worthy cultivator of the soil occasionally ride out with his neighbour's hounds, or give his children some advantage which he could not obtain himself?—In proceeding to facts, the writer states, that in 1790—4, the price of a bushel of corn was 44s. and the rent of land, on an acre of which three and a half or four quarters were grown, was 20s.; that the Tithe and Poor Rate were exactly what they are in the same county and district at the present time; and that, under this rent, this tithe, and rate, the Farmers were comfortable at that time; and why should they not, he asks, support the same circumstances at present? With regard to rent, he seems to suppose that the rents on land, such as he describes, have been much higher than 20s. per acre during the war, and that the wicked proprietors have not adequately reduced them. I do not believe that the rents of such lands have ever been more than as high or a trifle higher in the best of times; and we should be very far from complaining, if we could realize any thing like the rents at the present day, which the writer himself allows, would be reasonable, with corn at 44s. per quarter. Admitting this to be true, what then becomes of his severe attack on the rapacity and oppression of Landlords?

The next point I advert to is the Poor Rate, which he maintains is the same now as in 1790—4. In reply, I have only to state the case of a neighbouring parish, in a part of the country wholly agricultural. In 1792, the Poor Rates in that parish were 500l. a year, including the expense of the apothecary and attorney; the present Rates for the same parish, after allowing for the reduction in consequence of the lowered price of provisions, are 2500l. per annum, exclusive of the medical and legal expenses. I trust, therefore, this, which is not a solitary instance, will be received as a refutation of the assertion, that the Poor Rates are the same now as in 1790—4. If, therefore, the burdens to which the Farmer is liable, exceed by so much those that he had at the former period, it is very evident, even were his rent

rent the same, that he cannot be in the same comfortable situation as in 1790—4.

I do not pretend to enter into the various causes assigned for the present Agricultural Distress, as the wisest of this enlightened age are puzzled as to which chiefly to attribute it; but the result of the distress is more serious than the writer seems to be aware of. Those "patriotic" Landlords, against whom his invectives are directed, are fast approaching to ruin. The pleasure I have ever enjoyed in reading your valuable Work has been increased by the constitutional loyalty of your pages, and your aversion to revolutionary principles, yet be assured that a bloodless revolution is now in progress,—the Aristocracy of the kingdom, and the Country Gentlemen, are daily losing their property and their independence; they are departing to make room for Jews, stock-brokers, shopkeepers, and political economists; a new line of gentry is commencing, and it will be for posterity hereafter to determine whether the new race will deserve better of their country than the old. With these few observations I subscribe myself, in the true sense of the word,

A PATRIOTIC LANDLORD.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 12.*

PHILALETES OXONIENSIS, to his Letter on some of the incidents of the life of Edmund Smith, p. 222, has appended the following P. S.: "*Apropos*; of poets, in Pope's Temple of Fame, occurs this line,—

"High o'er the rest Epaminondas stood."

Its scanning is evident, but the word is *Epameinondas*; is this a licence, or a mistake?"

Your Correspondent professes to be a lover of truth; I shall, therefore, if you please, Mr. Urban, take the liberty of requesting your insertion of what I take to be the truth of the question. I should answer the query of **PHILALETES** by saying, that it is neither a licence nor a mistake. Surely he must be aware that the rhythm of our Poetry consists in the recurrence, not of *long* and *short*, but of accented and unaccented syllables: and that the English accent is often laid on Greek

and Roman names, without any attention to their quantity in the original languages. *Eridanus* becomes *Eridanus*, the accent being taken away from the first syllable, which is long, and thrown on the second, which is a short one.

"Hence vast *Eridanus*, with matchless force,
Prince of the streams, directs his regal course." *Rowe's Pharsalia*, l. 11, b. 634.

Laomedon, in the same manner, becomes *Laomedon*,—

"O let the blood already spilt, atone
For the past crimes of cursed *Laomedon*."

Dryden's Georgics, lib. 1.

It has long been debated among poets and critics, whether in English the penultima of *Iphigenia* should be long or short. To offer an opinion on such a question would be as irrelevant to my purpose as **PHILALETES**'s Postscript is foreign to the subject of the Letter which precedes it: but in whichever way we use it, we distribute the accents of the three first syllables in a manner quite at variance with the quantity of the original *Iphigēniā*; if we make the penultima long, we accentuate the second syllable, instead of the first; if short, we do indeed give the first its prescriptive superiority over the second, but at the same time throw them both together into the back ground by the strong accent laid on the third. *Iphigenia*, or *Iphigēnia*, can, either of them, be admitted into our poetry. Not so fortunate is the *Theban*; either *Epaminondas* must be entirely expelled from our heroic verse, or he must approach the Temple of Fame, as directed by the modulating hand of Pope. For if the accent be thrown, as **PHILALETES** would have it, on the third syllable, it must be taken away from the fourth; a sort of robbing Peter to pay Paul, which I think no one could be found hardy enough to defend. In order to run Pope's verse, it must then be altered to—

"High o'er the rest stood *Epameinondas*."

I would ask, does not this mode of pronunciation cause a greater evil than the one it is meant to obviate? and would not such a line as that which I have proposed, jar in the ears, not only of every scholar, but of every man of judgment and of taste.

P. C.

RI OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

17. *Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs; collected by Lætitia-Matilda Hawkins. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 351. Rivingtons.*

THE fair Compiler of this entertaining Volume is distinguished as the Authoress of three very excellent Novels, in all of which she has experienced the gratification of having afforded amusement and instruction by an extensive circulation of her writings. She now appears in a new character as a narrator of remarkable Anecdotes which she minuted down unknown to her father, at the time of their occurrence, and has now employed herself in publishing, as a relaxation from severer studies, and as the amusement of a leisure hour.

Filial piety, and an ardent zeal for the dignity of the family, are conspicuous in this volume; in which *Ego et Pater meus*, "*Lady Hawkins*," and "*my Brothers*," are prominent features:

"From the earliest years of my recollection, my father was wont to inculcate the usefulness of committing to paper facts and circumstances; but he was generally too much employed, or too weary of employment, to do himself what he wished done. He was sometimes disposed to dictate to my elder brother; but my brother, who was himself engaged in a work of deep research, was not always at leisure; and when he was at leisure, my father was often taking his evening-nap. The thing wished was therefore never done; or, if attempted, it was not begun with energy enough to keep it going.

"I had heard all that could be said in favour of the scheme; and made sensible of its comparative importance by the progressive accumulation of facts, I, though myself with little leisure to subtract from time which I was never allowed to call my own, began in private to do what my father recommended; but the fear that this, which was to me relaxation when done in secret, would, if divulged, be added to my daily labour and exacted as a task, made me do it literally à l'insu de mon père,—a singular instance, perhaps, of clandestine obedience."

It is well known that Miss H. is the daughter of the celebrated Sir John GENT, MAG. February, 1823.

Hawkins, the Executor and Biographer of Dr. Johnson.

"We were well-disciplined children, and taught to be very respectful; but I little thought what I should have to boast when Goldsmith taught me to play Jack and Gill by two pits of paper on his fingers; and when Israel Manduit, the author of the "*Considerations on the German War*," dissected a flower of the horse-chestnut to give me an idea of the science of botany, and taught my little brother how to understand the title of that excellent initiatory compilation, "*Selecta & profana*," and posted him on the head by way of encouragement, when he saw him getting his lesson out of Horace. Of any notion bestowed on me by Sir Joshua Reynolds, I cannot brag; but Dr. Johnson, *found me in his way*; that is to say, he kept me standing before a good fire, unconscious that he had not dismissed me from his apartments, while to my terror, from the displeasure of my nurse-maid, he kept his wig on my shoulder. When he recollected me, he would ask me if I would be his little housekeeper. It was happily unnecessary to reply."

We admire the warm indignation with which an unpardonable calumny of Mr. Boswell is thus repelled:

"I cannot (says Miss H.) for the sake of brevity, pass by unimproved, the opportunity of rescuing his character from Mr. Boswell's erroneous biography. I have not his "*Life of Johnson*" here; but I believe I can recollect with accuracy sufficient to prevent my doing him the injury I complain of as to my father, a part of what he has said of him. He has said, I think, that '*Sir John Hawkins was the son of a carpenter*,' but that '*having married an old woman for her money*.'—I forget what follows; but this is sufficient for my present purpose.

"Now I do, with all humility, confess, that since the time of Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth, the family of my father have had nought to boast; but, in those rude days, Knighthood for sailing round the world on a voyage of discovery, was a very elevating distinction. In the second acquirement of the same honour, indeed, there is a little seeming cause for boasting for those who pride themselves on being English, as it was bestowed on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in which our ancestor

ancestor was second in command*; but this victory, I will ingenuously confess, always appeared to me more the work of 'the God of battles,' who fought for us under the ministration of winds and waves, than that of Sir Francis Drake or my ten-times-over grandpapa.

"But for a part of our obscurity I must plead, in abatement of our disgrace, the separation of us from our original stock in the West of England, where we might have gotten some little credit—by the caprice of Queen Elizabeth,—(just such caprice as poor Admiral Lord Nelson had to endure from his Sovereign,)—when, instead of a pretty blue and white saltier cross, which really looks very well on a handsome carriage, she ordered her servant, John Hawkins, to bear, as his coat-armour, Or, a lion passant, walking on the waves of the sea, Azure; permitting him still to retain a canton of two palmers' staves, and an escalop-shell, to signify that his ancestor had not only been to, but returned from, the Holy Land; with three bezants Or, to record his having been present at the siege of Constantinople, then called Byzantium, and of which place this is the 100*l*. coin; and for his crest, a demi-moor Sable, manacled, recording him or some other of his name, for having taken prisoner a Moorish prince; of which Moorish prince, I conceive (in common phrase), 'the less said the better,' as I have heard it whispered, that to a brute of our name, the slave-trade was indebted for early encouragement—the only blot I know of in our grim escutcheon†; against which we have nothing to oppose but our willing reception into Chatham Dock-yard when the gates were shut to others, under the apprehension of French spies. Admiral Sir John Hawkins had founded 'the chest,' as it is called, at Chatham, for the benefit of seamen; and I remember our being, on a journey to Canterbury, sent as children, with a footman to attend us, from Rochester, where Sir John and Lady Hawkins remained, to see Chatham. The gate was opened very warily; but on announcing our name it was thrown open—the name run from one to the other of the people who stood round, and we entered with a welcome little short of huzzas—a distinction, I presume,

that might be shared with us by any one of the name.

"But now, as to my honoured father, I do, in the face of the world, deny the mean act ascribed to him; unless the marrying a very pretty woman, twenty-six years of age, when he himself was seven years older, can be any way distorted into this baseness. Nor can I admit the latter insinuation, that my father married even for the sake of her money. He had been the favourite of her father Peter Storer, of Highgate, who, having been brought up himself to a superior branch of the Law, and having only one son, and he being sickly, wanted at his right hand some adroit young man, whose assistance he could, in the decline of life, occasionally use in the weighty matters of Conveyancing. Young Hawkins was named to him,—and recommended by a gentleman who loved him for a character of modest worth and his musical talents, and had been particularly pleased with his then popular Cantatas:—the parties were brought together; and Mr. Storer often expressed regret that he had not known him sooner.

"Next ensued a firm friendship between this young Hawkins, and Peter Storer the second, who being himself an independent Middlesex gentleman, with about 3000*l*. a year, thought his younger and favourite sister, with her 10,000*l*. would be well bestowed upon his friend:—the rest follows of course: and so ends the story of 'the old woman married for the sake of her money,' invented, designed, and perhaps engraven in *aqua fortis*, on the memory of half a score persons, by James Boswell, of Auchinleck, esq."

Miss Hawkins then proceeds with a gratifying history of her father's early life, and anecdotes of his friends.

Among these may be particularized some pleasing recollections of Sir Samuel Prime and his family. Mrs. Clive, Horace Walpole, Garrick and his accomplished lady, Dr. Mead, Dr. Lawrence, Sergeant Hill, Lord Charlemont, Bp. Hurd, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Mr. Cheselden, the Earl of Tankerville, George Selwyn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Hawkesworth,

* "Who is there but must lament the present sad depreciation of honours? Knighthood has been bestowed, till it is, without exaggeration, become a nauseous jest; and the dignity of Baronet depends for its credit on the manners of the wearer. The plain Esquire of large property has a weight which a new peerage will not give; nay, I have heard of a Duke of Beaufort, who, on the appearance of a Manufacturer on the boards of the House of Lords, said, 'I had hoped *here*, to have met only my Equals.' It is in the power of us all to put a valuation upon what we bestow; and even in our families, by mismanagement, a sovereign may pass for a shilling: by good management we may effect something even much better than the contrary. Admissions to the Royal Presence ought to have a strong boundary-line, or 'Memoirs of a Drawing-room' may become a work of great amusement."

† "I wonder what right the *Hankins* family have to our arms;—I saw them with surprise in the fine church at Tewkesbury."

Thomas

Thomas Davies, Paul Whitehead, Thomas Warton, and the Rev. George Costard, whose library Miss H. describes as a counterpart in appearance to that of Sidrophel in one of Hogarth's plates of Hudibras.

The anecdotes of musical men are, perhaps, the best parts of the volume, particularly those of Handel, the blind Stanley, Bartleman, and Dr. Cooke, of Westminster Abbey.

Many other friends are mentioned; amongst whom occurs George Steevens, whose intimacy terminated, as usually it did, in a quarrel; in which we shall not here enlarge, as a further account is promised in a future volume.

In the next Edition, it is hoped the hacknied story of Pharaoh and the Red Sea (which is more than a century old, and which was attributed to Hogarth in 1781, by a wicked wit still living) will be expunged. Nor is there much occasion for the Marchioness of Tweeddale's warming-pan, and a few other episodes not less edifying.

We will not, however, seek for slight blemishes when there is really much to commend; but look forward with pleasure to the perusal of the promised continuation of these agreeable anecdotes; and shall select a few detached articles for the amusement of our Readers:

"The Twining family ought not to have been thus long postponed. They were, by hereditary succession, of high worth, and have produced scholars and men of elegant tastes; a distinction which does not seem likely to fail. Were I to enter on their biography, I could quote as exemplary, their affluence without ostentation, and their dignified independence, which ranks them high amongst those who form the pillars of a commercial country."

"The homeliness of Dr. Farmer's external disappointed me, who, from what I heard, expected to see him in little less than lawn sleeves. He delighted me at my father's table, when the report was alluded to that Sir Joshua Reynolds shared the gains of his man Ralph in showing his pictures, by quoting the lines from Hudibras,

'A squire he had whose name was Ralph,
Who in th' adventure went his half.'

"Davies, better known by the sociable name of Tom Davies, was a character not without features. Every body knows he had been an actor, and afterwards set up a bookseller's shop in Russell-street, Covent Garden, which was frequented, as Payne's was when he lived at the Mews-gate, by the liter-

ary corps of the Metropolis, and amongst them my father.

"Whether this or any desire to benefit or oblige, influenced my father I know not, but it was at first designed that he should publish the History of Music. It is necessary, in the progress of such a coalition, that an author and a publisher should sometimes meet. The author's views in this instance, I can aver, were not avaricious; for I have heard my father laughingly declare, that if he got the price of a pair of carriage-horses by his fifteen years' labour, he should think himself fortunate. On the other side, I have heard Payne say, when by Davies's defalcation the contract devolved on him; that he should lay by his profits for his daughters."

"The memoir of Garrick almost introduces the little I could say, that has not already been far better said, of Johnson; but it would, if pursued here, bring me down too low in point of time. The same I may say of Steevens. Neither of them shall be forgotten; but at present, to proceed not quite in an outrageously disorderly manner, I must descend to less interesting detail, and take slight notice of those neighbours with whom, as I have said, 'I found my father,' when I first began to know what was meant by society."

A *Silhouette* of Sir John Hawkins fronts the Volume, which commences with a Dedication to the present worthy Chamberlain of London; and concludes with some "Poetic Trifles by Henry Hawkins." A neat engraving of Twickenham Common includes the houses of Sir John Hawkins and the Marchioness of Tweeddale.

18. *Historic Facts relative to the Sea Port and Market Town of Ravenspurne in Holderness.* [By Thomas Thompson, Esq. F.S.A.] 8vo. pp. 270.

WE had very lately occasion to notice Mr. Thompson's "Observations on the ancient State of Holderness," (see vol. xcii. ii. 529); and we are happy so soon to meet with him again.

It is a prospective benefit, arising from the rapid improvement of Topography, that we shall in the end know the real manners of our ancestors, with which, whatever may have been published, we have at present only a superficial acquaintance. Unfortunately, from the necessity of costly engravings, and the narrowness of sale, such works are too expensive for general circulation; but could they be issued in octavo volumes, like the present, we are satisfied that the public benefit would

be greatly augmented. At present, barbarians violate our places of worship and funeral monuments, by an ignorance and carelessness which a proper Antiquarian feeling would prevent; and pretended philosophical historians ascribe institutions and manners which merely grow out of circumstances, to metaphysical principles, which never did or could exist in the actual and genuine history of man. The consequence is, that party and faction are perpetually harassing Government with absolute nonsense. They plate iron ages, and gild silver ones, in allusions to periods of our history, when it is known that neither life, property, nor freedom of action could be secured by law.

A remarkable instance of the extraordinary mistakes of Englishmen, concerning the main facts of their history, is exhibited in the book before us.—Alfred has been eulogized in an extraordinary manner for establishing so efficient a Police, that a traveller might one day hang his purse upon a tree on the road side, and find it there untouched on the next; a circumstance which in the present day would be very unlikely to happen. We know manors, however, where the game is so strictly preserved, that the natives would not pick up a hare, pheasant, or partridge, if it lay dead at their feet, as they walked along a foot path. The method by which Alfred effected his reform was, Sir Richard Colt Hoare informs us, by the extensive power of Courts Leet; to which we may add, Hundred Courts, Feudal Sovereignty, and other modes of legalized tyranny. That these said modes, and the espionage of the Courts Leet, were absolutely as intolerant and vexatious and oppressive as the far-famed Inquisition of Spain, every Antiquary knows. Circumstances called upon the great and wise King to establish measures for the security of the subject; but in the form of those measures he introduced a disgusting annoyance, a slavery of the most cruel kind, a subjection to any neighbour's caballing, gossiping, and defamatory temper. We could quote instances, where the Courts Leet absolutely compelled mothers to remove their sons, without solid reasons for such a demand, from their residences, and many other acts equally iniquitous. In these Courts were practised full as many abuses as

these mentioned in our author, in regard to the fines levied by the Crown.

"Many persons were amerced for making foolish speeches, or returning foolish answers, or for being ignorant of things which they could not possibly know. Stephen de Merefleet or Marfleet was amerced two marks *pro stulto responso*; Ernald, the Priest, one mark, *pro stulto dicto*; Henry, the Dean, five marks, *pro stulto loquio*. The Hundred of Grensted was amerced *pro ignorantia nominis cujusdam hominis occisi*." P. 146.

Now, though we by no means think that fines and amerciaments grew out of the famous Police measure of Alfred, yet we believe that the application of them to matters of purely private life actually did; and that such an application retarded the liberty of the subject for a very considerable period of our history.

Another clamour of the day, upon the same "*peior fit ætas*" principle, is the waste and injury to the public from the property of Ecclesiastics, as if it could possibly be any other than commutation, whether a landed proprietor was a professional or unemployed man. The fact is, that more than one-third of the lands of this kingdom would have been profitless wastes, if it had not been for the Clergy; that the King supported his Ministers by Church-benefices; that the people were exonerated from Poor-rates by means of the lands bestowed upon this learned body; and moreover, that the chief Lords laid upon their shoulders much of the burdens, to which they were themselves subject. This last fact is stated in the following strong words:

"Ye are very much distressed daily by taxations, exactions, and various contributions, which are made by religious men in these days (anno 1346), more than has been usual, and also in keeping hospitality, constructing buildings, and maintaining ditches against the sea in your manors and the rest of your places." P. 171.

Even hermits, often mere impostors and vagabonds, became, in consequence of the ecclesiastical profession, which they assumed, disposed to acts of charity and philanthropy.

"The hermit of the Chapel of Ravenspurne, Richard Reedbarowe, whose name ought to be known, had the compassion to begin this tower, for the preservation of the lives and property of Christian people, who should navigate the Humber. The tower was a signal by day, and a light was placed

in the darkness of the night?
Faintly.

Among other curious matters, which our limits will permit us to notice, we find the following. There is an island in the Humber, called the Sunk Island. In a letter concerning it, written in 1711, is the following passage relating to the rats, by which the island was infested in great numbers:

"The present proprietor of the island has dressed these rats for food, but could never persuade his workmen to feed on them, though they might have had plenty of them for nothing." P. 265.

It is well known that payments were made in churches and church-yards for the sake of publicity on certain days. It seems that

"John de Collingham, the Rector of Easington, a little before the destruction of *Odd* near Ravenser, used to sit on a tombstone in Easington Church-yard, and there receive of fifty inhabitants 50*l.* *pro decimis quadragesimalibus*; that is, for Easter offerings." P. 270.

Here we take our leave with sincere respect for the author, who has recovered much of the ancient history of an eminent sea-port; a port to which a most extraordinary circumstance is attached, namely, that though it was eminent only a few centuries back, no public record is known to exist of the period, when it was swallowed up by the sea. (P. 203.)

19. *A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire, containing the Names of all the Towns, Villages, Hamlets, eminent Persons, &c. &c.* By Thomas Langdale. 8vo. pp. 446. Longman and Co.

WE are happy to see a new edition of this useful Work, which has been re-written and carefully examined by its Compiler, who has personally visited the greatest part of the County. Much valuable information has been obtained by correspondence with the resident Clergy. To relieve the dull tedium of detail, many historical and biographical notices are introduced. Of these we shall give a specimen or two, selected at random:

"*Appleton*, East and West, a township, in the parish of Catterick, wapentake of *Ham-Rest*; 2 miles from Catterick, 5 from *Baldale*.—Population, 87.

"Here died in 1679, that facetious and eccentric genius, *Drunken Barnaby* or *Barnaby Harrington*, but whose real name ap-

pears to have been Richard Brathwaite, a native of *Barneshead*, in the county of Westmorland, having beheld him, says Wood, the ebriometer of a well-bred gentleman and a good neighbour. He was author of many popular pieces; as well as of the "*Journal*." The following monumental inscription to his memory appears in Catterick Church:

Juxta site sunt

Richardi Brathwaite

De Barneshead, in comitatu

Westmorelandie armigeri, et

Martin, ejus conjuncti, Reliqui

Ille quarto die Martii, anno 1678

Dematus est; hinc undecimo Aprilis 1691

Superannatus diem obliit. Heredes

Unicus, Strafford Brathwaite, Hæres

Augustus, adversus Mæmores, Christianus

Nominis hujus infestissimus, Sæpius

Dimiculus occubuit. Cujus Obitus

Tristis, in Mæstissima Tristitia

Humilis

Requiescat in Pace.

"*Duncombe Park* (the seat of Charles Duncombe, esq.) in the township of *Ribblesdale*, and parish of *Helmsley*; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from *Helmsley*.

"This noble seat of the Duncombe family was built from a design of Sir John Vanburgh. The character of the building is Doric, the East front is rather heavy; but the West presents a good specimen of that order. Here is a noble terrace, terminated by two handsome circular temples, from which is a most beautiful prospect. Embosomed in trees appears the noble tower of *Helmsley Castle**, and near it, occasionally peeps forth part of the town; and deep beneath is seen a beautiful valley, with the river *Rye* winding among hanging woods. On entering the hall the spectator is struck with the general air of greatness it conveys; here is a fine piece of sculpture called the *Dog of Alcibiades*, said to be the work of *Myron*; *Dallaway* in his description of statuary and sculpture, says 'it was discovered at *Monte Cagnuolo*, and procured by Henry Constantine Jennings, esq. who brought it to England, and from whom it was transferred to Mr. Duncombe for a thousand guineas. It ranks among the five famous dogs of antiquity.' Here is also the famous statue called *Discobolus*, which, says *Gilpin*, 'is esteemed the first statue in England. It exhibits on every side the justest proportions, and the most pleasing attitudes.' Notwithstanding the prejudice and illiberal language often used against the fame of Sir John Vanburgh as a builder, he certainly contrived to give an air of grandeur to his structures, rarely to be met with. The saloon here (now library) may be adduced among others in proof of the assertion, it possessing an uncommon air of magnificence.

* Engraved in vol. LXXVIII. p. 201.

It is 87 feet long, and 20 broad, thrown into three divisions by Ionic columns, and adorned with four antique statues of Apollo, Bacchus, Mars, and Mercury, also two good busts of Cicero and Horace. The paintings, which are by the first masters, and in the highest estimation, are very numerous—they have been collected with great judgment, and the easy access to the seeing of them, says Dayes, is an honourable testimony of the liberal spirit of their present owner. In this splendid collection of paintings are the scourging of Christ, painted by old Palmer, in successful competition with Titian; the head of St. Paul by Leonardo da Vinci, esteemed the finest work of that great painter; a magnificent Land-storm, by Nicholas Poussin; and a Candle-light Scene (old woman and girl) by Rubens, purchased, it is said, for 1500 guineas.

"The lovers of poetry will, we presume, feel no small gratification from the perusal of the following poetical description (never before printed), by the late Rev. Dr. Drake, addressed to Thomas Duncombe, esq.

Vos sapere, et solos aio bene vivere, quorum
Conspicitur nitidis, fundata pecunia, villis.

HORAT.

Attend my Muse, inspire the artless strains,
And leave awhile those favor'd Southern
 plains :

Indulge no more the Poet's rapt'rous theme,
Where Thames meand'ring rolls his silver
stream :

Twickenham's cool grot, or Chiswick's shady
bowers, [towers:

Or where fam'd Windsor rears his Royal
Aid me to sing, in these more Northern
climes. [rhymes :

Groves yet unknown, and scenes untold in
O! lend me Denham's pleasing fire, and skill,
Helmsley shall shine in song like Cooper's
Hill:

Here Art and Nature join their friendly aid,
Rise in rotund, or stretch in sylvan shade.

On stately columns see the fabric rise,
And Babel-like insult th' impending skies;
'Tho' strong, yet light, tho' massive, yet not
coarse.

With all Palladio's ease, and Vanburgh's force;
Within whose walls immortal Shakspeare
shines.

In Garrick's *action, and in Hogarth's lines;
Th' expressive features speak the tortur'd
breast.

And all the savage tyrant stands confest :
Where Saturn's statue bids the iron shade
Point the swift minutes, as they rise and fade :
View the long terrace stretch'd on either hand,
At whose extremes the Roman Temples stand ;
Here various objects in perspective rise,
Burst on the sight, and strike the wond'ring
eyes :

* The celebrated picture of Garrick in Richard III.

Extensive groves, that, rising by degrees,
Form a grand Circus 'midst the sloping
trees;

Whilst thro' the vale the serpentizing flood
Falls in cascades, and murmurs thro' the
wood :

Scenes such as these, not Poussin could design,

Nor Wotton's genius form with rule, or line;
Nature's chief master-piece! whose every
grace

No muse could fancy, nor no pencil trace;
Such as in fabled Tempe's fertile plains,
Still shine in song, and live in classic strains.
Mark where in ruins lies the last retreat
Of motley Villiers†—once the rich and
great:

He who erst liv'd in Charles's careless Court;
In hours of pleasure, and in scenes of sport;
Who from his Monarch stole each power to
please.

Lull'd in the softness of that age of ease ;
With ev'ry vice and virtue in excess,
Still in extremes, in plenty, or distress :
Here sunk in sorrow, and depriv'd of all,
They saw him greatly live, and meanly fall,
View from yon summit nobler scenes arise,
Romantic scenes, that steal upon the eyes :
Nature's wild efforts!—where each ruder
part

Must charm beyond the rigid rules of art :
Projecting rocks that o'er the vale suspend,
Along whose sides the waving woods extend ;
Gloomy recess ! when in that darkling time,
The monkish muse first halted into rhyme :
Here suckling Clio chose her silent seat,
And dawning Science fix'd her rude retreat :
Now low in ruins lies the learned pile,
Whose Gothic seats ill-omen'd birds defile.
The murr'ring Rye, that rolls his streams
along,

Here seems to mourn in sympathy of song ;
While the brown ivy curls its wreaths around,
And hollow echo dies in solemn sound.

Hail, gen'rous youth! on whom kind Heav'n
bestows

These seats of solitude and calm repose ;
You, who have all Romania's villas known,
Yet seen no spot more noble than your own.
Long may the scenes thus wild, without a
waste.

Amuse your leisure, and employ your taste;
Bid Art with Nature dignify the place,
To Gothic rudeness join each Attic grace:
See at your word the new Creation spring,
Which some more able Bard in distant times
shall sing."

At the end of most of the articles the authorities are very properly given, that the reader, who might want a

† George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

† Rievaulx Abbey.—See it engraved in vol. LXXIV. 618; LXXXII. i. 105; XCI. i. 297; and well described by W. Gray, naq. in vol. LXXX. i. 105.

more enlarged account, may know where to obtain it.

Prefixed to the work is a good map of the County: and a curious table of estimated distances of the towns of Yorkshire from London, and from each other.

When the amazing extent of this County is considered, containing about 3,608,380 acres of land, with a population of 1,173,187 persons; and the immense mass of minute particulars here collected, which are well condensed within a moderate-sized volume, at an easy price, we think the Editor entitled to much commendation; and we hope his countrymen will properly reward his industry.

20. *Sermons delivered at Salters' Hall, between the years 1800 and 1810. By the late Rev. Hugh Worthington. 8vo. pp. 528. Holdsworth.*

THE circumstances under which this Volume is offered to the public, are as remarkable as the Sermons are themselves excellent.

"They were taken entirely from memory, without the assistance of notes, by a Lady, who was long a member of the late Mr. Worthington's congregation. They have been considered, by many competent judges, as correct specimens of his style of preaching; as such, they are now printed, for private circulation. The writer of this Preface, who can answer for their correctness, has long prized them, not only for their intrinsic excellence, but as a pleasing memorial of the uncommonly retentive memory of a much-endowed relative and friend. Though not given as complete discourses, they may still be perused with advantage, particularly by the young, with whom Mr. Worthington was always a favourite preacher. The above statement, it is hoped, while it bespeaks candour, will disarm criticism."

The writer of the present article, though not an attendant on Mr. Worthington's ministry, was in the habits of personal intimacy with him, a slight acquaintance with his very learned father; and in some former pages of our *Obituary*, vol. LXVII. p. 985, and vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 188, contributed his mite towards doing justice to the memory of both.

Once, and only once, he was induced, from the celebrity of the younger Mr. Worthington's name, to attend at Salters' Hall; and though the particular subject of that day's discourse is not recollected, a sufficient

impression of it remains to justify the assertion that he was a pleasing and energetic preacher. Far removed from the ravings of an enthusiast, though his voice was sonorous, his manner was mild and persuasive, and his matter that of a pious and serious Christian Divine.

The Discourses now published may be perused with instruction by Christians of every denomination. They are XXXVI.; and if the words of the Preacher are not precisely preserved, his sentiments certainly are; and the language not deteriorated in passing through the memory of the highly accomplished Perpetuator of his fair fame.

We have only room to add the contents of the several Sermons.

1. On Religious Prejudices.—2. On the Excellence of our Saviour's Teaching.—3. On the Responsibility attached to all human Talents and Privileges.—4. On the Immutability of the Kingdom of Heaven.—5. Faith in an unseen Saviour.—6. Our Saviour's Dying Prayer for his Persecutors.—7. The Thief on the Cross.—8. On the Restoration of the Jews.—9. On a Future State.—10. On the future Happiness of the Righteous.—11. Character of David.—12. On the Conduct of Christ prior to his public Ministry.—13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Five Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles.—18. Character of Esther.—19. The Connection between the Abrahamic and Christian Covenants.—20, 21. On the Reverence due to our Saviour.—22. The Goodness of God in the moral world.—23. The Mode of the Christian Dispensation best suited to the state of Man.—24. The Sufficiency of Scripture Evidence.—25. Comparative View of the Offices of Christ.—26. On the Wisdom of our Saviour's Parables.—27. Raising the Widow's Son.—28. Causes of the Rejection of Christ by the Jews.—29. The Duty of Thanksgiving.—30. Elijah and the Widow of Sarepta.—31. On the Lord's Supper.—32, 33. Rules for studying the Epistles.—34. The Gospel a hidden Treasure.—35. Ingratitude for a benevolent Miracle.—36. The Blessings of Peace."

21. *A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; being an Investigation of Objections urged by the Unitarian Editors of the improved Version of the New Testament; with an Appendix, containing Strictures on the Variations between the first and fourth Editions of that Work. By a Layman. 8vo. pp. 404. Rivingtons.*

THE Unitarians have affirmed, that the genealogy of Christ, as given in St. Matthew and Luke, are "daring fictions" of interpolators, in order to invest our Saviour with divine descent, "like Bacchus and Hercules among the Pagans." (See p. 75.) Whether we ought to call this audacity or blasphemy, we know not; but we think that the extract soon to be given will prove the first; and that the application of the second will probably result from the shocked feelings of all those who believe the Bible to be the "Word of God."

"There have been (observes Dr. Marsh) not less than three hundred and fifty-five Greek manuscripts of the Gospels collated, every one of which contains the two first chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, with exception to the single Codex Ebnerianus. But even this manuscript contains the second chapter; and the more ancient manuscript contained probably the whole of the first. The Codex Ebnerianus begins at the 18th verse of the first chapter, and consequently affords all the evidence wanted in the present inquiry." P. 33.

We think that the Unitarians would deem it very hard, if claimants for their estates were allowed to use evidence in their own way of so doing, with regard to the Holy Scriptures. That various sectaries tattoo the Gospel, from an opinion that it is the most graceful and ornamental mode of decoration, we well know; but the Unitarians find fault with the creation itself. They hold that the original state of the Gospel Person was one which had only one leg and one eye; for, without the divinity of Christ, and application to the prophecies, it must have been only a monstrous birth; and this they conceive a model of perfection. Such a thing is their "Improved Version of the Testament;" and their bad taste is ably, elaborately, and satisfactorily exposed by this ingenious author.

22. *An Attempt to illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes. By the Rev. Geo. Holden, M.A. 8vo. Preliminary Disquisitions, pp. cviii. Paraphrase, pp. 180. Rivingtons.*

IN discussions on the Bible, one point ought to be especially recollected, namely this,—that inspiration does not exceed its object; or, in other words, that though the author is an organ of Providence, he is only infallible or prophetic in what he says or

does, with regard to that object, and no otherwise; for, under a different supposition he would be deified upon earth; a thing not only physically impossible, but one absolutely controverting the divine intention, with regard to our future perfection. When it is said, that to Christ the Spirit was not dealt *by measure*, it is of course meant that *he* in *all his* words and actions, was the Godhead bodily. But the same cannot be said of others. It is not to be reasonably supposed that the prophets or apostles could have exercised their miraculous powers for malicious or private purposes. A *future* consequence appears to have been in the contemplation of the Holy Spirit, throughout its inspirations; and that it did not limit these to a perfect character is manifest, from the moral characters of Jacob, Balaam, David, Peter, and Solomon. We have entered into these prefatory remarks; because we have not a very favourable opinion of Solomon. We believe that he had some religious principle, and that he was a very clever fellow, but here we stop. He groans every where like an epicure, not because, like Xerxes, he wanted new pleasures, but because he thought with Lord Byron, that the old ones were sufficient, if they would but last. Providence, however, thought fit that he should record his grumbings, for the wise purpose, among others, that man should know the physiological construction of his being. It is this, that the more prudence and more temperance he uses, the happier will he be in temporal existence. In short, reason is given to regulate his earthly conduct, and religion his future views; that both make a wise and a perfect man; because, unless the one is in subordination to the other, he acts upon wrong principles.

Solomon, we agree with our author (p. 73), had this object in view; and, with regard to some very important points of morality, such as intercourse with loose women, swindlers, and sharpers, fools in business, &c. he gives very wholesome advice. That he should be the agent of moral instruction in particular, was the probable purpose of Providence, for that he had not abstract dignity of character is evident from his history. Our author himself confesses (p. 33) that he had no intention of reclaiming from
sin,

in, or conduct a new and holy life.

With regard to work before us, it is plain that it can thoroughly understand the Bible, unless he is acquainted with oriental manners, customs, proverbs, phraseology, and idioms. We know from Niebuhr, and other travellers and historians, that what costs us whole pages of elucidation, is intuitively understood in the East. What is therefore wanted is a Missionary to the East, who is well versed in the oriental languages, and who has made minutes of the phrases, idioms, manners, and customs of the Bible; for in these countries, time produces little or no change. If we may judge from the partial success of Niebuhr, one or two octavo volumes would be sufficient for a biblical illustration almost complete, so far as regarded the object mentioned. For instance, in page 154, we have more than four pages bestowed upon "*cast thy bread upon the waters.*" According to Col. Macdonald, it simply alludes to the manner of sowing rice, common in India, viz. that it is thrown upon the lands while in a state of inundation, subsides with the precipitate, and produces a crop.

We do not mean to speak thus in disrespect of Mr. Holden, whose work is written in the manner of a scholar, and is of course edifying. We only mean to say that there is a vast waste in theological erudition. A man may read all his life, and yet not know what is the correct version of the law of the subject. The first authorities are fallible; e. g. take the following extract:

"The grasshopper shall be a burden. I entirely agree with Dr. Smith, whose interpretation is thus summed up by Parkhurst Lev. in 227: 'The dry, shrunk, shrivelled, crumpling, craggy, old man, his back-bone sticking out, his knees projecting forwards, his arms backwards, his head downwards, and the apophyses, or bunching parts of the bones in general enlarged, is very aptly described by that insect. And from this exact likeness, without all doubt, comes the fable of *Tithonus*, that, living to extreme old age, he was at last turned into a grasshopper. Other and very different opinions may be seen in *Poli Synopsis*. and *Bechert, Heron*. p. ii. lib. 4. cap. 8.—See also *Foxton's Illustrations*, vol. I. p. 324."

We by no means intend disrespect

GENT. MAG. February, 1823.

to authors, when we take advantage of the suggestions which their works afford us, in relation to the improvement of Science. If in Chemistry, Mechanics, Medicine, Natural Philosophy, and History, every book implies an accession of knowledge, it is vexatious to see whole libraries accumulating with no other result than "beating about the bush."—We want such a concise and cheap illustration of the Bible, as Bishop Watson's *Apology* is in another view. Theology, in its present state, much resembles scholastic literature under the reign of Arius; title; endless discussion and no conclusion.

But we have exhausted our limits. Mr. Holden appears to us a good biblical scholar, who has done his duty to his subscribers and the public. We only regret, that the Book of Ecclesiastes, or any other part of the Bible, had not, centuries ago, a concise commentary as venerable and authoritative as the Homilies, and that such a work has never been published under episcopal sanction, we deeply regret. The influence of the Liturgy in favour of the Church of England, has been very great; and where passages are dubious, it is easy to say so; but why a permanent and standing exposure of the wickedness of perverting the sacred text, or of the folly of dissenting from its actual *bona fide* meaning, should continue a desideratum, we know not; at least, we are satisfied that no incontrovertible reason can be assigned why it should be so.

23. *A Second Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on the Foreign and British Bible Society.* By the Rev. J. Scholefield, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 199.

THAT a learned Clergy makes an enlightened people; that an ignorant Clergy makes a barbarous people; and that the regular Clergy, as a body, are the pillars of civilization, we solemnly believe. We also think that every man should be able to read the Bible, and that he also should possess a Bible; and that whether he does so through the agency of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, or that of the Bible Society, is to the Statesman and Philosopher a matter of utter indifference. That the latter Society may be suspected of sinister, at least of indif-

different

different views, so far as regards the interests of the Establishment, arises from the very principle of the Bible Society, viz. that it professes not to regard any construction whatever which is placed upon the Bible; a principle which no ecclesiastical teacher can possibly admit; for the Epistles in the Testament show the error.

24. *The Elements of Botany, physiological and systematical; to which is added, a comprehensive Dictionary of all Terms used in that Science, either as trivial Names, or in vegetable Delineation, Analysis, or Arrangement.* By T. B. Stroud. 8vo. pp. 297. Sherwood.

THE utility of botanical classification consists in aiding medicinal and chemical knowledge; for if a physician knows the virtues of one class, the labour of investigation is shortened; and if a chemist was not able to distinguish the poppy, which produces opium, from others of the same genus, his skill could be of no use. It is also of the highest importance with regard to food. The form of certain flowers shows that they bear farinaceous seed, and may be safely used as food; but take to a botanist a plant, whose flower has five stamens, one pistil, one petal, and whose fruit is of the berry kind, he will tell you that it is poisonous.—The book before us is, in our opinion, most comprehensive and good. The Dictionary is a most valuable addition.

25. *Memoirs of the Life of the late Mrs. Catherine Cappe. Written by herself.* 8vo. pp. 484.

IN this bequest to posterity the venerable Author has given a new and most affecting proof of that unwearyed perseverance in well-doing, by which her long and exemplary career was distinguished. Those who had opportunities of admiring her sincere devotedness to the cause of Religion, her earnest solicitude to diffuse the blessings of education among the poor, and her enlightened zeal in promoting every plan which had charity for its object, will be disposed to form a still higher estimate of her character, when they perceive that those Christian virtues and graces were developed amidst many chequered scenes of adversity and affliction, and during the anxious discharge of domestic duties which might be supposed to have left little leisure or inclination to extend the

sphere of her beneficence, or to prepare for posthumous publication this ingenious record of her life. Those to whom her unobtrusive merits were comparatively unknown will, on perusing it, be disposed to honour the motives which impelled her to undertake so gratuitous a task;—motives unalloyed by any latent feeling of vanity, and originating mainly in a desire to demonstrate from her own experience the paramount efficacy of Religion as a solace and a safeguard in all circumstances, whether of weal or of woe;—in the temptations as well as in the trials which are essential to a life of probation. To the young and the inexperienced it cannot fail to be peculiarly edifying, from its tendency to awaken the mind from those bright but delusive visions of futurity which haunt the spring-time of human existence. Indeed, from the sound and rational views of the world which it exhibits, and from the examples which it holds forth in the way of timely warnings against the manifold disappointments to which the wisest schemes for the attainment of earthly felicity are liable, it forms one of the most potent antidotes to the seductive fallacies of romance that have ever been devised.

From a mere glance at the chronology of the *Memoirs*, and from a rapid survey of the details which they include, they may be said to constitute no uninteresting picture of the state of society and manners in the North of England, during a great part of the last century. Mrs. Cappe was the daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, Minister of Long Preston, and afterwards of Catterick, in the county of York; she was descended on the mother's side from a family of large property and extensive influence, the Wynns of Nostel in that county. She was born in 1744. Her father died in 1763, and was succeeded in the last-mentioned living by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, afterwards well known for his conscientious secession from the Establishment, and for his endeavours to institute a new Liturgy on the plan of the eminent Dr. Clarke. An early attachment to the principles maintained by Mr. Lindsey, appears to have had a considerable share in determining the subsequent fortunes of Miss Harrison. Having settled with her mother at York in 1782, she be-

came

came acquainted with the Minister of the gate, who by an able discharge of his duties. They were married in 1768; and as he had a family of six children by a former marriage, she entered at once into the cares incident to the conjugal state, which were soon enhanced by the declining health of her husband, and by other domestic calamities. After suffering from a succession of paralytic attacks, he expired on the last day of December, 1799. Five years afterwards, she lost her mother, who died in the 89th year of her age. Devoting the remainder of her days to the discharge of those duties which she had found to be the best solace in affliction, she paid occasional visits to the Metropolis, but resided chiefly at York, where, on the 26th of July, 1821, she closed a long life of piety and usefulness.

From this brief outline, it must be evident that the general cast of the narrative is serious; but it is occasionally enlivened with sketches of life and manners, which bespeak no ordinary powers of observation. One of these, relating to the Christmas festivities at Nostel, the seat of her relative Sir Rowland Wynn, presents a rich picture of old English hospitality, in which the Baronet appears to advantage as the principal figure.

"Sir Rowland, the second of the family who had borne that name, was at that time between fifty and sixty years of age, and had been a widower many years. His manner of living was not wholly dissimilar to that of an English Baron, in ancient times, and was at once impressive of awe by its magnificence, and of respect, by the general happiness it appeared to diffuse. The splendid mansion, situated in an extensive park, approached by a long avenue of trees, and sheltered on the North-East by a wood of stately oaks, which had firmly withstood the winter blasts of successive centuries, had all the grandeur, without the terrific gloom of the ancient Gothic castle. The family consisted of not fewer than sixty or seventy persons, among whom were many workmen and artificers, who were constantly employed in it, and dined regularly in the dining-hall. A pack of fox-hounds was kept, not so much for the amusement of their master, although he was himself partial to the exercise of hunting, as for a sort of rallying point, that should draw around it the neighbouring gentlemen. But it was at Christmas that the resemblance to

the great hall, where the worthy family (for they all appeared) presided at one long table with their amiable daughters as with the women.

"The venerable host's head, according with ever-greens, and an orange in his mouth, according to ancient custom, was the centre dish at each table. A band of music played during dinner; after which, the particular circumstances of every farmer and cottager were carefully enquired into; and many little plans formed for the alleviation or relief of their various anxieties or distresses. In the afternoon, some of the daughters of the most respectable farmers were invited to partake of tea, coffee, cakes, and sweetmeats; and the evening concluded with a dance, in which they were permitted to join with the young ladies of the family and their other visitors, of whom there were several from Wakefield, Pontefract, and the surrounding neighbourhood. At nine, the dancing ceased; the farmers' wives and daughters returned home, and the family and their guests adjourned into another apartment to supper.

"The broken meat was regularly distributed three times a week, and milk given every day to the poor inhabitants of two large villages, which adjoined the West side of the park. I do not affirm that this mode of charity was of all others the most useful or enlightened, but to a passing observer it was strikingly impressive; and the whole effect on a young mind was greatly increased by the other appendages of a large establishment, such, for instance, as the number of orderly attendants, all arranged in their proper ranks, and the respectful manner of the neighbouring gentry. The fascination, however, would not have been complete, or at least it would have continued but a very short time, had not the appearance, character, manners, and occupations of the possessor himself, supplied the finishing charm. His person was singularly graceful, his countenance beamed with benevolence, and in his address there was all the politeness, without the formality of what is called the old school. He had been early left a minor, under the guardianship of his uncle, my mother's father, and of Dr. Trimmell, Bp. of Winchester, who had married one of his aunts; his father and mother having both died at Bristol, within a week of each other, when he was very young. He was sent by his guardians to Geneva, where he principally received his education, and where he imbibed those principles of civil

civil and religious liberty, which afterwards united him in close friendship with the late highly revered Lord Rockingham, and the upright virtuous Sir George Saville. Before their day, however (about the year 1732), he stood a contested election for the county of York, on the Whig interest, against Sir Miles Stapleton; but losing his election, and not choosing to represent a borough, he never had a seat in Parliament: but as a Magistrate, he was active, judicious, and indefatigable; regular in his hours of doing business, exact in the distribution of justice, and very careful of his time. It was his constant custom to rise early in a morning; in winter, long before day-light, and to kindle his own fire. His letters were usually written before the family breakfast, which was always exactly at nine o'clock; and he afterwards gave audience to a crowd of various descriptions of persons in succession, who were generally in waiting for his assistance or advice. He was not possessed of shining talents, or eminent for literary attainments; but his judgment was accurate and discriminating; and although he was uniformly cheerful and condescending, yet there was an air of dignity about him, which forbade every approach to undue familiarity. No one ever thought of asking him an improper question, or of making him an impertinent reply; and he possessed a certain readiness and point in his manner, which seldom failed of producing the desired effect."

It was probably during her frequent visits to Catterick that the Author imbibed that love of order and regularity which rendered her benevolent exertions so effective in maturer life.

We select one passage relative to Mr. Lindsey, which places his character in a very interesting point of view:

"Beyond all other days, it was the delight of my life to spend the Sunday with my friends at Catterick. The morning family prayer was short, but appropriate, pious, and animated. The sermon at church, practical, serious, and instructive. At two o'clock, before the commencement of afternoon service, Mr. Lindsey devoted an hour in the church every Sunday, alternately to catechizing the children of the parish, and to expounding the Bible to the boys of a large school, which was at that time kept in the village. The number of the boys generally amounted to about one hundred, who formed a large circle round him; himself holding a Bible open in his hand, with which he walked slowly round, giving it regularly in succession to the boys, each reading in his turn, the passage about to be explained: this method, accompanied by frequently recapitulating what had been said,

and by asking them questions relating to it, kept them very attentive, and the good effects of these labours proved in many cases very apparent in after-life: Mr. L. having frequently been recognized in the streets of London by some of his former Sunday pupils, who gratefully acknowledged their obligations to him.

"After evening service, Mr. Lindsey received different classes of young men and women, on alternate Sundays in his study, for the purpose of instruction; and Mrs. Lindsey in like manner, in another apartment, had two classes of children, boys and girls alternately. The family supped at eight, after which a chapter in the Bible, followed by some practical remarks, was read by Mrs. Lindsey to the family, and the service of the day concluded by a short appropriate prayer.

"To some of my readers, perhaps, it will seem that a day spent in this manner, must have been exceedingly dull, tedious, and monotonous; but they cannot know how interesting it became, by the animating spirit of piety and benevolence by which it was pervaded, wholly unadulterated by superstition or gloom. How strongly pictured in my remembrance, at this moment, is the image of my excellent friend, as he walked backward and forward in the room after supper, when the labours of the day were over, his countenance beaming with benevolence; dilating, in a manner peculiarly his own, perhaps on the goodness of God, in the Gospel dispensation, perhaps on peculiar traits in excellent characters, whom he had known, or of whom he had read, already gone to their reward, or perhaps, in general, on the happiness of a life of virtue and holiness. Yes, blessed spirit, the days of the years of thy earthly pilgrimage are now over: known only to God, are the pains, the difficulties, and the trials which thou hadst to encounter; but these things are now for ever past as a 'watch in the night,' or, as the bewildering shadows of twilight at the glorious approach of the rising Sun!"

There is an interesting episode which cannot well be compressed within the present limits. It relates to a young lady who had been inveigled into a clandestine marriage with an officer, afterwards of high rank in the army, who deserted and disowned her. The intercession of Mrs. C. on her behalf, though unavailing, was highly honourable to her spirit and good sense; and if the detail which she has given of the whole affair, should ever meet the eye of the offending party, it will excite in him no envious feelings.

After tracing with that deep interest which they are calculated to excite, the records of a life clouded by many

many vicissitudes, yet cheerfully shine of an

is a soothing, we had at least said a mournful pleasure, to pause on the reflections that occur towards the close of these Memoirs.

In concluding our notice of these Memoirs, we cannot hesitate to express a belief that, making those allowances for difference of opinion on speculative points which should be reciprocally demanded and conceded, Christians of every denomination will concur in placing the name of Mrs. Cappe on the list of those venerable matrons who, by successfully cultivating the qualities that exalt and adorn the female character, have conferred a most important and lasting benefit on society. In referring to the salutary effects of their influence and example, we are powerfully reminded of the admonition pronounced by one of the most eminent of our living Divines, in the presence of an illustrious assembly:—"There can be no happiness or glory for a State without public virtue; there can be no public virtue without private virtue; and without Religion there can be no virtue, either public or private."

25. *An Account of the Life and Writings of Lord Byron.* 8vo. pp. 400. Colburn.

BIOGRAPHY of eminent men, whether in Literature or otherwise, has been ever justly reckoned a most useful as well as entertaining study, as it holds up to posterity a picture of the pre-eminence to which superiority of talents or industry have raised their possessors, while at the same time it points out the shoals and quicksands of immoralities, errors, or follies, upon which ardent and impetuous Genius has been too frequently stranded.

We shall not here enter upon a criticism of any of the noble Lord's productions, either individually or collectively, but merely upon an account of his Life and Writings; yet the one is so intimately and closely connected with the other, that in reviewing the latter, it will be utterly impossible to separate it in any degree from the former.

There can be, we are inclined to believe, except among the totally worthless and abandoned, but one feeling excited in the mind of every

individual who peruses the works of the noble Author, namely, disgust at the flagrant impieties and immoralities which are so thickly dispersed throughout nearly the whole of his productions, though at the same time they cannot but acknowledge that his writings possess numerous and striking poetical beauties; yet even these appear like the sparks of that fire which, according to our divine poet Milton, by fits illuminate the terrific darkness of the infernal regions, which blaze only to burn, and shine to devastate.

To point out to the inexperienced and unwary the dangers they incur in perusing these publications without a guide, and without a comment, appears to be the object of the writer of the present Work; since, with the candour of true criticism, the Author recognizes and acknowledges the great talents and extraordinary genius with which the noble Lord is gifted, while he strongly reprobates the impious and immoral purposes for which (propter pudor) they have been prostituted.

These intentions have been fully accomplished in the Life of Lord Byron, and as such the Author is entitled to public respect and approbation.

There is one circumstance we feel it our duty to notice. The work is evidently compiled by wholesale, without acknowledgment; and consequently possesses but a small share of originality. The Compiler's principal resources seem to have been the Peerage, the Quarterly and Monthly Publications; notes to Lord Byron's various Poems; Hobhouse's Travels in Albania, &c.; with poetical extracts occasionally introduced.

27. *Outlines of Character.* By a Member of the Philomathic Institution. 8vo. pp. 306. Longman and Co.

WE consider this to be one of the most agreeable volumes of Essays with which we have lately been made acquainted; and judging the Author by his pretensions, which are merely to exhibit "Outlines of Character," we can with truth assert that his etchings are of a very spirited cast. This is evidently the work of a man of good taste, both in morals and in literature. There is a manliness of sentiment, and a healthiness about it, which have interested us extremely, and we recommend the perusal of the Volume with the most unqualified approbation.

Nor is the style less worthy of admiration; it is easy and graceful, flowing in periods of liquid smoothness; occasionally rising to no inferior degree of strength and energy, and not unfrequently sparkling with point and antithesis; it is, in one word, that style which we should denominate the popular.

The work is divided into ten Chapters, which are thus distinguished:—1. The great Character.—2. The English Character.—3. Characteristic Classes in relation to Happiness.—4. The Gentleman.—5. External Indications of Character, Craneology.—6. The Poet.—7. The Orator.—8. Literary Characters.—9. The Periodical Critic.—10. The Man of Genius.

These are subdivided, with a perfect attention to the "*lucidus ordo*;" indeed, the arrangement of the whole is admirable.

These Essays, it appears, were read at the meetings of a Literary Society, somewhat pedantically styled the philomathic, of which the Author is a member, and to which the Volume is dedicated.

From the first Chapter we select the following passage, which will afford a favourable specimen of the Author's manner:

"To exhibit the true aspect of moral greatness, the character must surmount the ordeal of temptation; must be unstained by vice, though exposed to all its blandishments: eminent in virtue, however unfashionable; just, amidst the impunities and successes of fraud. It must exhibit fortitude in calamity; temperance in an age of luxury; and moderation in the full tide of prosperity and success.

"One of the criteria by which we appreciate the value of an action, consists in the MAGNITUDE OF THE SACRIFICE by which it was performed. Where *self* is the chief object, there can be no pretence to greatness. Let the exertions in such a cause be ever so extraordinary, the labour ever so persevering, so unexampled, or so continuous, the act which has *self* for its sole or its chief object, has no claim to the approving suffrages of mankind, and will never be enrolled amidst the eulogies of the philosophic historian.

"But not only in true greatness of character must *self* be subordinate; but the amplifications of self, the bonds of FRIENDSHIP, and the ties of KINDRED, can scarcely lay claim to any share in its production.

"Thus the natural affection of the parent to its child will daily produce the most eminent sacrifices; and other relations, in

social life, are productive of similar results. To promote the welfare of a beloved object, ease and comfort, repose and pleasure, are willingly sacrificed. These instances are justly estimated as the most *amiable, benevolent, and interesting*, features in the human character. They prove the existence of the most graceful and endearing virtues; they excite our affection, and sometimes our admiration.

"But we cannot pronounce this class of human action *great* or transcendent; comparatively great, indeed, it may be, as all things are great and small by comparison; but it wants those essential requisites which constitute the *sublime* of human character. To the honour of mankind, these instances of private affection are perfectly common; they possess nothing extraordinary, either in motive or character; and it is obvious that those actions, which are now celebrated as great and illustrious, would cease to be so when they became general."

Chapter 5 is appropriated to an Essay on Phrenology, of which system the Author seems to be a warm yet rational admirer. Without entering on this debateable ground, we would simply observe, that he has succeeded in rendering the theory at least more intelligible, and he combats some of the principal objections to it with considerable force and ingenuity.

"The doctrine is rejected by many, because they are unable to *satisfy themselves of its truth*, by their own immediate and PRACTICAL experiments. It is not to be disputed, from the very nature of the subject, that great skill and experience are requisite, to enable any one to assume the office of a practical craniologist. But such an admission cannot form the slightest argument against the *truth* of the general principle. We do not despise the demonstrations of chemical science, because it is not in the power of every one to attest their accuracy, by his own personal experiment; and, *à fortiori*, might we reject all metaphysical systems, and many other sciences and arts, which are difficult of attainment, and hitherto have only been compassed by a few.

"It is obvious, that the EXCEPTIONS which may be adduced, if they really exist, cannot overthrow the general system. It is reasonable to suppose, that the circumstances on which those exceptions depend, elude observation only from being unknown; and that an accurate knowledge of their real nature, and of all their concomitants, might enable us to reconcile the *apparent* inconsistencies, in perfect accordance with the general principles of the system.

"It has been objected, that this doctrine is connected with MATERIALISM; but that objection

objection is founded on mistake. It supposes that the organs of the faculties, described by phrenology, are *the faculties themselves*; that the mind, in fact, consists of these organs; and of *nothing else*. This is one of the proofs, that a large portion of the opponents of the system do not condescend to *understand*, before they *condemn* it. The theory has no further connexion with the doctrine of materialism, than any former metaphysical theory. It contends merely, that the mind acts by an organic system, previously undiscovered; and that it cannot act without that system. It does not pretend to enquire into the first cause, or prime mover of thoughts and actions: it leaves this question precisely where it was, and where, probably, it will ever remain.

It also has been said, that Craniology, if correct, establishes FATALISM; and that, as Fatalism is false, the theory, inseparable from it, must be false also.—Now, this again marks the philosophic attention with which the theory has been considered by its opponents. It is not contended, that the organs of the sentiments and propensities are self-willed, and impelled by circumstances. Nothing more is contended, than that the existence of these organs prove the inclination, the tendency, or disposition, to perform certain actions: and does not every one feel conscious, to some, at least, of these peculiar dispositions; and is he not perfectly convinced, that they vary in different individuals? When the tendencies are strong, is it not felt, that it requires all the exertions and vigilance of the higher faculties to restrain the tendency? Still these organic dispositions must have their producing and exciting causes; and phrenology no more asserts the absurdity of their self-action, than the most rational philosopher asserts that actions can be performed without motives, or that an effect can exist without a previous cause."

The following observations on pulpit oratory are sensible and judicious:

It may be difficult to say, whether the sermons of the Christian dispensation have an easier, or a more arduous task to perform, than the moral teachers of antiquity. Probably the truth is, that, in some respects, their path is more smooth; and, in others, more rugged. One of their advantages consists in a direct appeal to divine authority. The ordinary business of the pulpit is to recommend and enforce the belief and practice of those doctrines, the truth of which are unquestioned by the majority of the world. The principles being established, it remains only to ensure their practice. The sacred orator is not always required to enter upon the elaborate task of demonstration. He is not expected to adopt the methods of philosophy, or pursue a logical process of reasoning addressed to the

pure seat of intellect; but yet he has no common object to effect. He has, occasionally, to address understandings blinded by prejudice—to appeal to hearts rendered callous by worldliness, by apathy, or by vice; and he has to oppose only the simple energy of moral persuasion, to the prejudices, the prepossessions, the interests, and the sins, of mankind.

"Against these opposing principles, then, is the clerical thunder to be directed, and its milder exhortations addressed. The expositor of the Divine Law may present the attributes of moral beauty in their most attractive form. He may win attention, by an appeal to the imagination; and he may persuade to action, by the most pathetic address to the feelings of the heart."

We have been so much amused with this Volume, that we have nothing to offer in the way of criticism; we do not mean to say that it contains no questionable positions, and no disputable theories, but we re-assert that it may be read with equal pleasure and advantage, and it well deserves a place among the standard and permanent essays of our language.

28. *Remarks on the Opinions of Philosophers concerning the true Cause of the Rising of the Tides.* By Capt. FORMAN. R. N. 8vo. pp. 58.

WHATEVER man could do for illustration of the divine modes of action, in sciences of the most difficult and abstruse character, Sir Isaac Newton did. He was invested with a real *nimbus*; he was an actual deified character; a man who, by divine permission, had an apotheosis upon earth; a man who made of the mathematics a Jacob's ladder, ascended to heaven, and discovered laws of divine agency, which, but for him, would for ever have been enveloped in *old-womanism*. Lord Bacon opened a *riding-school* in the *manège* of Philosophy; but Sir Isaac Newton alone was the *Bellerophon*, who made a Pegasus of his subject. Still he was not, nor could be infallible. He worked by the mathematics; chemistry was in its real principles unknown; and yet it is a most powerful co-agent in natural processes. From this desideratum it is that we feel ourselves compelled to think that the Newtonian theory concerning the Tides is incomplete. The power which can foretell must certainly be accurate in part, as to its hypothesis of the real principles of action; but should it happen

pen that it will not explain *all* phenomena, the usual laws of philosophizing forbid us to assent. Prejudice in favour of any man or body of men, of Sir Isaac Newton himself, is inconsistent with those laws; and we sincerely think, that action, according to those prejudices of Newtonian infallibility, of which Capt. Forman justly complains, is injurious to the interests of science and of the world. The real philosopher is a calm, cool investigator. Descent to flippancy is a Judge turning clown in a pantomime. He who ought to be an oracle, becomes a buffoon. He who cannot solve, ought not to be privileged with sophistry or ridicule. "I have heard it remarked," says Mr. Bond, "in an interesting and satisfactory topographical book (the History of East and West Loos, p. 147), that the highest tides are at the new, not the full Moon; and I also find that the Lake of Geneva, at times, overflows its shores, without any known cause for so doing."

We quote this book, not as the only one which tends to invalidate the Newtonian theory of the Tides (as of universal application), but because we are sure Capt. Forman cannot have seen it; and because we think that chemical properties enter as much into the action of material bodies, as the pretended laws of gravity or attraction, which often exhibit themselves through the medium of these chemical properties. This, as we understand it, is the principle upon which Capt. Forman acts; and it is for want of such an introduction as we have endeavoured to supply in behalf of his theory, that he has experienced the levity of literary foppery, though the subject was a question to be decided *in cathedra*.

We shall now do Capt. Forman the justice of stating his theory. It is simply this, that "expansion in the particles of water" is the immediate cause of the rising of the Tides." P. 1.

The subject is not trifling, and we shall therefore give at some length Capt. Forman's own vindication of it:

"I think it necessary, in order to prevent any future misconception, and for the sake of those readers who may not be conversant on the subject, to premise, that the New-

tonian theory supposes the Moon's attraction to be the *sole cause* of the rising of the Tides, which, though the Newtonian philosophers do not seem to be aware of it, necessarily supposes that the power of the Moon's attraction must be greater than the Earth's, a position which they cannot admit, without overturning a great part of their own philosophy; and thus, with singular inconsistency, they assign a cause for an effect, which at all other times they acknowledge to be inadequate.

"My theory, on the contrary, merely supposes that the Moon's attraction, by taking off a portion of the gravity of every particle of water, causes these particles to expand upwards in proportion to the weight that is taken off them; by which means the sum of the expansion of all the particles in the deep parts of the ocean, will amount to several fathoms, while in shallow water, where this sum must necessarily be very trifling, the rise of the water will be imperceptible.

"As the fact has latterly been fully proved by Mr. Perkins, the compressibility of water can no longer be denied; and if it exist in a sufficient degree, the necessary consequences of this principle exactly correspond with all the phenomena connected with the rising of the Tides; while, without this principle, philosophers have no means of explaining why the Moon's attraction has no power to lift up any substance besides water, why there are no tides in lakes, ponds, and all shallow waters, and, in fact, why the rising of the Tides should give the waters any other motion; because, if the Moon's attraction has power to lift the waters up perpendicularly, it certainly must have power to prevent them from going off on an inclined plane; and consequently, if the Newtonian theory were true, the waters would still be as stagnant as if there were no Tides at all." pp. 6, 7.

If high and low water are found to be determinable by certain ages of the Moon, there is surely reason to suspect that there is as much necessary connection between the earth and her satellite, as between a mail coach and horses; but, one day or other, steam may be found equivalent to the latter: in other words, we mean that a chemical agency may enter into the modes of operation. It may be too subtle for experiment, but even admitting the inverse ratio (of which hereafter) of the square of the distance, the pretended and well-known universal law, by which Nature performs so many of her grand operations, it may still philosophically be presumed, that gravity and attraction are not so much laws as properties of Nature, and that the former

are

* Can this ensue without the aid of caloric or air?—Rev.

are yet latent. We do not mean to say that the mathematics are not the roads in which Nature travels; we only mean that chemical philosophy furnishes the means of motion at all. Geometry cannot be a principle of sufficient extent for such an universal law as that to which Sir Isaac Newton applies to it.

We think that experiments to disprove it may be made with the air-pump. The chemical attraction of cohesion is undoubted. That forms density, and were the centre of the earth a vacuum, all bodies must tend to it. Capt. Forman shows (pp. 47, 48) that the famous law of the square of the distance is unsound; and the nearer a falling body approaches to the earth, the greater may be the weight of the superincumbent atmosphere. No man can lift his hand off an exhausted receiver; and every inch of this earth is pressed down by a column of air thirty miles high. We do not say that we have unravelled this Sphinx's riddle, or are able to do so. We only believe Chemical Agency to be of much more universal operation in the laws of Nature than Geometry; and that experiments concerning the real cause of gravity and attraction may be usefully made with the air-pump, magnet, and thermometer. To use Capt. Forman's arguments (pp. 16, 17) in other views of the subject, it is hard to conjecture how propellent and stationary centripetal and centrifugal properties can be made to act in unison; and yet the Newtonian theory of gravity implies as much, if we suppose the earth to act like a magnet by properties inherent in *se*; any air rises in water; and hydrogen gas rises in air, merely because the respective substances are lighter in bulk than the quantity of either of the respective fluids of the same dimensions. The gravity or attraction of the earth has nothing to do with these familiar phænomena; but it ought, if the attraction was magnetic and universal. We are told that the contact of lunar rays ripens fruits, and accelerates the growth of vegetables (see Alexander Wilson's "Observations on the Influence of Climate on Animal and Vegetable Bodies," chap. VI.); and if so, we do not see, *a priori*, why there may not be a chemical action of the Moon in reference to the Tides; and why Capt. Forman's

GENT. MAG. February, 1823.

theory should not command a fair investigation. As to water vibrating and rising, there can be but three causes of it; oscillation of the containing body, agitation by heat, or removal of superincumbent pressure.

Here we must take our leave of Capt. Forman, who deserves infinite praise for the gentlemanly temper with which he treats his opponents.

29. *Remarks on the Nature and Tendency of Classical Literature, &c. By the Rev. Samuel Slack, M.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 124. Longman.*

THE grand ostensible benefit of Classical Literature is, that it forms a standard of taste, i. e. of thinking, talking, and writing, which no other species of literature can confer; for every man, liberally educated, thinks and speaks, out of the technicals of business, like a Roman. There can be no better exemplification of this elevation of sentiment, than Mr. Slack's own pamphlet, of which the style and thinking are very superior. To illustrate our position; let any man take the writings of the Middle Age, when the Classics were not in vogue, and form his style and habits of thinking merely from them. In Philosophy he will find himself a quibbling scholastic reasoner; in history, a dry jejune narrator; in poetry, a mere ballad-monger. To say that the present superiority of intellect could be derived from any other than a classical source, would be to affirm that general conformity can proceed from any other cause than universal imitation. In short, abolish classical education, and we reduce the literature of the next generation, for want of a standard of taste, to utter poverty of sentiment and conception, and to meanness of language. Classical knowledge to a well educated man, is what Grecian sculpture is to an artist, i. e. an inimitable model.

In *this* light Mr. Slack has *not* viewed it, but in an exceedingly elegant pamphlet has vented becoming indignation at a mean preference of a kitchen-jack to a chronometer. Conveniences are indispensable things, but they rank only with tools. A man does not get forward by mere skill in arithmetick, no more than a carpenter does by knowing how to use a saw, but by his moral and intellectual habits.

bits. Madame Staël says, "To be versed in the science of business, is to be never influenced in one decision by any generous or philosophical motive." This is very mean; and we are satisfied, that classical education corrects much of this meanness; but it does not follow from hence, that the *manège* is a proper training for a cart-horse.

Mr. Slack has written a professed eulogy on the Classics, and, *inter alia*, on their connexion with Christianity. High sentiment and abstraction of character they certainly inculcate; but the mythology and various obscene books, corrupt by familiarizing crime. Morals and Religion we would *wholly* consign to Christianity. In all other respects, we willingly agree with Mr. Slack, that "the genuine and substantial knowledge drawn from the classical fountains of antiquity, elevates the conceptions, adorns the mind, and exalts the character of its possessor." P. 8.

30. *Napoleon's Memoirs of the History of France.*

(Concluded from p. 55.)

IN Napoleon's History a considerable space of time is passed over, from the affairs of Toulon to the eighteenth of Brumaire. If the important transactions of Egypt are intentionally omitted, as they appear to be in the Volume dictated to General Gourgaud, we may entertain but small hopes of the faithfulness and impartiality of the Historian; but as this portion of history may be reserved for a future volume, it would be unfair to give judgment before their appearance. From the siege of Toulon, noticed in our last, Napoleon proceeds, in the following chapters, to the 18th of Brumaire, Nov. 9, 1799. He states his arrival in France from Egypt, and enthusiastically describes the sensation produced by the event.

"No sooner were the French frigates recognised, than it was conjectured they came from Egypt. The people ran in crowds to the shore, eager for news from the army. It was soon understood that Napoleon was on board; and such was the enthusiasm among the people, that even the wounded soldiers got out of the hospitals, in spite of the guards, and went to the shore. The spectators wept with joy. In a moment the sea was covered with boats. The officers

belonging to the fortifications and the Customs, the crews of the ships that were anchored in the road, in short, every body thronged about the frigates. General Pereymont, who commanded on the coast, was the first to go on board. Thus they were enabled to enter, without waiting for the officers of quarantine; for the communication with the shore had been general.

"Italy had just been lost; war was about to be recommenced on the Var, and Frejus dreaded an invasion as soon as hostilities should begin. The necessity of having a leader at the head of affairs was too imperious; every one was too much agitated by the sudden appearance of Napoleon at this juncture, for ordinary considerations to have any weight."

"The fatigue of his passage, and the effect of the transition from a dry climate to a moist one, determined Napoleon to stop six hours at Aix. The inhabitants of the city, and of the neighbouring villages, came in crowds to testify their happiness at seeing him again. The joy was universal. Those who lived too far in the country to present themselves on the road in time, rang the bells, and hoisted flags upon the steeples, which at night blazed with illuminations.

"It was not like the return of a citizen to his country, or a general at the head of a victorious army, but like the triumph of a Sovereign restored to his people. The enthusiasm of Avignon, Montelimart, Valence, and Vienne, was only surpassed by the rapture of Lyons. That city, in which Napoleon rested for twelve hours, was in an universal delirium."

"Meanwhile all Europe rang with the arrival of Napoleon; all the troops and friends of the Republic, even the Italians, indulged in the most sanguine hopes: England and Austria were alarmed. The fury of the English was turned against Sir Sidney Smith, and Nelson, who commanded the British naval force in the Mediterranean. A variety of caricatures on this subject were seen in the streets of London*."

The measures arranged for the 18th of Brumaire, and the proceedings of that day, are followed by the decree of the Council of the Ancients, which transfers the seat of the Legislative body to St. Cloud. Napoleon's conduct on that critical occasion displays the most cool and determined courage:

"Napoleon crossed the saloon of Mars, entered the Council of Ancients, and placed himself opposite to the President. (At the bar.)

* "In one of these, Nelson was represented amusing himself with dressing Lady Hamilton, while the frigate *La Muiron* was passing between his legs."

"You

"You stand upon a volcano; the Republic no longer possesses a government; the Directory is dissolved; factions are at work; the hour of decision is come. You have called in my arm, and the arms of my comrades, to the support of your wisdom: but the moments are precious; it is necessary to take an ostensible part. I know that Cæsar, and Cromwell, are talked of—as if this day could be compared with past times. No, I desire nothing but the safety of the Republic, and to maintain the resolutions to which you are about to come.—And you, grenadiers, whose caps I perceive at the doors of this hall—speak—have I ever deceived you? Did I ever forfeit my word, when in camp, in the midst of privations, I promised you victory and plenty; and when, at your head, I led you from conquest to conquest? Now say, was it for my own aggrandisement, or for the interest of the Republic?"

"The General spoke with energy. The grenadiers were electrified; and, waving their caps and arms in the air, they all seemed to say, 'Yes, true, true! he always kept his word!'

"Upon this a member (Linglet) rose, and said with a loud voice, 'General, we applaud what you say; swear then, with us, obedience to the Constitution of the year III. which alone can preserve the Republic.'

"The astonishment caused by these words produced the most profound silence.

"Napoleon recollected himself for a moment; and then went on again emphatically: 'The Constitution of the year III.—you have it no longer—you violated it on the eighteenth of Fructidor, when the Government infringed on the independence of the Legislative Body; you violated it on the thirtieth of Prairial, in the year VII., when the Legislative Body struck at the independence of the Government; you violated it on the twenty-second of Floreal, when, by a sacrilegious decree, the Government and the Legislative Body invaded the sovereignty of the people, by annulling the elections made by them. The Constitution being violated, there must be a new compact, new guarantees.'

"The force of this speech, and the energy of the General, brought over three-fourths of the members of the Council, who rose to indicate their approbation. Cornudet and Regnier spoke powerfully to the same effect. A member rose in opposition; he denounced the General as the only conspirator against public liberty. Napoleon interrupted the orator, and declared that he was in the secret of every party, and that all despised the Constitution of the year III.; that the only difference existing between them was, that some desired to have a moderate Republic, in which all the national interests, and all property, should be guaranteed; while, on the other hand, the others wished for a re-

velation of government, as warranted by the danger of this country. As this moment Napoleon was informed that the appeal to the Council was terminated in the Council of Five Hundred, and that they were endeavoring to force the president Lucien to put the outlawry of his brother to the vote. Napoleon immediately hastened to the Five Hundred, entered the chamber with his hat on, and ordered the officers and soldiers who accompanied him, to remain at the doors: he was desirous to present himself at the bar, to rally his party, which was numerous, but which had lost all unity and resolution. But to get to the bar, it was necessary to cross half the chamber, because the President had his seat on one of the wings. When Napoleon had advanced alone across one-third of the orangery, two or three hundred members suddenly rose, crying, 'Death to the tyrant! down with the dictator!'

"Two grenadiers, who, by the order of the General, had remained at the door, and who had reluctantly obeyed, saying to him, 'You do not know them, they are capable of any thing!' rushed in, sabre in hand, overthrowing all that opposed their passage, to join the General, and cover him with their bodies. All the other grenadiers followed this example, and forced Napoleon out of the chamber. In the confusion one of them, named Thomé, was slightly wounded by the thrust of a dagger; and the clothes of another were cut through.

"The General descended into the courtyard, called the troops into a circle by beat of drum, got on horseback, and harangued them: 'I was about (said he) to point out to them the means of saving the Republic, and restoring our glory. They answered me with their daggers. It was thus they would have accomplished the wishes of the allied kings. What more could England have done? Soldiers, may I rely upon you?'

"Unanimous acclamations formed the reply to this speech. Napoleon instantly ordered a captain to go with ten men into the chamber of the Five Hundred, and to liberate the President.

"Lucien had just thrown off his robe. 'Wretches! (exclaimed he) you insist that I should put out of the protection of the laws my brother, the saviour of the country, him whose very name causes kings to tremble! I lay aside the insignia of the popular magistracy; I offer myself in the tribune as the defender of him whom you command me to immolate unheard.'

"Thus saying, he quitted the chair, and darted into the tribune. The officer of grenadiers then presented himself at the door of the chamber, exclaiming, 'Vive la République!' It was supposed that the troops were sending a deputation to express their devotion to the councils. The captain was received with a joyful expression of feeling. He availed himself of the misapprehension, approached

approached the tribune, and secured the President, saying to him in a low voice, 'It is your brother's order.' The grenadiers at the same time shouted, 'Down with the assassins!'

"Upon these exclamations, the joy of the members was converted into sadness; a gloomy silence testified the dejection of the whole assembly. No opposition was offered to the departure of the President, who left the chamber, rushed into the court-yard, mounted a horse, and cried out in his stentorian voice, 'General—and you, soldiers—the President of the Council of Five Hundred proclaims to you that factious men, with drawn daggers, have interrupted the deliberations of that assembly. He calls upon you to employ force against these disturbers. The Council of Five Hundred is dissolved.'

'President (replied the General) it shall be done.'

"He then ordered Murat into the chamber, at the head of a detachment in close column. At this crisis General B*** ventured to ask him for fifty men, in order to place himself in ambuscade upon the way, and fire upon the fugitives. Napoleon replied to this request only by enjoining the grenadiers to commit no excesses. 'It is my wish (said he) that not one drop of blood may be shed.'

"Murat presented himself at the door, and summoned the Council to disperse. The shouts and vociferations continued. Colonel Moulins, aide-de-camp of Brune, who had just arrived from Holland, ordered the charge to be beaten. The drum put an end to the clamour. The soldiers entered the chamber charging bayonets. The deputies leaped out at the windows, and dispersed, leaving their gowns, caps, &c.: in one moment the chamber was empty. Those members of the Council who had shewn most pertinacity, fled with the utmost precipitation to Paris."

The remainder of this volume is chiefly occupied with the state of the French capital, and the campaigns in Italy and Germany, from 1795 to 1800. The last chapter is occupied with the Battle of Marengo, and the consequent events. An Appendix, consisting of numerous letters and addresses, concludes the volume.

The volume is embellished with four valuable maps, illustrating the seats of warfare in the different campaigns. A fac-simile of the letter of Napoleon to the Prince Regent of England is given.

We have already explained the nature of the Historical Miscellanies, dictated to Count de Montholon; and we shall close our Review with the two

following extracts from this volume. The character of Moreau is taken from Napoleon's notes on the first eight volumes of a work, entitled "Summary of Military Occurrences, or Historical Essays on the Campaigns from 1799 to 1814."

"In 1799, Moreau enjoyed no credit whatever, either in the army or with the nation; his conduct in Fructidor 1797 had disgraced him with all parties. He had withheld in his own possession the papers found in the waggon taken from Klinglin, which proved the correspondence of Pichegru with the Duke d'Enghein and the Austrians, as well as the plots of the intestine factions; whilst Pichegru, under cover of the reputation which he had acquired in Holland, was exerting a great influence over the Legislature. Moreau violated his oath, and his duty towards his Government, by withholding such important papers, on which the safety of the Republic might have depended. If his friendship for Pichegru led him into this culpable compromise, he ought not to have communicated these papers at a time when a knowledge of their contents could no longer be serviceable to the State; for, after the transactions of the 18th of Fructidor, that party was defeated, and Pichegru was in chains. The proclamation of Moreau to the army, and his letter to Barthelemy, were a mortal blow, which deprived Pichegru and his unfortunate companions of public compassion—the only consolation which remains for the wretched.

"Moreau had no system, either in politics or war: he was an excellent soldier, personally brave, and capable of manœuvring a small army on a field of battle effectually; but absolutely ignorant of the higher branches of tactics. Had he engaged in any intrigues to bring about the 18th Brumaire, he would have miscarried. He would only have effected the ruin of himself and his adherents. When, in the month of September 1799, the Legislative Body gave a dinner to Napoleon, a great number of deputies declined attending, because Moreau was to occupy a distinguished place, and they were unwilling to shew any respect for the General who had betrayed the Republic in Fructidor. Such were the circumstances under which these two Generals first saw each other."

In a work, entitled, "The Four Concordats," printed in 1818, Napoleon has introduced six notes. The fourth note, on the Council of 1811, opens with the following observations on the Italian nation:

"It was Napoleon's desire to raise the Italian nation from its ruins; to unite once more

more the Venetians, Milanese, Piedmontese, Genoese, Tuscans, Parmesans, Modenese, Romans, Neapolitans, Sicilians, and Sardinians, in one independent nation, bounded by the Alps, and the Adriatic, Ionian, and Mediterranean seas:—such was the immortal trophy which he was raising to his glory. This great and powerful kingdom would have been, by land, a check to the House of Austria; whilst by sea, its fleets, combined with those of Toulon, would have ruled the Mediterranean, and protected the ancient road of Indian commerce, by the Red Sea and Suez. Rome, the capital of this State, was the eternal city; covered by the three barriers, the Alps, the Po, and the Appennines; nearer than any other to the three great islands. But Napoleon had many obstacles to surmount. He said at the Council of Lyons; *It will take me twenty years to re-establish the Italian nation.*"

31. *The Holy Bible; in which the leading and more interesting Chapters are distinguished for youthful Meditation, and as a course of Family Reading.* 12mo.

32. *The Porteusian Index; or Family Guide to the Holy Scriptures. Chiefly composed from the Works of Bishops Porteus and Gastrell; Drs. Samuel Clarke and Watts; Rev. W. Gilpin, J. Brown, and other Divines.* 8th edit. 12mo.

MEN of eminent piety and learning of all persuasions have been of opinion, that some judicious guide is wanted to direct the attention of the reader of the Bible to the most useful and important passages. Amongst these Dr. Watts and the great Locke may be particularly mentioned. The late venerable Bishop Porteus was of a similar opinion, and selected chapters for inexperienced readers. With the same views, a Society has been set on foot, which perhaps is not generally known to our readers, to distribute what are called *Porteusian Bibles*, containing the text without note or comment; but the spiritual and practical chapters are marked with the figure 1.; the historical 2.; and the chapters of more peculiar interest, 1 with a *. There is also an Index to the principal subjects. The volume is recommended by the Rev. W. Gurney, Rev. J. Rudge, Dr. Collyer, Dr. Waugh, and other Ministers of different denominations.

The *Porteusian Index* is also printed separately, and has passed through eight editions, each with successive enlargements; and the present contains useful Scriptural Tables and other im-

portant additions; among which will be found; an Harmony of the Gospels, the prophecies relative to the Messiah, the calling of the Jews, &c.

33. *A Letter to Dr. Darwin of Shrewsbury, containing Genuine Reports, Opinions, and Theses on Nervous Affliction, &c. By William Snape, Curate of Marr, Staffordshire.* 8vo. pp. 179.

MEDICAL works should be treated medically, otherwise a wide field may be opened for nonsense and superstition; and charms, visits to shrines, pilgrimages, and all sorts of folly may again be revived. What a serious impediment is thus offered to the obstruction of valuable knowledge, may be easily imagined. If in apoplexy an old woman was called upon to pronounce a charm, not a surgeon to apply his lancet, the consequences are obvious. We do not blame Mr. Snape for collecting cases of insanity; but when the nervous system is known not to be understood, we must leave him to pardon us for not committing ourselves. There is a famous French book "*De la Folie*" (we forget the author's name), to which we refer Mr. Snape on the subject of Insanity. It is a common proverb "who can tell what an odd man will do?" and in the same manner we say, who can tell what influence novel impressions may have upon Lunatics? So far we think, in justice, due to Mr. Snape, and we sincerely believe, that, in candour and fairness, he will not expect us to decide between natural occurrences and providential interpositions, when, as in nervous cases, we know nothing of the modes of action. We should be utterly insensible to the merits of a worthy and amiable man, if we did not forewarn him of the danger of reviving the very worst errors of Popery, by taking up such a presumption, that when there is too strong a determination of blood to the head, placing the patient in a particular pew at Church, and pronouncing exorcisms, will have the effect of leeches.

From p. 38, it appears that Mr. Snape will not be satisfied with us, unless we solemnly renounce our own opinions on the subject, which are simply these, to have under all cases of disease, the best possible Medical advice. Mr. Snape is fond of the sub-

ject,

ject, and if he will get up a previous knowledge of physiology and the chief writers on Insanity, and rationalize his views of the disease, he may then produce a standard useful book; but he must beware of mysticism.

34. *The Liberal*, No. II. 8vo. pp. 184. Hunt.

A second number of this precious Miscellany has appeared in due time; nor are we surprised at it. The circumstances attending its publication are well contrived to promote the sale of compositions which have little merit of their own, and we begin to suspect that the whole story is a fiction, invented to remove from the shelf some of the veriest trash that ever polluted paper. The flippancy of the verse, and the vulgarity of the prose, are its leading features at present, with the lowest imbecility of remark. When we first heard that a periodical work was to be set on foot at Pisa, by Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, and the late Mr. Shelley, we were in anxious expectation of a work, which, with all its faults and crimes, should bear the palm for talent and originality. We looked at least for something printed in Italy, which, on economical motives, the publishers ought to have imported. But the fact seems to be, that his Lordship is scandalised, and the papers before us are merely rejected contributions to the *Examiner* and *Indicator*, collected, as Mr. NORTH would call it, into a *Balaam* repository. We do not pretend to say, that the ex-proprietor of Newstead Abbey might have his action against his defamers, but while he suffers the imputation to take its course, Mr. Murray must tremble for the sale of his future volumes.

But to speak more particularly of the component parts:—"Heaven and Earth" is 'to be continued,' and, we hope, explained; the 'Giuli Tre' belongs to the 'Rhymes for the Nursery'; the Essay 'on the Spirit of Monarchy' is a string of false and captious aphorisms; the 'Dogs' is wholly unintelligible, and, by a mistake of the printer, we are referred to explanatory notes which do not appear; the 'Letters from Abroad' are written in the style of a watering-place; the 'Tale of the Passions' has nothing wherewith to move those of its readers; and the article on *Longus* seems to be pirated from that delicate periodical, "The Rambler's Magazine." These are the

principal specimens of Liberal authorship in the number before us.

We have, amongst other gems, a fragment 'on the Scotch Character,' but how inferior to its antetypes! To write CHARACTERS, an author should have studied Butler, Earles, Fuller, and the rest, and possessed himself, as far as an imitator can, of their style and spirit: here we have neither, and, as a specimen of just remark, the following description of the celebrated Novelist will serve:

"The genius of their greatest living writer is the genius of national tradition. He has 'damnable iteration in him,' but hardly one grain of sheer invention. His mind is turned instinctively backward on the past—he cannot project it forward to the future. He has not the faculty of imagining any thing, either in individual or general truth, different to what has been handed down to him for such. Give him costume, dialect, manners, popular superstitions, grotesque characters, supernatural events, and local scenery, and he is a prodigy, a man-monster among writers,—take these actually embodied and endless materials from him, and he is a common man, with as little original power of mind as he has (unfortunately) independence or boldness of spirit."

That we may not be accused of suppressing the meritorious passage, in this number, we shall extract one from the conclusion of the first part of *Heaven and Earth*:

Scene, the Deluge.

"A mortal. Blessed are the dead
Who die in the Lord!
And though the waters be o'er earth out-
spread,
Yet, as his word,
Be the decree adored!
He gave me life—he taketh but
The breath which is his own;
And though these eyes should be for ever shut,
No longer this weak voice before his throne
Be heard in supplicating tone,
Still blessed be the Lord,
For what is past,
For that which is:
For all are his,
From first to last—
Time—space—eternity—life—death—
The vast known and immeasurable unknown.
He made, and can unmake;
And shall I, for a little grasp of breath,
Blaspheme and groan?
No; let me die, as I have lived, in faith;
Nor quiver, though the universe may quake."

We shall quote a specimen of a translation from Martial, Lib. i. Epig. 1.

"He

"He unto whom thou art so partial,
Oh, reader! in ^{known Martial}
The Epigram ^{...illst living,}
Give him the ^{...wouldst be giving,}
So shall he ^{feel, and know it:}
Post-obits rarely reach a poet."

The last line is a happy paraphrase of

"*Fasti poet cineres habent poetæ.*"

The Errata are curious, and evidently not mistakes of the press, but the corrections of a timid writer. Referring to the 'Vision of Judgment' in No. I. instead of

"*A power king never left a realm undone,*"

we are told to read,
"*A weaker king ne'er left a realm undone.*"
And instead of

"*A bad, ugly woman,*"
read "*An unhandsome woman.*"

This amiable junto, then, begin to shew some signs of contrition: an excellent opportunity is now afforded; they have just published the suppressed Preface to the 'Vision,' stitched together with the second impression, and not given, as it ought to be, to the purchasers of the first. We need not look forward to future numbers for a proof of their *Liberality*.

35. The *London Liberal* is a periodical Miscellany, of which the chief intention is to expose the criminality of Lord Byron and that school. There are many persons who are capable of writing well, but who, from ignorance of life, can give no interest to their essays. The difficulty now is not to find writers, but readers; and if the former are void of judgment, they will not procure the latter. What is the use of telling the publick, that Lord Byron's principles are very reprehensible, that an adder is venomous? Nor is it a subject, like folly, for facetious modes of treatment.

36. Of the Pamphlet on the *Columbian Loan*, we have only to say, that, in our opinion, it is a defect in the Legislature, that Foreign Publick Loans are negociable at all in this country, except under the specific stipulations of an Act of Parliament, which stipulations may supply the place of the Lord Chancellor in cases of a similar kind, where the interference of a third party is essential. It is no disrespect to the Author that we say no more; for not a word more can or ought to be said, on account of its even indirect possibility of furnishing a stock-jobbing speculation. A mouse may here produce a mountain; and, in *topsy-turvy*ing another proverb, we heartily wish that "*Non occupet extremum scabres,*" the "*Devil may not take the hindmost;*" in this matter.

37. *The Press, or Literary Chit-chat*, is a spirited and humorous poetical satire, directed against the literary productions of the day. The writer has avoided all personalities, as much as the subject would allow. Books, and not men, seem to have been his object, and many literary quackeries are properly exposed. The versification is light and easy; but seldom beyond mediocrity.

38. Professor BECKMANN'S *History of Ancient Institutions, Inventions, &c.* has been abridged and translated from the German, for the advantage of the English reader. This Work, originally consisting of five vo-

lumes, has tended more to elucidate the early history of many of the inventions of remote ages, than any other production of a single pen; and we experience considerable satisfaction in perceiving such a mass of learned matter now placed in a systematic and perspicuous point of view. The work is here reduced to a compendious form; and a few entire articles, not in the original, have been added.

39. *The Relics of Literature*, by STRA-
FORD COLLET, M.A. present a very curious and amusing melange of miscellaneous papers. They are chiefly selections, with a few original articles interspersed. Many of them, from their lively interest, will doubtless afford the reader much gratification; but we regret to observe some trifling anecdotes which would have been better omitted. The selection has certainly been too indiscriminate.

40. MR. MASON'S *Poetical Essays*, accompanied with delicate and elegant Wood-Engravings, executed by himself, are pleasing amusements of his *Horæ Subsecivæ*. We must beg him for ever in future to avoid such abbreviations as "*T* resume his toil" (p. 2) and "*mind t'* employ," and "*spot t'* attain" (p. 3) as beyond measure cacophonous and revolting.

41. MR. THOMSON'S *Nursery Guide* contains useful instructions, and exhibits a benevolent and amiable turn of mind.

42. *The Poem of George the Fourth, and Lyrics*, are smooth and harmonious.

43. MR. PORTER'S *Pleasures of Home*, inculcate piety and the best feelings.

44. *The Pleasures of Fancy* are intended to vindicate Providence; and have some good figures: particularly that which opens the first part.

45. MR. JACKSON'S *Affection's Victim*, and other poems, present a wholesome lesson to those who involve themselves in the awful guilt and cruel barbarity of seduction.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 31.

The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. G. Briddell Airy, of Trinity College, and Mr. C. Jeffreys, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

Ready for Publication.

MR. BRITTON'S "History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral," in one vol. 4to. is just published. It contains 26 Engravings, with history and description of the Building, account of the Monuments, anecdotes of the Archbishops, &c. By the same author, "Illustrations," Graphic and Literary, of Fonthill Abbey, is announced for publication early in April, and will contain 12 Engravings, instead of nine as originally promised.

FUGIN'S Specimens of Gothic Architecture, vol. II. with 54 Engravings, and 10 sheets of Letter-press. The latter is by Mr. E. J. WILLSON, of Lincoln, and embraces, besides historical and descriptive information, a *Glossary of old terms* used in Gothic Architecture. The work is now finished in 2 vols. 4to.

DR. CAREY has just published, in a Pocket volume of the "Regent's Classics," *Phædrus*, *Arianus*, *P. Syrus*, *Catonis Disticha*, and *Symposii Enigmata*. He has also in the press the Comedies of *Plautus*, in continuation of the "Regent's Pocket Classics."

An Historical Essay upon the Art of Painting on Glass, from its earliest Introduction into England by Cimabue to the present day. By T. ADAMS, Jun.

A Romance from the pen of the author of "Calthorpe," "The Lollards," &c. is among the forthcoming novelties. It is stated to be an historical tale, accompanied by descriptions of London at a period somewhat posterior to that which it was the object of his last work to pourtray.

We are assured that the MS. of four or five additional Cantos of Don Juan, by Lord Byron, are absolutely in London, in the hands of Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, seeking a publisher.

A company of Parisian *Savans* have commenced a *Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle*. The two volumes that have appeared are very well spoken of: they are adorned with coloured plates. M. Bory St. Vincent is the principal editor.

A Seventh Edition of Dr. Andrew Bell's History and Manual of Mutual Instruction and Moral Discipline; or, Instructions for conducting Schools through the Agency of the Scholars themselves.

Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren. By J. ELMES, Architect. *Gil Blas*, in Italian. By S. E. PETRONI. ELTON'S Microscopic Scenery, containing 48 transparent Scenes.

A Poem, entitled the Judgment of Hubert.

Preparing for Publication.

Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London. No. I. of this Work will contain Seven Engravings, of St. Paul's Cathedral—the New Entrance to the House of Lords—the Temple Church—and the Custom House. With letter-press.

Some Observations on the Architecture and Innovations of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Antiquities of Freemasonry, from the creation of the World to the present Time. By the Rev. G. OLIVER.

A Treatise on the Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian Dispensations. By the Rev. G. S. FABER.

Sketch of the Portuguese Establishment in Congo, Angola, and Benguela, with some account of the modern discoveries of the Portuguese in the interior of Angola and Mozambique. By Mr. BOWDITCH.

The Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages, explaining the manner of valuing the Tenant's Right on entering and quitting Farms in Yorkshire and the adjoining counties.

A Translation in English verse of the Works of Garcilasso de la Vega, surnamed the Prince of Castilian Poets, with a Critical and Historical Essay on the rise, progress, decay, and revival of Spanish Poetry. By J. H. WIFFEN.

Memoir of the late John Aikin, M.D.; together with a selection of such of his Critical Essays and Miscellaneous Pieces as have not been before printed in a collected form. By Miss AIKIN.

The Panthemerion, or the Omniscient Almanack, being a page devoted to every day in the year, containing the R. C. Calendar, the Flowers in Season, the Sports for each Month, and some appropriate Verses, being an excellent Travelling Book, or Lounger's Vade Mecum.

Poetical Memoirs. By Mr. BIRD, author of the "Vale of Slaughden."

An Exposition of the Principles of Pathology. By Dr. PRING, of Bath.

M. SULKOWSKI, a Polish gentleman, who made a tour in Egypt, Nubia, and North Ethiopia, in the years 1819 and 20, intends to publish his narrative in the Polish language. M. Sulkowski proceeded from Philæ, through the same ruins of temples beyond the third cataract, which have been

so diligently explored by Gau. He too speaks with admiration of the impression which the almost perfect rows of colossal figures and the painted halls of the Temple of Ypsambul, made upon him. 'In my opinion, says Sulkowski, 'the interior of this temple presents so magnificent and splendid a picture, and makes on the soul of every feeling heart so profound an impression, that no other work of human hands, and no scene in nature can compare with it.' Since Mehmed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, subdued, without much opposition, the kingdom of Nubia, formerly independent, it is open to Europeans, and has become the object of all recent travellers.

A Mr. BONFIGLI, a native of Piedmont, is now at Marseilles, who has made the expedition in Egypt with the son of the Pacha, whom he attended as a surgeon. On this expedition he saw a part of the Nile hitherto unexplored by European travellers; by following an immense bend of that river, at a place where it was supposed to deviate but little from the track usually pursued by the caravans; whereas it inclosed a vast triangle, with a narrow neck or isthmus. M. Bonfigli's travels will be published in French, with a beautiful map; where Meroe and other famous cities will be placed in their true situations. M. Bonfigli is now going to Tripoli, whence he means to cross that part of Africa situated between Tripoli and the White Nile, hoping to go to the source of that river.

M. CHAMPOLLION, whose discovery relative to the Egyptian Hieroglyphics has attracted so much attention, has now succeeded in reading the names of the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt, on some of the most ancient monuments of that country.

"It is perhaps not generally known that the late Mr. HAYLEY, the friend and biographer of Cowper, was for some years engaged in writing the memoirs of his life. These memoirs, which are preparing for publication, are enriched by a variety of very curious letters and anecdotes of the most distinguished men of his time; and will no doubt prove highly interesting as a piece of literary history, indited by an accomplished scholar, whose life and fortune were devoted to the pursuits of a highly-cultivated mind.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

It is at length settled by the communication from his Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool, that the Royal Library is a gift to the British nation. We therefore hope this magnificent collection of useful and ornamental literature, the existence of which is so honourable to the taste and unwearied assiduity of the deceased Monarch who collected it, will be deposited in an appropriate edifice. The following is given as a genuine

copy of His Majesty's letter to Lord Liverpool on the subject :

Dear Lord Liverpool,

The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive library, consisting of about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation. Whilst I have the satisfaction, by this means, of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue. I desire to add that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard, your sincere friend,

Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 15, 1823. G.R.

The Earl of Liverpool, K.G. &c. &c.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Great sensation has been excited in Germany by a Work bearing the following title : "On the disgraceful Proceedings in German Universities, Gymnasiums, and Lyceums; or History of the Academical Conspiracy against Royalty, Christianity, and Property. By K. M. E. Fabricius, Librarian, at Bruchsal." This work, of about 200 pages, is dedicated to all the Founders and German Members of the Holy Alliance, their Ministers and Ambassadors to the Diet; and tells them things that make the hair stand on end. Men such as Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Campe, Löffler, Paulus, Krug, and a long *et cetera* of names, to the number of 60,000 writers, are here denounced as corrupters and seducers of youth, blasphemers, liars, incendiaries; who have formed, directly and indirectly, an association by which all thrones are threatened, and from which all the revolutions we have witnessed proceeded. M. Fabricius knows this Association; he even prints the oath taken by the Members. He proposes to abolish all the Universities, or at least to place them under the most rigid *surveillance*; for the tutelage under which they now are is very far from satisfying him!

CAPTAIN PARRY'S EXPEDITION.

An account, though circuitously received, we are rejoiced to learn, affords fair hopes of the safety and success of the Expedition under the command of Captain Parry. It is derived from Russia, and communicated to our Board of Admiralty. The particulars are, that several fishing vessels, belonging to Kamtschatka and the Aleutian Islands, saw our illustrious Navigators off Icy Cape. The Russian Commandant states, that on receiving this intelligence he examined the masters of the vessels separately, and that their relation of the fact agreed in every circumstance; and he expresses himself to

he

be entirely satisfied of the truth of their report. This is great and gratifying news; for if it be correct, which there is good reason to believe it is, then is the great geographical problem solved which has excited so intense an interest, and to British intrepidity and perseverance is owing another of those grand discoveries which form epochs in the history of the world. As Icy Cape has been reached from Behring's Straits; as it is indeed yearly visited by small Russian ships, all apprehension about our bold Navigators will be at an end so soon as the tidings are confirmed, and we shall only have to curb our impatience for letters from our noble Countrymen, now happily, we trust, ploughing the Pacific Ocean on their homeward way.—*Literary Gazette*.

It was with great pleasure we extracted the above statement from the *Literary Gazette*; but we are sorry to find, from the *Times* Newspaper, that the favourable report is most probably without foundation.

ASTRONOMY.

Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, he says, that the Sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of Astronomy has been cultivated. The Baron supposes the Sun's diameter to be 800,000 miles—4,204,000,000 feet, or nearly 2000 seconds. We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The Sun may therefore diminish 12,000 miles of its diameter, or 2,162,000 feet without the possibility of its being perceived. Supposing the Sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require 3000 years to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

BLOW-PIPE.

A new Blow-pipe has been invented by Mr. Gurney, which includes the wonderful properties of at once perfect safety, and a power equal to at least ten times that of any other instrument of the kind hitherto in use. To those who are acquainted with this subject, it will be sufficient to say, that Mr. Gurney's blow-pipe is capable of permitting the use of a flame of the mixed gases twelve or fourteen inches in length when required—that no known substance resists its power—that a platinum wire a quarter of an inch in diameter melts before it almost immediately; tobacco-pipes have been converted into perfectly transparent glass, and a steel file had a hole burnt through it in less than half a minute. It will be recollected that the flame produced by the common condensing blow-pipe is not more than three-fourths of an inch long, and that the late Dr. Clarke, in using that instrument, considered it as a complete

triumph of art to be able to melt a platinum wire the size of a knitting needle. Even this was effected at imminent risk, several destructive explosions having taken place, and Dr. C. latterly resorted to the expedient of building up a brickwall between himself and his instrument.

AMERICAN STEAM SHIP.

The *New York Evening Post* says, "We mistook in mentioning the *steam frigate* instead of the *steam ship*, as the vessel that the Government might promptly and advantageously employ to cruise against the pirates. This ship, we are informed by those we deem competent judges, is undoubtedly better calculated for suppressing the piracies that infest the West India Seas, than vessels of any other description. She will draw from 12 to 12½ feet of water when properly equipped and manned, and is capable of carrying from 700 to 1,000 men, together with provisions and coals for 30 days. A steam-boat of a much less draught of water would not be safe to navigate those seas. The two steam-boats now plying between the Havannah and Matanzas, and Havannah and Mariel, have often, it is said, to lie by on account of the high seas and gales that sometimes prevail in that quarter: yet both these boats are well built and well calculated for their employment, but draw no more than 6 or 7 feet of water. We are assured that there could not easily be devised for the purpose a vessel upon a better scale than this steam ship. Her extreme length, 165 feet on deck, all her machinery confined in the hold, her mid-ships fore and aft, and guarded with three thicknesses of five-inch plank, her boiler under deck, and almost impenetrable to the heaviest shot, present at once a union of strength, room, convenience, and safety, no where else to be found at this time, and recommend her to the immediate attention of Government."

NEW STEAM ENGINE.

Mr. Perkins has invented a new steam-engine founded on a newly discovered property in steam, by which more than seven-eighths of the fuel and weight of the engine may be saved. He has constructed a small one, with a cylinder two inches in diameter, and a stroke of twelve inches, which has the power of seven horses; and is now employed on one of a much larger power.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE BLOOD.

Sir Everard Home, in delivering his introductory lecture on the physiology of the blood, on Jan. 6, at St. George's Hospital, explained a discovery made by him on the component parts of the blood, in the year 1818, a fact which is known but to few of the profession. Sir Everard's new theory

is, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood, and that this fluid is of a tubular structure. The immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, and Hewson and Hunter, who have most studied the composition of the vital fluid, failed to make this important discovery, and should time, the only test of truth, prove the justness of this new theory, Sir Everard will be ranked amongst the first physiologists of the day. He asserts that carbonic acid gas exists in the blood in the large proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and that it is given out in large quantities from the blood of a person after a full meal, and very little from the blood of a feverish person. The fact of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, Sir Everard was led to discover by observing the growth of a grain of wheat daily through a microscope; he first saw a blob, and then a tube passing from it; the blob was the juice of the plant, and the tube was formed by the extrication of carbonic acid gas. Reasoning from analogy, he examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he was enabled to inject under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump.

A new Literary Institution has recently been formed at Taunton, which has for its object the establishment of an extensive Library and Collection of Reference, and Reading Rooms. The latter will be furnished with all the leading periodical publications and newspapers, and the walls decorated with a suite of Arrowsmith's large Maps. Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. M. P. has been appointed President; M. Blake, M. D. Treasurer; and Mr. James Savage, author of the History of Taunton, Librarian.

A gentleman of Glasgow, well known as a chemist of great eminence, has discovered a simple, cheap, and efficacious method of discharging from Coal Gas, while in the gasometer, the sulphureous hydrogen which it has hitherto given off in combustion, producing at the same time the offensive smell which has been so generally complained of, and injuring silver plate, pictures, and delicate furniture of every description.

A splendid heraldic window of stained glass has been placed in the church at Buckingham by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The centre compartment is occupied by the arms of the Duke, surmounted by those of his Majesty, and beneath is an inscription, with the titles of the donor. The side compartments contain the arms of the late Marquis of Buckingham and the late Earl Temple, each being surmounted with two seals; one, that of the borough, the other, that of the county. The whole is bordered with the crests of the family, arranged alternately with the York and Lancaster roses.

DISCOVERIES IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The *Sierra Leone Gazette* of Nov. 8, mentions the return of Capt. Alexander Gordon Laing, of the Royal African Light Infantry, from the interior, in the full enjoyment of good health. He left Faleba, the capital of Soolimana, on the 17th of September last, and on the night of the 28th ult. arrived at the village of Maharia, on the left bank of the Rokelle, where he was met by Capt. Seepney, Senor Akerville, and the Hon. K. Macanley; next day he proceeded to this colony, where he arrived on Tuesday last, the 29th ult. It may be recollected that Capt. Laing left this colony on the 16th of April last on a mission to the King of the Soolimana nation, on which occasion the most enterprising portion of the merchants embraced the opportunity of forwarding a caravan with such articles of merchandise as were supposed suited for the trade of the interior.

The path by which the Mission returned has been what is called opened, and many natives of the Soolima and Koorankos nations have accompanied it for the purpose of trading with the colony. Capt. Laing, on his return, had sent a messenger to intimate his intention of visiting the King of the Northern Koorankos, but was, nevertheless, compelled to wait two weeks for his arrival at Kamato, although his majesty had expressed a strong desire of seeing him; he treated the party well, and agreed to permit the people of Sangara to pass through his country to this colony. The Sangaras are great travellers and great traders, resembling in both respects the Saracoles; but as yet they have been obliged to barter their gold and fine cloths in the Soolima and Footah countries for European articles, the natives of the latter countries, for political reasons, preventing their approach to the water side. The Koorankos, under the dominion of Ballansama, seem to be a better and more liberal people, manifesting an anxious wish to facilitate the intercourse of more distant nations to this colony. Several traders from Sangara, who were on a visit to the king, accompany the Mission, and have brought a considerable quantity of gold; and the king has sent one of his sons and his only brother to assure his Excellency the Governor of his wish to open and cultivate an intercourse with the colony. The King of the Soolimas has also sent a son of his to make similar assurances.

Capt. Laing has traced the whole course of the noblest branch of this river, the Rokelle, to its very source. He slept at its source on the 3d of September last. It rises in 9 deg. 45 min. N. lat. and 10 deg. 5 min. W. long. After receiving many tributary streams near its source, it swells out to a considerable river before it has run 30 miles.

SELECT POETRY.

BIRTH-DAY LINES,

Feb. 2-14, 1823.

THIS day, with gratitude elate,
I pass the bounds of SEVENTY-EIGHT.
'Though few, among the sons of men,
Survive to "Threescore years and Ten;"
With me *Eight added Years* are gone,—
Alas, how swiftly are they flown!
Rapid indeed has been their race,
But still I deem them "years of Grace;"
And, whilst I enter SEVENTY-NINE,
Land and adore the POWER DIVINE,
Who reigns "high-thron'd, all Thrones
above,"

The Fountain of Redeeming Love.

With due serenity of mind,
Alike to Life or Death resign'd;
Approaching fast that awful bourn
From which no Travelers return;
I contemplate the blissful shore,
Where human troubles vex no more;
Where pain, and toil, and sorrow cease,
And all is harmony and peace:
Thither, through realms of endless light,
The pious Christian wings his flight,
"In sure and certain hope" to find
A righteous JUDGE, a SAVIOUR kind.

J. N.

WINTER SCENES.

By JOHN MAYNE, Esq.

HOW keen and ruthless is the storm!
Stern Winter in its bitterest form!
Long cheerless nights, and murky days!
No Sun-beam gladdens Mis'ry's ways!
The frost has stopp'd yon village mill,
And Labour ev'ry where stands still;
Ev'n birds, from leafless groves withdrawn,
Fall, torpid on the frozen lawn;
No more in Spring to greet the morn,
Or build their nests in yonder thorn!
Loud howls the wind along the vale!
Shipwreck and death are in the gale!
Lorn, weary travelers as they go
Are wilder'd in the trackless snow,
Groping, in fearful dread, between
Deceitful ice, and gulphs unseen;
Lest, after all the dangers past,
The next sad step should be their last!

To town or city if we turn
What numbers weep, what numbers mourn!
Unshelter'd sons of Toil and Care,
Cold, shiv'ring, comfortless, and bare!
Poor seamen, erst in battle brave,
Half-famish'd, sinking to the grave!
Sad groups, who never begg'd before,
Imploring aid from door to door!
While helpless Age, too frail to roam,
Is perishing, for want, at home!

Hard fate, when poverty and years
Assail us, in this vale of tears,
Till Death, the dismal scene to close,
In pity, terminates our woes!
O! ye, whom *Providence* hath blest,
With wealth to succour the distressed,
O! lend your help in time of need!
The naked clothe—the hungry feed,
And great from Heav'n shall be your need!

SPRING.

JUST like the spring of human life
Is found that season of the year,
In youth bright expectations rise,
In spring so flowers appear.
The dreams of youth, the flow'rs of spring,
Are doom'd alike by fate severe,
Not long to hold their fickle reign,
But gaily rise—then disappear. S.

THE NEWSPAPER.

IN gown and slippers loosely drest,
And breakfast brought—a welcome guest,
What is it gives the meal a zest?
The Paper.

When new laid eggs the table grace,
And smoking rolls are in their place—
Say, what enlivens every face?
The Paper.

In vain the urn is hissing hot,
In vain rich hyson stores the pot,
If the vile News-man has forgot
The Paper.

What is't can draw the Vicar's eye,
E'en from the tythe-pig smoking by,
To mark some vacant Rectory?
The Paper.

What is't attracts the optic pow'rs
Of Ensign gay when Fortune show'rs
Down prospect of a "step" in "ours"?
The Paper.

What is't can make the man of law
Neglect the deed or plea to draw,
Ca. Sa. — Fi. fa. — Indictment, Flaw?
The Paper.

What is't can soothe his Client's woe,
And make him quite forget John Doe,
Nor think on Mister Richard Roe?
The Paper.

What is't absorbs the wealthy Cit,
The half-pay Sub, the Fool, the Wit,
The toothless Aunt, the forward Chit?
The Paper.

What is't informs the country round
What's stol'n or stray'd, what's lost or found,
Who's born, and who put under ground?
The Paper.

What

What tells you all that's done and said,
The fall of beef, and rise of bread,
And what fair lady's brought to bed?

The Paper.

What is it tells of Plays and Balls,
Almack's, and Gas-lights, and St. Paul's,
And gamblers caught by Mr. Halle?

The Paper.

What is 't narrates full many a story
Of Mr. Speaker, Whig and Tory,
And heroes all a-gog for glory?

The Paper.

What is it gives the price of Stocks,
Of Poyals loans, and patent locks,
And Wine at the West India docks?

The Paper.

What is it, say, that makes you merry,
With anecdotes of Tom and Jerry,
And "Rows" and "Larks" in Bedford-
bury?

The Paper.

What tells you too who kill'd or hurt is;
When Turtle's fresh arriv'd, whose skirt is
Much relish'd by Sir William Curtis?

The Paper.

What speaks of thieves and purses taken,
And murders done, and maids forsaken,
And average price of Wiltshire bacon?

The Paper.

What, at home, infirm, or stout,
In health, or raving with the gout,
Who possibly can do without

The Paper?

Its worth and merits then revere,
And since to-day begins the year,
Forget not, midst your Christmas cheer,
Nor think you e'er can buy too dear

Jan. 1, 1823.

The Paper.

*Epigram sent with a Couple of Ducks to a
Patient. By the late Dr. JENNER.**

I'VE dispatch'd, my dear Madam, this
scrap of a letter, [better:
To say that Miss ***** is very much
A regular Doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a Couple of
Quacks.

EPITAPH ON AN ASS.

By the same.*

BENEATH this huge hillock here lies a
poor creature,
So easy, so gentle, so harmless his nature,
On earth by kind Heav'n he surely was sent
To teach erring mortals the road to Content.
Whatever befel him, he bore his hard fate,
Nor envied the steed in his high-pamper'd
state.

Though homely his fare was, he'd never re-
pine; [could dine.

On a dock could he breakfast, on thistles

* From Foote's Life of Jenner, in the
History of Berkeley.

No matter how coarse or unavoury his salad,
Content made the flavour suit well with his
palate.

Now, Reader, depart, and, as onward you
pass, [Ass.
Reflect on the lesson you've heard from an

*Proposed Inscription for the Tomb of the late
Dr. JENNER.*

BRITONS! approach, and view with sor-
rowing eyes [Ass:
This sacred Tomb, where matchless JENNER
The weeping Muse would fail to speak his
fame,

Or sum the blessings that adorn his name;
Enough for her in mournful strains to tell
That NATURE shudder'd when she heard his
knell;

For all mankind bore witness of his skill,
And black INFECTION at his word stood still,
Aw'd by the pow'r which in his genius lay;
Which made invet'rate PREJUDICE give way;
Which o'er the world dispens'd increasing
grace,

And gave new beauty to the human race;
—Then, BRITONS! here your grateful tears
bestow,

And bless the sacred shade that lies below!
London, Feb. 23. J. G.

LET NOT HAZEL EYES DESPAIR.

JE n'aime pas les yeux si noir
Qui semblent dire, "I will make war,"
Mais j'aime moi les yeux si bleu
Qui disent doucement, "I will love you."

ANSWER.

POUR moi, ni noir ni bleu je dis,
Plutôt the hazel eyes for me;
For there je trouve assez du noir
Pour bien suffire in making war,
And there je trouve assez du bleu
Pour dire tout bas, how I love you.
Ainsi, the hazel eyes if any
Qui brillent au front de Ma'm'selle Fanny.
C***** H*****.

Brighton, February 5.

STANZAS

"TO MY OLD GOWN."

(From "Residence," a recent publication.)

"Reach it me, neighbour, it gives me more
pleasure to wear this, than if I had re-
ceived a casock of Florence silk."

Don Quixote, vol. 1. chap. iv.

NO, no, my companion of old, my good
habit, [worse;
I've wedded and worn thee for better or
Tho' thy bloom be long faded, they never
shall blab it—

That the pride of my back shews the
wealth of my purse.

Thou

Thou hast still travell'd with me, together
 we've worn well, [been :
 And faithful and true to each other we've
 For ten pleasant years thou wert mine in
 lov'd Cornwall,
 And twelve hast of service in — seen.

Yet a widow thou cam'st to my back; but
 whose mantle

Fell on me, I reck not, good holy divine!
 Though the name of thy first by tradition
 we can't tell,

I guess at his form and his figure by thine.
 Than he who now wears thee how sprucer,
 though older,

In broad-cloth well brush'd, and in full-
 bottom'd wig;

And better thou fitted'st the turn of his
 shoulder, [his leg.

While low fell thy folds round the calf of
 Whilst the jester now points with a simper
 and waggle, [the dirt,

"Our pastor still fearlessly strides thro'
 For he never the hem of his garment will
 draggle,— [his shirt."

He who made him his gown surely measur'd
 And there's truth in the witty remark of the
 lady, [same;"]

"If rusty the gown, e'en the priest is the
 She remembers us not in the time of our
 heyday, [came.

When glossy and fresh from the tailor we
 But still I prefer thee, old friend, to the
 cassock,

Though dear was the man who the legacy
 gave;

More devoutly, perchance, do the knees kiss
 the hassock;

When clad in humility decent and grave.
 Come, hang on my shoulders, my good ever-
 lasting,

Though great the misnomer they give to
 the stuff:

For 'tis plain that our threads are together
 fast wasting,

Yet, if we wear well, we shall last long
 enough. CLERICUS.

SONNET.

By LORD HOLLAND.

ON that steep ridge beyond Bayona's Hold
 Methought a giant figure did appear
 Sun-burnt and rough. He on his limbs did
 wear

Bright steel, and raiment fairer than of old,
 But yet uncouth of speech—"I nothing fear
 Yon Braggart's threats," quoth he, "in ac-
 cents bold,

Let recreant France her fine-spun plots un-
 fold,

And come with Train Barbarians in her rear,
 Croat or Moscovite.—My native pride
 Wither'd such hosts when mightier Captains
 led:

Cæsar, Napoleon, ill with me have sped,

And shall I crouch now Freedom is my
 Bride?

No! The young offspring of that heavenly
 — bed,
 Stand England firm, shall 'gainst the world
 make head."

On Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS's celebrated Pic-
 ture of Young SAMUEL Praying.

INTENT to hear, and ready to fulfil,
 Young Samuel kneels, to learn th' Al-
 mighty will.

Clasps his unsullied hands, and breathes his
 prayer, [to hear.]"

"Speak, Gracious Lord! thy servant waits
 Warm in his beaming eye, and glowing face,
 The early promise of each future grace:—

Ardent devotion,—deep humility,—
 Truth undisguised, and spotless purity;—

Undaunted courage, and judicious zeal,
 Sin to reprove, and judgments to reveal:—

Unbending rectitude,—warm pity's tear
 To mourn the infliction which it could not
 spare—

A rich example in the Sacred page,
 Such Samuel was, from youth to latest age—
 Single in heart, pursued his heav'n-ward
 way,

Bright, and yet brighter, unto perfect day!
 Kensington, Feb. 7, 1823. M. S.

ELEGIAC LINES.

The chamber where the good man meets his
 fate,

Is privileged beyond the common walk
 Of virtuous life—quite on the verge of
 Heaven. YOUNG.

HEARD you the knell that murmur'd
 thro' the vale

In mournful cadence on the list'ning ear;
 Telling in grief the melancholy tale,
 That FREEDOM's friend is summon'd to
 his bier!

Friend of the poor—the virtuous and his
 good,

With every Christian charity combin'd;
 Base envy's sneers he dauntlessly withstood,
 And ill-earn'd praise he scornfully resign'd!

He liv'd respected life's few seasons o'er,
 Then up to Heaven cast a longing view;
 His mind employ'd on this life's ills no
 more,

To realms of rest his sainted spirit flew.

LIBERTY! sylph'd maiden of the wild,
 Thy loss is great when such a patron dies;
 Now be it thine, of sorrow's pangs beguill'd,
 To point with truth to where thy Towns-
 LEY* lies!

February 14, 1823.

T. N.

* Vide our Obituary, p. 186.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

The fourth Session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened by a Commission at three o'clock. Having taken their seats before the Throne, the Lords Commissioners (consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earls of Harrowby, Shaftesbury, and Westmorland) directed the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod to require the attendance of the Commons, who, returning with Mr. Speaker and several Members, the Royal Commission was read aloud by their Lordships' Clerk Assistant. The Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Commissioners, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, then pronounced the following most gracious Speech :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unrelaxingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments : and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that Peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Addresses presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject already concluded between his Majesty, and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy ; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of our many

many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

The Address was moved by the Earl of *Morley*, and seconded by the Earl of *Mayo*.—Earl *Stanhope* proposed an amendment, pledging the House to an early inquiry into the causes of the public distress, with a view to its relief.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* avowed himself indisposed to support any amendment to the Address, of the general tone of which, as well as that of the Speech, he highly approved. In allusion to the existing distress he could not help attributing some of it to the preference given to a gold, above a silver, standard; and with respect to our foreign relations, he thought the Speech might have expressed more strongly the universal abhorrence entertained for the doctrines put forth in the Manifestos issued at Verona, and in the speech of the French King.—The Earl of *Liverpool*, in answer to the Marquis of *Lansdown*, observed, that all the arguments in favour of the substitute of a silver for a gold standard, might be resolved into the convenience of evading a full payment, or in other words, of cheating the public and all private creditors. He defended the mild terms in which the late conduct of the allied Sovereigns was spoken of in the King's Speech, on the ground that a hope of peace still remains, and that by the use of harsh language the British Government would only disqualify itself for the dignified and benevolent office of mediator. On the subject of his hope of peace, his Lordship trusted he had spoken with sufficient explicitness on the question of the policy of the war with which Spain was threatened; on that latter point he probably felt more strongly than the Noble Marquis (*Lansdown*)—he meant with reference to the probable effect of war, not on Spain only, but on France—not on France only, but on all Europe. For much as he dreaded and deprecated war, as affecting the interests of Spain, he had no hesitation in saying, that he dreaded and deprecated it still more as affecting the interests of France, and through France all Europe.—Lord *Ellenborough* and the Earl of *Darnley* spoke each a few words, and the Address was carried by a great majority.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, the Address was moved by Mr. *Childs*, in a speech of considerable talent, and seconded by Mr. *Wildman*.—Sir *Joseph Yorke* spoke with great warmth and energy upon the atrocious designs of the Holy Alliance, as illustrated in the threats against Spain.—He was followed by Mr. *Brougham*, who, expressing his cordial approbation of the course of foreign policy adopted by Ministers, pronounced a masterly invective against the despots who have leagued on the Continent for the extirpation of liberty. The hy-

pocritical professions of the Verona Manifesto, compared with the domestic enormities of its authors; the inconsistency of their charges against the Spanish Constitution, with their former acknowledgment, afforded Mr. *Brougham* an opportunity for a display of that talent for sarcasm in which he stands unrivalled.—Mr. *Peel* declared his satisfaction at the unanimous approbation which the foreign policy of the Government appeared to have obtained; and, admitting a general concurrence with Mr. *Brougham's* views, he confessed his regret at the hard language in which that Gentleman thought fit to speak of some of the Allies of Great Britain: particularly the Emperor *Alexander*, whom Mr. *Peel* endeavoured to exculpate from the charge of meditating the occupation of Turkey. Mr. *Peel* repeated the assurance given in the other House, by the Earl of *Liverpool*, that Ministers were still not without a hope that peace might be preserved; and communicated the important fact, that the reduction of taxation, designed by Ministers, would be directed to a diminution of the Assessed taxes.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* and Mr. *Denman* went over nearly the same ground as Mr. *Brougham*; and the Address was carried unanimously.

Feb. 5. Dr. *Phillimore* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Amendment of the New Marriage Act. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said that his purpose was to relieve the Act of some of the most obnoxious of the clauses by which the original Bill was deformed and encumbered after it got into the House of Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

Lord *Ellenborough* presented a Bill to amend the New Marriage Act. From his Lordship's explanation, it appeared that his Bill is similar in substance to that which Doctor *Phillimore* has obtained leave to introduce in the House of Commons;—merely a measure to relieve the law of the more vexatious provisions with which it was loaded in the House of Lords.—The Lord Chancellor declared his resolution to acquiesce in the principle of the Bill, notwithstanding his former opposition, and promised to bestow upon the proposed amendment all the attention which he could spare from his other duties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 10.

Sir *Henry Parnell* presented a Petition from the Grand Jury of the Queen's County, in Ireland, praying that the House would take into consideration the Irish Tithe system. The Hon. Baronet, Colonel *Trench*, Mr. *F. Fitzgerald*, and Mr. *S. Rice*, earnestly urged the necessity of some decisive change in the mode of providing for the Established Church in Ireland; and Mr. *Goulburn* and Mr. *Peel* announced, that it was intended by Government to propose a practical measure

measure for the land, before the planation seems to give one except Mr. ... who renewed his old Tithes, and providing for the Clergy by a general application of the Church lands, the annual rental of which he rated at four millions annually.

Feb. 21. In answer to a question put by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Secretary Canning stated, that if the situation of affairs on the Continent of Europe should require active interference, he had no hesitation in saying that the exertions of the Executive would not be wanting. But having said this, he felt it necessary, in order to obviate mistakes, to tell the Committee, that it was impossible for him, in the mean time, even to hint at the line of conduct which the Government of this country would have to pursue.

STATE OF THE FINANCE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into his explanation of the Finance Plan of the Year. The estimated revenue of the present year, after deducting the reductions, he would take at the sum of 57,096,958*l.* and of this sum he would take 53,246,980*l.* as the regular revenue taxes of the year, and 3,800,000*l.* as incidental. The total expenditure he would take at 49,852,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 7,244,958*l.* The mode of appropriating that surplus would be to apply 5,000,000*l.* of it on the principle already recognized by Parliament to the payment of the National Debt; the remaining 2,000,000*l.* to the reduction of taxes; and that reduction he should propose to make on the Assessed Taxes. (*Hear, hear.*)—The various sources of revenue for the present year would stand as follow:

Customs.....	10,500,000
Excise.....	26,000,000
Stamps.....	6,800,000
Post Office.....	1,400,000
The Assessed and Land Tax.....	7,100,000
The Hawkers, &c.....	600,000

Total.....52,200,000

He believed it to be possible to diminish greatly the expence of collecting the revenue. In the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, a diminution of 470,000*l.* had taken place in the present, below the last year; and the expence had fallen 1,200,000*l.* below that of the year 1820. In the Miscellaneous Services there had been a saving of 973,000*l.* and the expence had been 2,679,000*l.* below that of 1817. By the surplus of the

—*Nov. 1823.*

present year it was proposed partly to diminish the Sinking Fund, and partly to reduce taxation. Nothing could be more generous than to say, that the Debt contracted in War should not be paid off in Peace. The charge on that Debt was half of the expence of the country and on that account he was anxious to reduce it. The Right Hon. Gent. then took a review of our commerce, which, he said, was improving rapidly in all its branches. As home, amidst such partial distress, the comfort of the people had much increased. He thought the reduction of Assessed Taxes the best mode of relief; and first he should propose a partial repeal of the duty on windows and car-horses. He should propose to repeal the tax on male servants employed in domestic bandry; and that would amount to 37,000*l.* The next he should propose to take off the tax on persons acting as gardeners occasionally, as that tax frequently hindered poor people from employment, and that amounted to 10,600*l.* The next was that on carts, which amounted to 300,000*l.* The next was the tax on ponies below 10 hands high, and that amounted to 4,000*l.* The next was the tax on horses employed by farmers and those concerned in trade, and that would amount to 6,500*l.* He should also propose to reduce 50 per cent. the Window Tax, and to extend the exemption already allowed to the lower part of houses employed as shops; and to protect the petty trader against the different chapmen. The whole amount of taxes he proposed to take off would be 2,228,500*l.* As to Ireland, he proposed to repeal the whole of the Assessed Taxes.—(The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers from all quarters of the House.)

Mr. Maberly stated, that he was prepared with a plan, by which forty-three millions might be speedily obtained from a redemption of the Land-Tax—a measure which, without impairing public credit, would enable Parliament to suspend the Sinking Fund for five or six years, and thus to repeal the whole of the Assessed Taxes at once. The Hon. Gent. read a series of resolutions explanatory of the nature and operation of his measure. Mr. Ricardo complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his sound and able speech. Mr. Hume never heard from a Chancellor of the Exchequer a clearer speech; and only regretted that he should continue, or think of continuing, the complete delusion of a Sinking Fund. Lord Folkestone agreed in the perspicuity of the Right Hon. Gentleman's Speech; but he confessed that he had been most woefully disappointed that it contained no plan for the relief of agricultural distress.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Session of the two Chambers was opened on Tuesday, Jan. 28th. The following is the Speech delivered by the King on the occasion. We give the whole entire, as it is likely to lead to important consequences.

"Gentlemen,—The length of the two last Sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the State is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotedness which was necessary for me to obtain it. The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved; the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the Juries, wisely and religiously directed by the Magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity. I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorizes the establishment. Every where the Churches will be provided with their pastors; and the Clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, for the regular order of the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824. It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve. France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which people cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives. But divine justice permits, that, after having for a long time made other nations suffer the terrible effects of our disorders, we should ourselves be exposed to dangers brought about by similar calamities among a neighbouring people. I have made every endeavour to guarantee the security of my people, and to preserve Spain herself from the extremity of misfortune. The in-

fatuation with which the representations made at Madrid have been rejected, leaves little hope of preserving peace. I have ordered the recall of my Minister: one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my family,—by him whom my heart delights to call my son,—are ready to march, invoking the God of St. Louis, for the sake of preserving the throne of Spain to a descendant of Henry IV.—of saving that fine kingdom from its ruin, and of reconciling it with Europe. Our stations are about to be reinforced in those places where our maritime commerce has need of that protection. Cruisers shall be established every where, wherever our arrivals can possibly be annoyed. If war is inevitable, I will use all my endeavours to narrow its circle, and limit its duration; it will be undertaken only to conquer a peace, which the present state of Spain would render impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his people institutions which they cannot hold but from him, and which by securing their tranquillity would dissipate the just inquietudes of France—hostilities shall cease from that moment. I make, Gentlemen, before you, this solemn engagement. I was bound to lay before you the state of our foreign affairs. It was for me to deliberate. I have done it maturely. I have consulted the dignity of my crown, the honour and security of France. Gentlemen, we are Frenchmen; we shall always be agreed to defend such interests."

French papers have brought the speech of M. Talleyrand, on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, in which he strongly reprobates the projected invasion of Spain. Whatever credit may be given to the integrity of this experienced statesman, or whether it is believed (in contradiction of Napoleon's positive assertion) that he did dissuade his imperial master from his luckless enterprise against the Peninsula, there is abundant testimony in the document in question, that its author enjoys unimpaired those talents which once constituted him the Arbitrer of Empires; and that now, at least, he is honest and earnest in dissuading the present Government of France from repeating the experiment upon which the last was overthrown.

General Foy, in his late Speech in the Chamber of Deputies, called the invasion of Spain, a war against morality and probity—a war of impiety and sacrilege, disavowed and rejected by the whole nation, and therefore the greatest calamity which could befall the people and the Throne. But, continued he, under a Constitutional Government—
under

under a Prince whose judgment is free, there are always the means of remedying the evil. A Prince enlightened by adversity, by the complaints of his subjects, which have at length made themselves heard in spite of obstacles, will learn sooner or later that his Ministers are incapable; that they are the plaything of a faction which they are unable to satisfy or controul; that they are the slaves and accomplices of the foreigner; that they have neither force nor talent for patriotism. The Prince changes them, and the state of things changes them at the same instant. But if the foreigner once enters the country, the Prince is no longer free to change them, because they are the Ministers of the enemy whom they have aided in, and the enemy is their master. You are, said he, (addressing the right side) but the echo here of the rage of the Prussians and Cossacks. The General, after a rapid coup d'œil of the Spanish revolution, said it was reproachable with fewer excesses than any other in history.—(Violent murmuring from the right side.) "Eh, Gentlemen," said General Foy, "this is not my language; it is that of an English Minister, Lord Liverpool."—(Violent cries on the right, What is that to us? What is this man to us? What is this man?) General Foy resumes: "You ask what is this man? I tell you, he is one of the supporters of ancient institutions in England; he is one of the columns of the English aristocracy; he is a man respected in his country for his probity and moderation; and who passes for having no very lively affection for liberal ideas." (The right side cried out, We are not in the English Parliament; we are in the French Chamber. A voice cries, "The object of the English is to get our money.")

The *Quotidienne* says, "we shall have three armies in Spain: one the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, or Catalonia, will be under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa. Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, will command the army of the Centre, or of Arragon. The army of the Western Pyrenees, or of Navarre, will be commanded by Count de Lauriston. The Duke d'Angoulême will have the supreme command of these three armies, and the Minister of War will, under him, discharge the functions of Major-General. M. de Coteliquet will be appointed Under Secretary of State, and will manage the War Department during the absence of the Duke of Belluno."

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th Feb. M. de Villele opened the Budget for the year. He stated that the finances of France have been gradually improving, and are now in a most flourishing condition, the receipts for the last year having exceeded the expenditure by 42,945,907 francs. He demands a supplementary credit of 100,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war, "if it take place," and the creation of four

millions of rentes, to complete the means of satisfying the eventual wants for the service of the present year.

Accounts from Madrid, dated the 3d instant, state, the city was tranquil, and dispatches had been received from the Count d'Abisbal and General Velasco, detailing the advantages obtained over Bessieres, whose forces had been routed at all points. They announce that the speech of the French King on opening the Chambers had arrived in that city. Its contents appear to have excited a great fermentation in the public mind.

PORTUGAL.

The notes of the Allied Powers on the affairs of Spain have excited some sensation, but not any serious apprehension of war. It is evident from the tone of the journals, that the hope of recovering Brazil is not abandoned. The new expedition for Bahia, consisting of between 2000 and 3000, was on board transports in the harbour; and General Luiz de Rego, who by order of the Government was to go to Bahia, was on his way to the capital, where he was expected to arrive in time to sail with the expedition.

On the 7th January the King issued a decree, declaring a Protestant chapel near the English and Dutch burying ground, in Lisbon, to be under the special protection of the British Legation.

A letter from Lisbon, states that the Portuguese Government has offered to send 30,000 men to the assistance of Spain, and that orders have been given for all the disposable troops to march to the frontiers of Portugal.

GERMANY.

Austria and Russia have presented remonstrances to Bavaria and Wurtemberg, proposing to them to stop the publication of the debates of the deliberative bodies in those countries. The foreign Cabinets having proposed certain changes to the King of Saxony, that Monarch replied to them, "For many years I have been very well satisfied with my people, and my people are satisfied with me—what more is wanted? My subjects have never done me any harm—I see nothing to change." The King of Bavaria has also refused to accede to the demands made for restricting the sittings of the States-General, and submitting the press to a severe censorship.

Munich, Jan. 16.—A terrible misfortune happened here yesterday. About eight o'clock in the evening, the New Court Theatre was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole of the interior was in flames. The audience happily escaped without injury, and in tolerable order, by means of the numerous outlets. Soon afterwards the roof fell in with a most dreadful crash, and in less than three hours, the whole of this splendid edifice was reduced to ashes. Prince Charles was the only

Member

Member of the Royal Family present. It was not possible to think of saving this fine building; all that could be done was, to prevent the flames spreading to the Old Theatre Royal and the Palace.

ASIA.

Bombay papers to the 29th Sept. state, that in consequence of the continued heavy rains, the river at Surat had overflowed its banks, causing great injury to the town, with loss of lives. The river began to rise on the 15th, and did not abate for four days, when the scene that presented itself was melancholy indeed. From the effects of the dead bodies of men and cattle, the latter of which were spread over the whole town, a pestilence was apprehended. The water rose so rapidly, that gentlemen only saved their horses by taking them up stairs. Hundreds of low-built houses were covered by the stream, and quite destroyed. The Adawlut was the only house belonging to Europeans, the lower rooms of which were not under water. The village of Bracchia had been washed away. The troops there were only saved by the strength of their barracks, to the roofs of which they were compelled to betake themselves. All the villages on the banks of the river had suffered. Dead bodies of men and cattle were seen floating down the river. Two poor fellows passed Bracchia alive on the branch of a tree with great velocity, but assistance was impossible. The scene seemed to realize the incidents of Poussin's Deluge.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The National Intelligencer states, that Mr. Rich, Consul of the United States at Valencia, has obtained possession of the original manuscript of Columbus's account of his First Voyage to America. The manuscript, it is said, will be translated and published in the Spanish and English languages, and the original deposited in the Capitol of the United States, at Washington.

It is said that one of the frigates on the South American station, is to proceed to Behring's Straits, on the opening of the season, to endeavour to discover the track of Capt. Parry. It is expected (says an American paper) that he may be obliged to pass two, if not three, winters in the Arctic clime. His ships were victualled and stored for four years.

By advices from Mexico to the middle of November, it appears that Iturbide was proceeding in the most arbitrary manner to subject the country to his single power. He had deposed the Junta, subverted the decrees of the Cortes, and seized on property of the merchants to the amount of two or three millions of dollars.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro to the 17th of December state, that the expected de-

claration of war against Portugal had not then been published, but that two decrees, dated the 11th of December, had been issued, which may be regarded as preliminary steps to active hostilities against Portugal. The first lays an embargo on all vessels bound to the Portuguese dominions in Europe; the second orders the sequestration of all property in Brazil belonging to the native Portuguese. In the preamble to the latter decree, the Emperor refers to the declarations and orders of the Cortes of Lisbon, and the necessity of preparing against the fratricidal war with which Brazil is threatened, as the justification of the severe measure he has resolved to take. He then orders, "that there shall be put under effective sequestration—1. All the merchandise in the warehouses of the empire which belongs to the subjects of the kingdom of Portugal: 2. All merchandise of the same description in the possession of merchants of this empire: 3. All possessions, in town and country, which may be under the same circumstances: 4. The vessels belonging to Portuguese merchants. The actions of the national bank of the Casas de Seguro, and of the iron-works of the Villa de Sorocaba, are excepted from this sequestration."

GEOLOGY.—An extraordinary cavern has been discovered in America, on the estate of Mr. J. L. Rayz, opposite the village of Wassertown, the entrance of which is about 600 paces from the river. A traveller who has descended into it says, "It is entered by a crooked path about five feet below the surface of the surrounding soil. After descending sixteen feet and a half, you enter the first chamber, which is 20 feet long and 16 wide. In front of the entrance is a large flat stone or table, formed by a rock, 12 or 14 feet square, two feet thick, and four high. Enormous stalactites hang from the vault as far as this table-stone; to the left is a vaulted passage 150 feet long; and on the right another vaulted passage six feet in height and length, leading to a large chamber. Pursuing the same passage, you arrive in a gallery 100 feet long and 10 wide, varying in height from eight to five feet. The vault above is sustained by columns and arcades, and the sides covered with stalactites white as snow, forming different folds, resembling rich silver stuffs in elegant drapery. About the middle of this gallery, facing the entrance, is an opening in the arcade, by which you pass into another large chamber, which, as well as the first, is ornamented with crystallizations. On returning the same way into the large gallery, you enter by another vaulted passage or arcade, into a number of apartments communicating with each other, and filled with stalactites. From this range of apartments, descending about 10 feet, you enter a chamber 20 feet square and

and is high. In a corner of this chamber is a small cavern about 12 feet across and 20 feet high. The summit is hollowed, and full of the water which drops from the stalactites. Leaving this chamber, you enter a large gallery, in which there is another basin of limpid water. The number and size of the chambers; the beauty of the stalactites covering the walls; the drops of water suspended at the extremities of the innumerable crystallizations which hang from the vault; the columns of spar resting on pedestals which seem formed to sustain them; the reflection of the lights, the variety of effects produced by the crystallizations, give to this wonderful cave an appearance of magic, and form one of the finest spectacles that can be seen." This discovery drew many persons to Watertown, who broke off pieces of the stalactites and took them away, till the proprietor was obliged to put up a dog at the entrance, and secure it with a key. The cave is yet considered to be but

imperfectly known, and that the better entered it are supposed to have visited only a small part, some affirming that its ramifications extend over an hundred acres.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Letters from Van Dieman's Land state that tobacco grows in that climate with the greatest luxuriance, and is of very superior quality. Several valuable well-bred horses had arrived safely from England; and no less than 49 large ships had been in Hobart Town Harbour from England alone, during the last ten months, most of them richly laden, and with passengers of the highest respectability from the mother country. An agricultural society has been established at Hobart Town; also an annual cattle show. A Roman Catholic Chapel and Methodist Chapel had been built, and preachers appointed to them. Several new academies had also been established for the education of youth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SNOW STORM IN THE NORTH.

Two days' uninterrupted fall of snow has covered the country to a greater depth than has been known since 1795. In places where it lies equal, it is fully eighteen inches deep; and where it is heaped by the wind, the wreaths in some instances measure ten feet. There is reason, however, to suppose that it is only over the country from Moffat to Greerock, and from sea to sea, that the storm was so severe. It was with the greatest difficulty that the London mail due on Sunday night, could be got forward to Douglas Mill. In many parts it was dragged through wreaths of snow, which took the horses to the counters.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

A variety of curious birds, urged by the extremity of the weather, have lately visited us, and many of them have paid forfeit of their lives. Bier-ganders, sheldrakes, pintails, and magpie-divers, we have seen. Some of those extraordinary birds, the bittern, have been killed, as have also some ring-necked and bramble-finches; the latter are beautiful rarities, and those which are fortunately cleanly killed are destined for preservation, to enrich the cabinets of the curious.—*Brighton Herald*.

A singular bird, rarely if ever found in these parts, was shot, last week, by Mr. W. Ring, of Sheet, near this place (*Petersfield*), a description of which must be interesting to the naturalist. Its size is between that of a duck and a widgeon; legs rather long, and web-footed like a water-fowl; a short tail, and a top-knot on its head; beak short and hooked; colour white as driven snow,

except that its back is marked with several bottle-green stripes, and three or four narrow fillets of brown across its breast, which is downy, and not much unlike, in that respect, the breast of a young owl. Another very handsome and singular bird was caught by a boy under a sieve, with other small birds, and unfortunately killed in catching; it is beautifully marked, and is supposed by those who have seen it to be a mule, between a lark or a sparrow and a goldfinch. Both birds have been sent to Godalming to be preserved.—*Southampton Luminary*.

Several wild swans, or *hoopers*, have been seen in the Western Channel, near the *Isle of Wight*; but so difficult of access, that no boat or punt could approach them till a few days ago, when three out of seven were killed at a shot by Colonel Hawker, who got them by means of dressing himself entirely in white linen, and paddling to them in a white canoe and swivel-gun, disguised among the masses of floating ice and snow that were drifting away with the tide.

The skeleton of a rhinoceros was discovered a short time ago, by some miners in search of lead ore, ninety feet below the surface of the earth, in the neighbourhood of *Wirskworth*, Derbyshire, in what is called diluvial soil. The bones are in a perfect state, and the enamel of the teeth uninjured.

The anticipation of war has created a lively sensation among the manufacturing interests of the town of *Birmingham*. There is an unusual bustle and anxiety in the workshops and warehouses of those connected with the gun trade. It is said, that already agents from Spain have arrived to make large purchases in "guns, trumpets, and a," which

which are required for the service of armies. The markets for all warlike stores are up.

Feb. 14. AGISTMENT TITHE.—The following case was submitted to a numerous and most respectable Bench of Magistrates, at their Justice Sitting, at *Halstead*, Essex.—“On the 11th of November last, Mr. William Hurrell, an industrious and respectable farmer in the parish of Middleton, in the county of Essex, agreed with Mr. William Ruffie, of Little Henny, tenant of Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq. in the adjoining parish, to take in some wether sheep to feed his turnips, at 2d. per head per week, at any time before the 31st of March. Mr. Ruffie sent 190 wethers on the 29th of November, and they finished the turnips on the 7th day of January, when Mr. Hurrell immediately offered the tenth of the amount he had received to the Rev. O. Raymond, who is taking the tithe in kind of the above parish of Middleton: this offer was refused, and the rev. gentleman told him, unless he gave him double the amount he had received, he should take him before a Magistrate upon this occasion. A summons was accordingly procured from the Rev. James Deare, Vicar of Bures, who is also taking his tithes in kind, and given by the constable of Middleton to Mr. Hurrell, requiring his attendance at the Justices’ Sitting, at Halstead, on the 14th of February, when both the parties attended, and a minute and patient investigation of all the circumstances of the case took place, when it appeared, by the clearest evidence, that Mr. Hurrell had offered the tenth of what he had received, and had taken some pains to procure the best price of the neighbourhood. The Magistrates decided that Mr. Hurrell’s offer was correct, and dismissed the complaint of the Rev. O. Raymond, who, as it appears by a letter to Mr. Hurrell, dated Jan. 8, had demanded double the amount he was entitled to receive.” Our Correspondent observes, that the liberality of the clergy in the neighbourhood of Middleton has been a striking contrast to the above report, as there is not an instance in any of the adjoining parishes, except Bures, where they have not made an abatement in unison with the distress of the times.—*County Chronicle*.

PARACHUTE ROCKET.—A newly invented rocket was let off on Chatham Lines, in presence of the officers of the garrison. After rising a considerable height it explodes, when a parachute, contained in the head of the rocket, is separated from it, and suddenly expands; depending from this is a ball of considerable magnitude, which gives out a most brilliant light, illuminating the country for nearly a mile round. The parachute prevents the ball from falling, and it is intended to show the position and movements of an enemy’s army, or a body of troops by night.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The arrangement made by the Admiralty for the protection of the trade with the Colombian Ports in October last, has been promptly carried into effect. Three vessels from London sailed from Barbadoes on the 21st of December, under convoy of His Majesty’s Ship *Bustard*, for La Guayra, where they arrived on the 25th of the same month, viz. the *John Catto*, *Earl Wellington*, and *Traveller*. A convoy is to sail the 1st of every month from Barbadoes for La Guayra and the adjacent parts of the Colombian Coast, and is to take charge of any vessels in those ports bound for Europe, and see them safe through the Mona passage. This arrangement has been found satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Lord Portsmouth’s Case.—The Five Commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under a commission *de lunaticis inquirendo*, met at the Freemasons’ Tavern, Great Queen-street, and a Jury, consisting of 24 of the most respectable Freeholders in the County, were sworn, to inquire whether the Earl of Portsmouth was not of sound mind, and capable of conducting his own affairs? Sixty Special Jurymen had been summoned, of whom only twenty attended. The total number of the Jury was then made up by ordinary Special Jurymen who were in attendance. Lord John Fitzroy was named Foreman. Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Denman, with two other barristers, attended to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Hon. Newton Fellowes. Mr. Serjeant Pell and four other barristers, attended to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Countess of Portsmouth. They have been occupied a long time in examining witnesses.

Whatever the Portsmouth Commission may decide of his Lordship, it appears likely to make a considerable reduction in his estate. Twenty guineas a day are paid for the use of Freemason’s Hall, where the inquiry is held; covers are laid for sixty every day at dinner, for the Commissioners, Counsel, &c.; then there are fees of Counsel, the travelling expenses, and maintenance for five or six hundred witnesses, and many other minor charges.—All these matters are said to cost at least 400*l.* per day; and should the inquiry continue three months from the commencement, as was anticipated, there will have been an expenditure of more than 30,000*l.*! and that, too, for a mere preliminary proceeding.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Solicitor General moved the King’s Bench for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Dr. O’Meara for several libels published against Sir Hudson Lowe in “*A Voice from*

Northamptonshire—T. W. Hunt, of Wadenhoe, esq.

Northumberland—P. J. Selby, of Twizzel-house, esq.

Notts.—W. Mason, of East Retford, esq.

Oxon.—D. Stuart, of Wykhampark, esq.

Rutland—T. Thompson, of Tinwell, esq.

Shropshire—J. Mytton, of Halston, esq.

Somersetshire—J. F. Pinney, of Somerton Erly, esq.

Staffordshire—J. Hordern, of Wolverhampton, esq.

County of Southampton—E. Knight, jun. of Chawton-park, esq.

Suffolk—H. Osborne, of Brances-park, esq.

Surrey—C. H. Turner, of Rook's Nest, esq.

Sussex—R. Prime, of Walberton-house, esq.

Warwickshire—E. Willes, of Newbold Comyn, esq.

Wiltshire—J. Fuller, of Neston Park, esq.

Worcester.—J. Williams, of Pitmaston, esq.

Yorkshire—W. Fawkes, of Farnley, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—J. Phillips, of Crygwan, esq.

Pembroke—O. Lewis, of Trowern,
Cardigan—G. W. Parry, of Llydham
Glamorgan—J. Edwards, of Rheal
Brecon—Richard Davys, of Clance
Rudnor—J. B. Walsh, of Keveullees

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—J. Panton, of Plasgwyn,
Carnarvon—W. Turner, of Garreg
Merioneth—J. Wyane, of Cwmein
Montgomery—D. Pugh, of Llanerch
Denbigh—Sir D. Erskine, of
Crochon, bart.

Flint—P. D. Cooke, of Gwsaney,

THEATRICAL REGISTRE

New Piece.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE

Jan. 29. *Nigel, or the Crown*
a Play in five acts, taken from the
called "The Fortunes of Nigel;"
plot differs materially from the
The piece was not deficient in inter-
met with only partial success.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Whitehall, Jan. 31. Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

Duchy of Lancaster, Jan. 31. Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the said Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster; and the Gazette of 15th Feb. contains his elevation to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Bexley, of Bexley in Kent.

Foreign-office, Feb. 1. Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K. G. C. B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

The Earl of Clanwilliam to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. The Earl of Liverpool; Right Hon. F. J. Robinson; Berkeley Paget, esq.; Viscount Lowther; Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset; Right Hon. John Maxwell Barry; and Edmund Alex. M'Naghten, esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—Right Hon. C. Watkin Williams Wynn; Earl Bathurst; Right Hon. G. Canning; Right Hon. Robert Peel; Earl of Liverpool; Right Hon. F. J. Robinson; John Baron Teignmouth; Right Hon. John Sullivan; Viscount Cranbourne; Right Hon. W. H. Fremantle; Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender, bart.; and Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. to be Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Sir Edward Hyde East, kat. late Chief Justice of Calcutta, created a Baronet.

Foreign-office, Feb. 8. Henry Williams Wynn, esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg.—Richard Vaughan, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated the Swiss Cantons.—Hon. Algernon to be Secretary to his Majesty's at Paris.—Gibbs Crawford Antro to be Secretary to his Majesty's at Turin.—William John Croshie to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

Whitehall, Feb. 8. Lord Beresford to be Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, Oakes, dec.

War-office, Feb. 14. 45th Regt. Gen. R. Earl of Cavan, K.C. to be Lister, dec.—58th Ditto: Gen. Lynedock, G.C.B. to be Col. vice van, promoted.—90th Ditto: Lt. Hon. R. Meade to be Col. vice Lynedock, promoted.—93d Ditto: Brig. Gen. Sir C. Gordon to be Lt. Col. vice Milling, who retires.—Capt. Johnson to be Major, vice Sir C. Gordon, 1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Major S. B. to be Major, vice Ebrington.—2d Div. Major E. Crofton to be Major, vice —Major R. Dalvell to be Lieut. Infantry, vice Major-general Stirling retires.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

Rev. C. R. Sumner, and the Rev. Pearson, to be Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

nos. Calvert, to the Wardenship of Collegiate Church of Manchester.

. Anton, LL.B. Ayot St. Lawrence arts.

Black, Grays Thurrock V. Essex.

V. Burgess, Kirby, Walton, and pe-le-Soken consolidated V. Essex.

as. Chichester, B.D. West Worling- t. Devon.

. W. Greenaway, Newbold Verdon d Shackerstone V. Leicestershire.

hn Jenkins, Knill R. Herefordshire.

Lampriere, Newton Saint Petrock even.

m. Moggridge Stawell, Filleigh and Buckland united RR. Devon.

hn Nelson, Mileham R. Norfolk.

gh Owen, LL.D. (Master of Beccles of) Beccles R. Suffolk.

W. Peters, Quenington R. Glouce- ire.

rmyn Pratt, Bintry and Tremilthorpe d RR. Norfolk.

S. Trotman, Dallington V. Notts, Stoke Goldington and Gayhurst, a.

. P. B. Henshaw, Chaplin to Mar- of Salisbury.

hn Macpherson, Domestic Chap- to Marquis of Tweeddale.

CIVIL PREROGATIVES.

Wm. Courtenay, Esq. Master in Chancery, and M.P. to be Baron of the Exchequer, vice Wood, who retires.

Rev. Reginald Heber, M.A. Bp. of Calcutta, created D.D. by Diploma.

Rev. Thos. Edw. Bridges, B.D. Senior Bursar of Corpus Christi College, to be President of that Society.

Rev. J. Cape, of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, Head Master of the East India Company's Artillery and Engineer Seminary at Addiscombe.

Rev. Ralph Lyon, A.M. selected Head Master of the King's School, Sherborne.

NEW MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT. *Chickister.* Wm. Stephen Poyntz, esq. vice Huskinson.

Dublin County. Lieut.-col. Henry White, vice H. Hamilton, *ded.*

Hereford. Rt. Hon. Geo. Canning and John Charles Henries, esq.

Liverpool. Rt. Hon. W. Huskinson, vice Canning, *resigned.*

New Windsor. E. C. Disbrow, esq.

Peterborough. Jas. Schriatt, esq. re-elected.

Ripon. Right Hon. E. J. Robinson.

St. Germain's. Rt. Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

Winchester. Sir Edward Hyde East, *bart.*

BIRTHS.

24, 1822. At the Isle of France, Hawes, a dau.

ly. At Sprowston Lodge, Mrs. John , a dau.—The wife of C. G. Parke,

of the Peace for Essex, a son.—At ey Lodge, Berks, Mrs. Jas. Elmslie,

—Mrs. Thomas Gladdis, twins.—In n-st. Lady Jane Peel, a son.—At am, Somerset, Mrs. Benjamin Mil-

son.

6. Hon. Lady Morris, of Bryn near a, a dau.—At Tredegar, Monmouth-

shire, the wife of Lieut.-col. Millman, a son.

Jan. 8. At Florence, the wife of H. B. Curteis, esq. eldest son of E. J. Curteis, esq. M. P. for Sussex, a son and heir.

Jan. 18. At Corfe Castle, the wife of Rev. G. Pickard, jun. a dau.

Jan. 28. At Amsterdam, Mrs. John Teschemaker, a son and heir.

Jan. 27. In Vigo-lane, Mrs. Miles Murrely, a dau.

Jan. 29. At Radway, the wife of Lieut.-col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

l 24, 1822. At Severdroog, near y, John, son of the late Sir C. Wil-

yn, bart. of Baldon, to Eliza, only dau. Kennedy, in the East India service.

18. At Bombay, Lieut. George and, of the 65th Regt. son of Rev. Frankland, Canon of Wells, to Anne,

late Thos. Mason, esq. of John-st. d-row.

2. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Geo. m Laurensen, First Lieut. Bengal

ry, 2d son of Col. Laurensen, of In- y, Forfarshire, to Mary-Anne, dau. of

her, esq.

ly. In Florence, the Prince Sapieha, as Bold, only daughter and heir-

P. P. Bold, esq. of Bold, Lancaster.

he Rev. J. Glover, of Leeds, to El- u. of late Mr. T. Andrews, of Baw-

z. *Mar. February, 1822.*

try.—At Worksop, Peter Mulloney, esq. of Belle Vue House, Radford, Notts, to

Miss Hopkinson, of Worksop.—Rev. C. Palmer, of Ledhroke, Warwickshire, to Lady

Charlotte Finch, sister to the Earl of Ayles-

ford.—Rev. Chas. John Bird, Rector of Mordiford and Dynedor, Herefordshire, to

Rachel, dau. of Rev. Edw. Glover, of Nor-

wich.—Rev. Edw. Darel, M.A. Rector of St. Saviour, Jersey, to Mary, dau. of T.

Anthoine, esq. of Longueville, in same Island.

—Rev. Edw. Freeman Parsons, of Dod-

dlestone, Cheshire, to Frances Mellicent,

dau. of Mr. Nixon, of Anstey, Warwick-

shire.—Rev. Robt. Middleton, of Gway-

nynog, Denbighshire, to Louisa, dau. of

late Sir G. W. Farmer, bart.—Rev. J. P.

Malleson, of Leeds, to Hannah-Sophia, dau.

of W. Taylor, esq. of Frederick-pl. Hamp-

stead-

stead-road.—Rev. Francis Ellaby, to Miss Francis Brooks, both of Edmonton.—At Lakenham Church, Norfolk, Mr. Geo. Thurtell, son of Alderman Thurtell, to Miss Edwards.—At Clifton, Capt. Geo. Wares, to Anne, dau. of Mr. Rich. Masters, Cumberland Basin, Hotwells.—At Calcutta, Edw. Yellowly, esq. to Miss Anne Brown, only dau. of W. Brown, esq. late of Dublin.

—Jas. Marriage, of the Society of Friends, of Cromwell Cottage, Maldon, Essex, to Hannah Corder, Coggleshall.—J. Hames, esq. late of 2d Drag. Guards, to Elizabeth, widow of J. E. Carter, esq. of Scraftoft, Leicestershire.—Rev. Thos. Adams Williams, esq. to Eliza, 2d dau. of Jos. Price, esq. of Monmouth.

Jan. 14, 1823. John Pugh, esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Christian-Jane, dau. of late Mr. John Singer, of Beckington.—16. Jas. Muley, esq. Advocate of the Recorder's Court of Bombay, to Miss Sarah-Anne Taylor Wood, dau. of Capt. S. Wood, of the *Chesterfield* Packet.—Robt. Bellers, esq. of New-lodge, Berkhamstead, to Eliz. dau. of G. Bridges, esq. of Gloucester-place.—18. Westley Richards, esq. of Edgbaston, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Seale, esq. of Muscovy-court, Trinity-square.—19. Chas. Beaven, esq. to Mary-Grant, youngest dau. of late Hamilton-Leonard Earle, esq. of Tweed House, Northumberland.—21. At Stockton-upon-Tees, Rev. John Charge, Rector of Copgrove, to Margaret-Alexander, dau. of late Mat Crowe, esq.—21. Rev. W. H. Markby, Rector of Duxford St. Peter's, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Mr. Randall, of Wincanton.—Boteler Chernocke Smith, esq. of Atherstone, to Sarah, dau. of H. Whitby, esq. of Market Bosworth.—Rev. H. J. Earle, of High Ongar, to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. Jas. Sperling, of Monks Lodge, both co. Essex.—Lewis Loyd, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, to Mrs. Mary Champion, of Grosvenor-sq.—22. The Rev. R. Jones, of Brasted, Kent, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Altree, esq. of Brighton.—23. Thos. eldest son of Thos. Hibbert, esq. of Britlas Hall, Cheshire, and Chalfont House, Bucks, to Caroline Henrietta, dau. of Chas. Cholmondeley, esq. of Knutsford, and niece to Lord Delamere.—25. W. Walton, esq. of Girdlers'-hall, to Harriet-Matilda, dau. of late G. Dettmar, esq. of Blake-hall, Wanstead.—Wm. Plunkett, esq. of Southampton, to Mary-Anne Browne, of Lymington, Hants, dau. of late Rich. Browne, esq. of Littlethorpe, Yorkshire, a Post Captain in the Royal Navy.—27. Rev. Henry Arthur Beckwith, A.M. Vicar of St. Michael-le-Belfry's, and the Minster, York, to Mary, dau. of Mr. Pownall, Hatton-garden.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John, son of J. Egremond, esq. of Reedness, York-

shire, to Harriett, relict of the late F. P. Robinson, esq.—28. Mr. Sam. Wilson, bookseller, Stamford, to Sophia, only dau. of Mr. John Drakard, of the Stamford News.—At Bath Easton, Francis Holles Bradram, esq. of the Albany, to Maria, dau. of Wm. Bedford, esq. of Elmhurst, near Bath.—29. Rev. Arthur Crichton, of Hadlemere, Kent, to Susan, dau. of Rev. W. E. Sims, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex, and of Tufts and Downham, Norfolk.—31. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield, to Esther, dau. of late Rev. John Owen, of Fulham.

Feb. 1. At Bramfield, Andrew Lawson, esq. of Aldbro'-lodge, Yorkshire, to Marianne-Anna-Maria, dau. of Thos. Sherlock Gooch, esq. M.P. for Suffolk.—3. Wm. Warren, esq. of Truro, to Charlotte, dau. of Sir W. Elias Taunton, of Oxford.—4. John Mines, esq. M.D. to Sarah, dau. of J. Plumley, esq. of Ludgate-hill and Shepton Mallett.—At Frinsted, the Rev. Charles Chisholm, Rector of Eastwell, to Mary, dau. of late Rev. R. C. Tylden Patenson, of Ibornden, Kent.—5. Richard Phillips, esq. eldest son of Sir Rich. Phillips, of London, to Matilda, only child of Thos. Bacon, esq. of Claines, in the county of Worcester.—Thos. White, esq. to Miss Evans, of Worcester.—Capt. W. G. Roberts, R.N. to Sophia Frances, dau. of late W. Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts.—6. At St. Pancras Church, Rev. Harry West, Rector of Berwick, and Vicar of Laughton, Sussex, to Louisa, dau. of late Sir Robt. Barker, bart.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Sir Chas. Cuyler, bart. of St. John's Lodge, Herts, to Catherine-Frances, dau. of Rev. R. Fitzwilliam Halifax, Rector of Richard's Castle, and grand-daughter of the late Bp. of St. Asaph.—At Pocklington, Sam. Spofforth, esq. of Newfields, near Howden, to Anne, only dau. of Thos. Richardson, esq. of the Lodge, and late of Enthorpe House, near Market Weighton.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham, to Miss Eliza Handcomb, of Newport Pagnell.—8. W. J. Coe, esq. Master of the Free Grammar School, Bedale, to Charlotte, only dau. of Mr. J. Gill, of Oxford.—10. By Special Licence, at her Ladyship's house, Barry E. O'Meara, esq. to Lady Leigh.—14. Guy Warwick, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth-Caroline, eldest dau. of Isaac Slee, esq. of Hatton-garden.—Col. Palmer, M.P. for Bath, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. T. Atkins, esq. of Huntercombe House, Bucks.—15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Arthur Gore, esq. of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards, to Catherine-Frances, dau. of late C. Moody, esq.—H. Cowd Teed, esq. of Plymouth, to Frances-Mary, dau. of W. Rothery, esq. of Vernon-place, Bloombury-square.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD JENNER, ESQ. M. D.

Jan. 26. With unfeigned sorrow we have to announce the death of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of Vaccination.

The particulars of his sudden decease are these. We extract them from the letter of a medical gentleman to an old and sorrowing friend of the deceased.

The Doctor not appearing at the breakfast-table about the usual time, on Saturday the 25th, his servant was sent to call him. He found the Doctor, lying on the floor, in a severe fit of apoplexy. His nephew, who is of the medical profession, immediately bled him, and another relative rode to Gloucester to fetch Dr. Baron, known to be a Physician of the first character, and author of "*Tuberculous Diseases*," and other works. Dr. B. accompanied by Mr. Shrapnell, Surgeon of the South Gloucester Militia, hastened to Berkeley. They found the symptoms most formidable, and every effort which skill could suggest was employed in vain. The patient continued in a state of total insensibility till about two o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired, in his 74th year.

Dr. Jenner was M. D. LL. D. F. R. S. M. V. I. F. &c.; a Physician Extraordinary to the King, and a Magistrate of the County of Gloucester. If any man ever existed who possessed an original, and we might almost add, an intuitive claim to the pretensions of a natural Historian and Physiologist, Dr. Jenner was that claimant.—Nature had given him great genius, vast sagacity, much inclination, and great ardour in the prosecution of his subjects of Natural History, Physiology, and Pathology. His researches were consistent and connected. At an early age he was destined to the study of one department of the medical profession, *Surgery*. In the commencement of his studies, he was associated and connected with some late eminent characters, Dr. Parry, of Bath, Dr. Hickey, of Gloucester, and Dr. Ludlow, of Corsbam, near Bath; but, besides these, he was honoured with the peculiar friendship and patronage of the late Mr. John Hunter, of whose name it is nearly superfluous to mention, that it stands highest in the rolls of surgical and philosophic reputation. Mr. Hunter, well aware of the extraordinary talents of Dr. Jenner, then a pupil, offered to him patronage, connexion, and employment, in his professional and

physiological pursuits. Dr. Jenner, however, preferred a residence at his native place, Berkeley; here he acquired not merely high local reputation, but from the public observation and discoveries which he promulgated, great estimation in the superior ranks of philosophers and medical professors. After some less important communications to the Royal Society of London (of which he was early made a member) he imparted to them, *a complete Natural History of the Cuckoo*, of which bird the laws and habits were previously unknown, and were involved in obscurity; the singular ingenuity of this paper, and the acute powers of observation which it developed in the observer, enhanced Dr. Jenner's reputation in the philosophic world. Dr. Jenner also communicated to his youthful friend and colleague, attached to him by congenial feeling and similarity of pursuit, the late highly-gifted Dr. Parry, of Bath, his discovery of the internal diseased structure of the heart, which produces the disease called *Angina Pectoris*, and which was before unknown and conjectural. Dr. Parry, in a treatise on the subject, not only most honourably recorded Dr. Jenner's original detection of the cause of the disease, but confirmed its accuracy by subsequent and ingenious investigation. After a long and arduous inquiry into the disease termed Cow Pox, which is a common complaint in cows in Gloucestershire, and some other counties, and which to those who receive it from the cows in milking, appears from long existing tradition, to confer complete security from Small Pox, either natural or inoculated, Dr. Jenner determined to put the fact to the test of experiment, and accordingly inoculated some young persons with matter taken from the disease in the cows, in 1797. From the proof which these experiments afforded of the Cow Pox Inoculation to protect the human being from Small Pox contagion, Dr. Jenner was induced to bring this inestimable fact before the public in 1798. That this was promulgated with all the simplicity of a philosopher, and with all the disinterestedness of a philanthropist, every candid contemporary and observer will admit, and will unite in admiring his just pretensions to both characters.

The following sketch of his character, and the effect of his exertions, written by one of his most intimate friends [Dr. Baron],

Baron?), appeared in the Gloucester Journal of Feb. 3; and we cannot resist copying it entire:

"The suddenness of this calamitous event, rendered it impossible for us to dwell upon it, in our last publication, as the occasion required. We now recur to it, not with the hope of adding honour to the name of Dr. Jenner—a name far beyond our praise—but briefly to recount some few results of his most beneficent exertions in the cause of humanity, and to dwell for a short space on the peculiar and endearing qualities of his domestic life; which, when viewed in conjunction with the vastness of his renown, and the magnitude of the influence which he has had upon the destinies of his race, form altogether a picture of individual character, unexampled perhaps in the history of any age or nation.

"There is something in the progress of the discovery of Vaccination so indicative of the surpassing genius and sagacity of the Author, and, in its final developement and promulgation, so much that betokens the humility, the benevolence, and the disinterestedness of his nature, that we cannot but regard him as one of those highly favoured individuals whom it pleases Providence now and then to select, as the medium through which relief is vouchsafed to the miseries of our nature.

"The plague which he essayed to stay was universal in its ravages. Other scourges are confined to certain latitudes, or rage only during particular seasons; but time nor place restrained the all-devouring enemy which it was his aim to subdue. There is reason to believe, that Small Pox has existed in the East, especially in China and Hindostan, for several thousand years. It did not visit the more Western nations till towards the middle of the sixth century: it then broke out near Mecca, immediately before the birth of Mahomet. It was afterwards gradually diffused over the whole of the Old World, and was finally transported to the New, shortly after the death of Columbus.

"In the British Islands alone, it has been computed that forty thousand individuals perished annually by this disease! It killed one in fourteen of all that were born, and one in six of all that were attacked by it in the natural way. The Introduction of Inoculation for

Small Pox, was productive of great benefit to all who submitted to the operation; but though it augmented the individual security, it is a well-ascertained fact, that it added to the general mortality, by multiplying the sources of contagion, and thereby increasing the number of those who became affected with the natural distemper.

"All who have not yet duly appreciated the benefits which Vaccination has conferred on mankind, may do well to meditate for a while on this picture. Let them look on the loathsomeness and dangers of Small Pox in its most mitigated form; let them consider that this disease has been banished from some countries, and, with due care, might be eradicated from all; let them remember, that, notwithstanding prejudices, carelessness, and ignorance, millions now live who, but for Vaccination, would have been in their graves; let them think on these things, and say, what ought to be our feelings towards him who has been the honoured instrument of so much good.

"To have anticipated such results from human agency, would at no remote period have been considered the most chimerical of all imaginations. We have, nevertheless, seen them realized. The time in which they occurred, will for ever be marked as an epoch in the physical history of man; and England, with all her glories, may well rejoice that she has to number Jenner among her sons.

"The meekness, gentleness, and simplicity of his demeanour, formed a most striking contrast to the self-esteem which might have arisen from the great and splendid consequences of his discovery. He was thankful and grateful for them in his heart; but to pride and vain-glory he seemed to be an utter stranger. On a recent interesting occasion, a short time before his death, the following were among the last words that he ever spoke to the writer of these lines. The nature of his services to his fellow-creatures had been the subject of conversation: 'I do not marvel,' he observed, 'that men are not grateful to me, but I am surprised that they do not feel gratitude to God, for making me a medium of good.' No one could see him without perceiving that this was the habitual frame of his mind. Without it, it never could have been that in his most retired moments, and in his intercourse with the great and exalted of the earth, he invariably exhibited the same uprightness of conduct, singleness of purpose, and unceasing earnestness to promote the welfare of his species.

* The relatives and trustees of Dr. Jenner, in conformity with his wishes, have applied to Dr. Baron, to write the account of his Life, and to arrange for publication his numerous MSS.

to the total & personal consolation particularly among many distinguished

to visit him; and they were not less cause of satisfaction and delight to most intimate friends.

His condescension, his kindness, his willingness to listen to every tale of distress, and the open-handed munificence with which he administered to the wants and necessities of those around him, can never be forgotten by any who have been guided and consoled by his affectionate counsel, or cherished and relieved by his unbounded charity. His sympathy for suffering worth, or genius lost in obscurity, was ever alive; and no indication of talent or ingenuity, no effort of intellect, ever met his eye without gaining his notice, and calling forth, on numberless occasions, his substantial aid and assistance.

He was not less generous in pouring forth the treasures of his mind. A long life spent in the constant study of all the subjects of natural history, had adorned it with great variety of knowledge. Here the originality of his views, and the fertility and playfulness of his illustrations, and the acuteness of his remarks, imparted a character of genius to his most common actions and conversations, which could not escape the most attentive observer.

"It were a just and gratifying duty to dwell at greater length on these and other kindred qualities; but the present occasion suits not for such a purpose; and we have only now to mention the last public act of his life, which, in a manner particularly interesting, harmonises with his previous efforts in behalf of his fellow-creatures. He attended a meeting convened on the 19th of December last, at Berkeley, for forming a Bible Society, and moved the first resolution. It was a sight singularly gratifying to behold a venerable individual, whose life had been spent in successfully devoting means to extinguish a fatal and pestilential bodily disease, thus putting his hand to the work which has been graciously designed for arresting the moral pestilence that desolates so great a portion of the earth, and for the healing of the nations*."

He has left a son, Robert Fitzharding Junior, a Captain in the South Gloucester Militia; Magistrate, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, &c.; and a daughter, Catherine, wife of John Yeend Bedford, Esq. solicitor, of Birmingham, son of William Bedford, Esq. F. S. A. of Exeter, near Bath.

* Gloucester Journal, Feb. 3, 1823.

"The remains of Dr. Wooddeson, who died on the 29th of October, 1823, were interred in the Church of Berkeley, on the 31st of the same month. The indications of respect, reverence, and regret, were unequivocally conspicuous; every eye was moistened, and every heart oppressed. The following epitaph is to be placed on the tomb:—
"Within this tomb hath rested a learned place."

The great Physician of the human race, Immortal JENNA! whose gentle hand Brought life and health to many a half-mankind. Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim, And hiss out blessings on his holy name; And radiant Beauty drop her sacred tear, For Beauty's truest, truest friend he was.

RICHARD WOODDESON, Esq. D. C. L.

Oct. 29. At his residence, in Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Richard Wooddeson, Esq. D. C. L. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. He was born at Kingston-on-Thames, May 15, 1745, and educated solely by his father, the Rev. Richard Wooddeson, who was for many years Master of the Grammar-school in that town, and distinguished as well by several elegant poetical compositions, as by the formation of many eminent scholars, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, and the celebrated Mr. George Hardinge. At the age of fourteen he was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and shortly after in the same year (1759) elected to a Demyship in Magdalen College, of which his father had been a Clerk, and his grand-father a Fellow and an Incumbent. He proceeded B. A. in 1762, and at the Encœnia held in the Theatre at Oxford, the following summer, he performed a Latin triologue, with two other members of his society, in honour of the birth of his present Majesty. In 1766, the year after he had taken the degree of M. A. he became a candidate for a scholarship on Mr. Viner's Foundation of Common Law, and being chosen by a majority of voices, was admitted to the situation, by what appears to have been an unusual construction of the statutes. Having succeeded in 1771, to a college fellowship, he was proposed in convocation the next year, to be the Deputy Vinerian Professor, which appointment, though he was then rejected, he some time after obtained, and held for three years, being during that time only a scholar on that foundation. He succeeded, in 1776, to a Vine-

a Vinerian Fellowship, and the succeeding spring, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers, was elected Professor in his room, after a sharp contest in which he obtained a majority of five votes only, over his opponent, Mr. Giles Rooke, then Fellow of Merton College, afterwards knighted, and raised to a seat on the judicial bench.

The duties of this office were performed by him (now D. C. L.) in a laudable and conscientious manner, for the space of sixteen years, at the end of which he resigned it, not however without giving to the world a proof of his sedulous attention to the task imposed on him, in two publications; the first in 1789, entitled, "Elements of Jurisprudence, treated of in the preliminary part of a Course of Lectures, on the Laws of England;" the second in 1792 and 1793, "A Systematic View of the Laws of England, as treated in a course of Vinerian Lectures read in Oxford;" dedicated to the late King. Besides these two books, nothing appeared from the pen, at least in the name, of Dr. Wooddeson, except a small tract in 1779, called "A brief Vindication of the rights of the British Legislature, in answer to some positions advanced in a Pamphlet entitled *Thoughts on the English Government.*" But the following extract from the advertisement prefixed by the late Sir Samuel Toller, to his popular work on Tithes, shews that Dr. Wooddeson was by no means an inactive man, but had turned his thoughts to the elucidation of the Laws and Customs so highly affecting the temporal interests of the Established Church, and the peace of its members.

"Dr. Wooddeson having collected a variety of notes with a view to extend and prepare them for a publication on the subject, was compelled by an ill state of health to relinquish his purpose, before it was much more than half accomplished, and he did me the honour of communicating to me his papers, with a request that I would revise them, and complete the work. Encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by my learned friend, I comply with his approbation, and beg leave to submit to the public the result of our joint labours."

The course of Lectures read at Oxford, following so close upon the steps of the pre-eminent work of his predecessor Judge Blackstone, could not fail of appearing in public with great disadvantage, but it is well known that Chief Baron Skinner spoke in high terms of his view of the Laws of England, and in addition to the general estimation in which he was held as an able and honest

member of his profession, we have heard, on indisputable authority, that the late Lord Ellenborough styled him one of the best surviving Lawyers of the old school. He had the honourable office of Counsel to the University of Oxford for many years, indeed till towards the end of his life, though his silent and retired habits confined him principally to the more private, though not less useful duties of a Chamber Counsel. As a Commissioner of Bankrupts, he was constant and regular in his attendance at Guildhall, as long as his health would permit.

The acquirements of Dr. Wooddeson, independent of his professional knowledge, were of no ordinary kind, and he was accustomed in early life to meet and associate with the most distinguished men of literature of the day, who assembled for a series of years at Mr. Payne's, at the Mews Gate, amongst whom were Dr. Akenside, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Cracherode, the late Dean of Christ Church, the Duke of Leeds, and others whom it is not necessary to enumerate.

In the year 1808, when he was at Brighton for his health, a fire accidentally breaking out in his house in Chancery-lane, destroyed the whole of his property, in which was a valuable library of books, which he never replaced. At no long period after this misfortune, he was shut out from all active life by the increase of his bodily infirmities, which he continued to bear with great patience and cheerfulness till his 77th year, when he left the world in perfect resignation, and with all his faculties unimpaired. He was buried in the Benchers' Vault in the Temple Church. In the disposal of his property, he was induced, by his warm feelings of active benevolence, to leave sums of money to many charitable institutions; nor did he fail to acknowledge the kind assistance invariably afforded him by his colleagues in the Commissions of Bankruptcy, by numerous testamentary bequests, as he had already done by handsome presents during his life. To the University of Oxford he left 300*l.* as a mark of his grateful regards, for the use of the Clarendon Press; 400*l.* also to Magdalen College, of which he had been the Senior Fellow for many years, down to the period of his decease, and where his name is always mentioned by his fellow collegians and associates with the utmost respect and attachment. With him the family of Wooddeson is supposed to be extinct.

VISCOUNTESS HARBORTON.

Jan. 22. At his Lordship's house, in Connaught-place, Mary Viscountess Harborton. She was the daughter of Nicholas

las Grady, of Grange, co. Lim-
Esq.; was married Jan. 20, 1788;
was interred in the Cloisters of
minster Abbey, on the 31st January,
the same grave with her only son,
Hon. Henry Pomeroy, who died
on 10, 1804, at Brighton, in his
year, being then a scholar at Eton
ge.

LADY CATHERINE TYLNEY LONG.

Esq. At Draycot, Wilts, aged 67, Lady
Catherine-Tylney Long. She was
the child of Other-Lewis Windsor,
Earl of Plymouth, and aunt to the
1st Earl. She was born in 1755;
died July 16, 1785, Sir James Tyl-
ney Long, Bart. who died Nov. 28,
1785, vol. LXIV. p. 1154; leaving by
Catherine only one son, James
Tylney Long, an infant; who, dying, was
succeeded by his eldest sister (now mar-
ried to William Pole Tylney Long Wel-
lesley, Esq.) in the immense wealth of
the Tylney family. How that has been
dispersed, is well known to our
readers.

CHARLES YOUNG, Esq.

Southampton, in the 26th year of
his age, Charles Young, Esq. fourth son
of the celebrated Professor Young, of
Oxford, a gentleman, of whose future
prominence his natural talents and
attainments afforded the most
certain promises. He acquired the
elements of classical instruction under
the tuition of his father's intimate and
friend, the Rev. Dr. Charles Bur-
ton, of Greenwich, and passed through the
course of languages and philosophy in
the University of Glasgow, with uniform
prowess, and on several occasions
received public marks of distinction. After-
wards he was a student for some years
at Balliol College, Oxford, but his delicate
health obliged him to leave that
university and his country, and to repair
to the milder climates of France and
Italy. After spending two years in them,
he was engaged in cultivating his taste for
the fine arts, extending his knowledge
of classical and modern literature, and
forming the society and friendship of
eminent men of learning, in Paris,
Rome, and Naples; he returned home
with no common share of refined and
useful accomplishments, but without
perceptible benefit to his health. His
illnesses compelled him to abandon
the prospect of succeeding his father in
academic and literary occupations,
which his taste and his talents ren-
dered him eminently qualified. To
his complaints he fell a victim on the
11th of last December, and ended his

short and virtuous life with the most
perfect composure and resignation, re-
taining to the last hour of it the exer-
cise of those faculties, and of those kind
and gentle manners, which had so much
endeared him to his family, his friends,
and his acquaintance.

SAMUEL THORP, Esq.

Dec. 26. At Walthamstow, aged 85,
Samuel Thorp, Esq. a very eminent
wholesale Linen-draper; and for more
than 50 years a representative for the
Ward of Aldgate, in the Common Coun-
cil, to which office he was elected in
1772. He was Father of the Corpora-
tion; and had the honour three times of
declining the Alderman's gown, and of
having procured the return of H. C.
Combe to be Alderman of the Ward of
Aldgate. He had the happiness of seeing
his son successively Sheriff, Alderman,
Governor of the Irish Society, Lord
Mayor, and representative in Parliament
for the City of London. Mr. Thorp was
a complete gentleman of the old school;
a whig in the genuine sense of the de-
nomination; but his politics were
never obtrusive; and both in public
and in private life his urbanity of man-
ners secured him universal esteem and
respect. He spent Christmas-day with
his family, retired early, and was next
morning found in his bed a corpse. His
increasing infirmities induced him a few
years ago to retire from the Common
Council. In his latter days he enjoyed all
the happy results of a virtuous character,
and well spent life, in the society of a
prosperous family, and in the affections
of his neighbours and fellow citizens.

MR. THOMAS WEST.

Jan. 23. At Little Bowden, North-
amptonshire, in his 67th year, Mr. Tho-
mas West. He was conversing as usual
with his family, when a sudden access
of water on the chest, a disease under
which he had long laboured, changed
his countenance, and he expired with-
out a struggle or a groan. Thus quietly
exchanging infirmity and sorrow, for, it
is humbly hoped, eternal rest.

The deceased was nearly allied to Ad-
miral West, distinguished by his share
in the mournful events attached to the
relief of Minorca in 1756; and also to
Gilbert West, author of the immortal
treatise on the Resurrection. His ma-
ternal ancestors and elder brother con-
stituted an unbroken chain of Rectors
of Little Bowden for above 150 years,
one of whom, in the reign of Charles
the First, claims remembrance as a con-
fessor in the cause of unshaken loyalty.

The predominant features of Mr.
West's

West's character were kindness of heart and pliability of temper. Though from great natural sensibility, depressed spirits, and irritability of the nervous system consequent on his disorder, he was disposed to feel too keenly what he deemed unkind or illiberal behaviour, it was impossible for him to entertain lasting enmity—he would rather anticipate the relents of an adversary by spontaneous advances to reconciliation. Peculiar correctness in moral conduct and conversation were in him united with a truly English hospitality, and an unaffected simplicity of manners and deportment. A kind and faithful husband, a fond indulgent father, a lenient considerate master to his servants (several of whom have grown grey in his family)—deep and lasting are the regrets which his removal excites. Yet, recollecting the incurable, and therefore hopeless nature of his disorder,—his participation as a considerable occupier, in the general calamity which has fallen on agriculture,—and the deep wound given to his strong paternal feelings by the sudden death of his youngest son*, fifteen months since—those who held him most dear are induced to say,

"O let him pass—he hates him
That would upon the rack of this rough
world
Stretch him out longer." J.W.—L.B.

MR. THOMAS GASCOIGNE.

Dec. 23. At East Retford, co. Derby, Mr. Thomas Gascoigne. He was on that day found dead in his own house, lying with his face on the floor, and his feet in bed. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of *Died by the visitation of God*.

Mr. Gascoigne was a truly eccentric character, and no person ever had a more decided claim to the appellation of miser. He was born at Derby, 24 June 1738. At an early period of his life, Mr. Gascoigne's parents removed from Derby to Ordsall, a village near Retford; when arrived at a proper age, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker of Retford, who was a Burgess of that place, and consequently, at the close of his apprenticeship, Mr. G. was entitled to the privilege of a freeman, and at his death was the oldest Burgess upon the list. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship he obtained a situation in the excise at Derby, which he retained until an accident obliged him to retire on a pension, when about forty. About this time, an uncle of Mr. G.'s

died, who left him the owner of several houses situate in Derby, one of which is the Crown Inn; he then returned to Retford, and followed his vocation as a shoemaker, which he continued to do till within the last ten years. During the whole of his long life he was never known to employ a Doctor. He regularly went once a year to Derby to receive his rents, on which occasion he put on his best coat and boots, and cocked hat, each of which have now been in use for more than forty years. It was his practice always to walk, carrying with him a pair of old saddle-bags, hung over his shoulders, containing provisions necessary for his whole journey. On his way thither, as also on his return, he generally reposed during the night on Nottingham Forest, thinking himself and property more safe there than in a public house, and being too penurious to pay for a bed, or call at an inn for refreshment. His saddle-bags were not only used for the purpose of carrying the provisions necessary for the journey, but were also a subservient receptacle for potatoes, and every other eatable which might fall in his way, and which he did not fail to carry home with him. During one of his tours to Derby, about five years since, his house was broken open, and robbed of bills and cash to the amount of 500*l.* which was but a small sum compared with what was secreted in the house and escaped the search of the robbers. His punctuality as a paymaster, for his rent and all that necessity compelled him to purchase, was very strict, as was also his accuracy as a book-keeper; for at the time of the robbery, he had carefully booked the number of every note, the name of the person who signed and entered them, and the date: he likewise kept an account of his expenditure, which for many weeks appeared to be only a penny and twopence per week. As he chiefly subsisted on what he picked up in the streets, principally on market days, he became well known to all who frequented the market, particularly as he always wore a long coat, which, with his stockings, could scarcely be said to contain a single particle of the original, being patched and darned with worsted. In the use of coals he was very sparing, for in making his fire he first put a few sticks and coals, then a tier of stones, next a few more coals, and at top another tier of stones, which in time became red hot; but it was only to bake his bread that he made a fire: he also roasted potatoes enough to serve him till he baked again. His house was truly a miserable abode, and had more the appearance of a receptacle of

* See Gent. Mag. Obituary, December 1821.

1823.]

filch, than the being; the washed, nor the years. In on stones for his an or, but of pieces of old leather, which gathered for the purpose of patching his shoes. The principal part of his furniture consisted of an old clock, a table, bed, and several old chairs, all of which had been the property of his father; none of them appeared to have been cleaned for a number of years, or even to have been removed from their situation, they being covered with dust to a great thickness. Mr. Gascoigne lived and died a bachelor. The full amount of his property is not known, but supposed to be some thousands, the whole of which will belong to two nephews.—*Nottingham Journal*.

WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ. F. L. S.

Feb. 7. At his house, at Hendon, William Lewis, Esq. F. L. S. Mr. Lewis was a native of Jamaica; but, sent to England at an early age, he received the rudiments of his education at Hadley, under the father of the present Baron Garrow; and was afterwards transferred to the counting-house of his own guardian, Mr. William Bond, of Walbrook, an eminent West India Merchant; where he acquired those habits of business, and that quickness at accounts, which distinguished him through life, till nearly the close of it. Mr. Lewis was confidentially concerned in the payment of the principal prizes captured by Lord Keppel; and accordingly took an essential part in rescuing his lordship's character from the charges brought against it. His views, however, failing in a connexion with his guardian, he disengaged himself from his original pursuits, and embarked his capital in a Rectifying Distillery; where, in addition to the odious oppression of the Excise-Laws, he soon associated himself with certain others, who, in conjunction with the Malt Distillers, attempted by communications with the Government, and close attendance on the Parliament, to mitigate the rigour of a system, that, combined with other circumstances, determined him, in the end, on quitting trade.

Through his exertions on these occasions, as they occurred from time to time, as well as from the high opinion entertained of his skill and knowledge in the nicer operations of a scientific business, Mr. Lewis was generally looked up to by its principal members, as a leading organ to advise with; and in

1823.]

Mr. Lewis had under his friend Dr. early researches, and appears to have been a contributor to them preserved by more merit, than a series of subsequent being also an adept in the application of philosophical to denote and ascertain processes of distillation, Mr. a new hydrometer was proposed. Excise, took a warm interest in question; and exhibited many experiments, to prove the superiority of Quin's instrument, before the Cavendish, and other members of the Royal Society, who met on the occasion at Messrs. Christian and Lewis's lery.

Mr. Lewis, strongly attached to the politics of Mr. Fox, was known to be opposed to the measures of Mr. Pitt; and it was, therefore, not a little surprising that he should be chosen, but perhaps more extraordinary that he should undertake to give effect to one of the most unpopular proceedings of that minister. When the Income Tax was introduced, Mr. Lewis was returned, with the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, by the County of Middlesex, to sit as a Commercial Commissioner for the City of London and its vicinity, with a select number of the Aldermen, a portion of the Bank and East India Directors, and a few other public characters, in representation of the chief bodies; and when the nature of this arduous, responsible, and confidential appointment is considered, it is no small credit to the memory of any individual engaged in it, particularly one of anti-ministerial politics, that he should have performed the laborious duties of the office for three years, while the Act continued without fee or reward, on principles of pure public service.

Mr. Lewis was, for many years, in the commission of the peace, and attended regularly at the Middlesex Sessions; but, an infirmity of hearing, which grew upon him of late, precluding his interference in the judicial functions of the bench, he confined himself principally to those pertaining to the management and discipline of the House of Correction; and especially to the regulation of the New Prison, in Clerkenwell, which was re-erected under his immediate inspection, aided by the professional judges.

ment of his equally zealous associate in the task, Mr. Saunders, the Architect. Mr. Lewis was actively engaged in other commissions of the Crown; was a Director of different public offices; and a member of many learned and scientific societies.

When the Linnean Society was incorporated, he was one of the fifteen original Fellows included in the charter, and empowered to appoint the others; and amongst a large circle of philosophical acquaintance, comprizing the most distinguished characters of the day, Mr. Lewis was universally esteemed, as a man of very superior attainments, in almost every branch of science.

On leaving business, many years before his death, he devoted himself to the seclusion of his garden, in which he chiefly delighted, as affording him the means of prosecuting his favourite study of Botany: and, of remarkable accuracy in his observations, and fond of contemplating the works of nature, he made frequent use of the microscope and telescope to promote useful knowledge, and to encourage elegant amusement. In private life, he was cheerful and entertaining; inquisitive himself, and communicative to others, he indulged his family and friends with conversation of the most instructive kind, seasoned, on his side, from a fund of anecdote, with humorous illustrations peculiar to himself. Mr. Lewis was naturally of a gouty habit; and this, irritated by a formidable complaint in the bladder, for which his friend Dr. Prout had prescribed every possible relief, at length seized him in a vital part, and put an end to his existence—verifying the remark of Lord Bacon, that when a learned man dies, who has been long a-making, a great deal dies with him.

RICHARD GREAVES TOWNLEY, Esq.

Feb. 5. At the Cork-street hotel, London, aged 72, Richard Greaves Townley, Esq. of Fulbourn, one of the deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates of the county of Cambridge. Mr. Townley was not, in the common acceptation of the term, "an active magistrate," but he was an upright one. In his political life he was a Whig of the old school; and such was his nice sense of the high degree of liberty the people ought to enjoy, that, although possessed of extensive property, he would never even ask a tenant, or a tradesman with whom he dealt, for a vote in the support of that interest to which he himself was attached. Mr. T. is succeeded in his principal estates by his eldest son, Greaves Townley, Esq.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

July 12, 1822. At Fort Marlborough, Sumatra, aged 33, Rev. Christopher Winter. He was a native of Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset, but had resided at the above Settlement, as Chaplain to the East India Company, nearly seven years; where, by the devoted, pious, and affectionate discharge of pastoral duties, and zealous exertions in promoting schools for the education of native children, he had become highly useful, and endeared to all who knew him. A malignant endemic fever, which prevailed on the island, with dreadful mortality at that period, was the messenger by which he was mysteriously called by his Divine Master, to cease from his terrestrial labours, and removed to enter into his heavenly rest.

Dec. 20. At Hammersmith, aged 75, Rev. Thos. Darby, late of Shelley, near Ongar, Essex.

Dec. 30. At Stadbrook, Suffolk, in his 82d year, the Rev. Henry Knevet, B. A. Vicar of Stadbrook. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1763. In 1782 he was presented by the Hon. J. Yorke, Bp. of Ely, to the above Vicarage.

Jan. 6, 1823. Aged 78, the Rev. John Stoney, Vicar of the consolidated Vicarage of Kirby-le-Soken, Walton-le-Soken, and Thorp-le-Soken, and Commissary, Official Principal, and Vicar General in Spiritual Causes, to the Lord of the Liberty, Franchise, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Sokens, co. Essex. He was presented to the above living in 1779, by R. Rigby, esq.

Jan. 8. Aged 69, the Rev. Robert Rigby, one of the Aldermen of Beverley, Vicar of St. Mary's in that town, with Holme Vicarage annexed; Vicar of Leckenfield and Bishop's Burton in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was presented to the Vicarage of Leckenfield in 1783, by the Earl of Egremont; in 1787 to that of Bishop's Burton by the Dean and Chapter of York; and to that of St. Mary's Beverley in 1791 by his late Majesty.—He published "A Sermon preached at Beverley, on occasion of the General Fast," 8vo. 1803.—"Lectures on the Church Catechism," 12mo. 1813.

Jan. 10. At Portsmouth, aged 45, the Rev. John Eytton, M. A. 20 years Vicar of Wellington, and Eytton-on-Wildmore, co. Salop, being presented in 1802 by T. Eytton, esq. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1799, M. A. 18.... He was a man whose character was marked by independence of mind, and suavity of manners. As a minister he was eloquent, impressive, and persuasive, and his labours have been attended with great success in that very populous neighbourhood, where his death is now and will be long lamented. He was the author

of several religious questions and answers explaining portions of Scripture," 12mo. 1805. — "Two Sermons at Birmingham for the benefit of the Blue Coat School," 8vo. 1807. — "A Sermon preached at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, for the benefit of the Boys' Sunday School in that Parish," 8vo. 1810.

Jan. 10. At the Parsonage, Great Leigh, Essex, aged 54, the Rev. *Wm. Harby*, B.D. Rector of that parish, and formerly of Gazeley, Suffolk. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, M.A. July 10, 1794; B.D. May 12, 1803; and in 1819 was presented by his College, to the Rectory of Great Leigh. Mr. H. was a gentleman so highly esteemed, that his death will be regretted by all classes of society.

Jan. 12. At the Glebe House, Marlesford, Suffolk, the Rev. *Henry Williams*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1772; and to that of M.A. in 1775, in which year he was presented to the above Rectory by his mother Mrs. Sarah Williams. During the long period of his incumbency, he was distinguished by many estimable qualities, and the most amiable and benevolent disposition.

Jan. 13. Rev. *Thos. Blackburne*, LL.D. Warden of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, to which he was appointed on the decease of Dr. Asheton in 1798. He was of the University of Oxford, where he proceeded, as Grand Compounder, M.A. July 15, 1794; B.C.L. July 17, 1794; D.C.L. April 23, 1801. Dr. B. was youngest brother of John Blackburne, esq. M.P. for co. Lancashire, being the 2d son of Thos. Blackburne, esq. of Oxford, by Ireland Green, 2d dau. of Isaac Green, esq. of Childwall. He married Margaret, dau. of Sir Rich. Brook, bt. of Norton Priory, in Cheshire, and by her had three daughters, one died young, and two married, now living.

Jan. 17. Rev. *Methusalem Davies*, of Aldersham, Herts.

Jan. 18. At Burton-crescent, the Rev. *Thomas Esbury Partridge*, late of Hillsley, and 39 years Rector of Uley, co. Gloucestershire, being presented in 1798 by his late Majesty. He was of Merton College, Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. July 7, 1792.

Jan. 22. Aged 68, the Rev. *Wm. Wade*, B.D. Rector of Lilley, Herts, and Vicar of St. John's, Cambridgeshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780, B.D. 1788; and was in 1798 presented to the Rectory of Lilley by his College; and in 1810 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely to the Vicarage of Impington.

Jan. 26. At his house, New Lodge, Salisbury, the Rev. *John Skinner*, D.D. 22

years Rector of Polshot, and Vicar of Shrewton, Wilts, being presented in 1801 by the late Bp. of Sarum; and 43 years one of the Vicars of Salisbury Cathedral. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. July 9, 1792, B. and D.D. Grand Compounder, July 12, 1792. His classical acquirements and urbanity of manners ensured him the love of all who knew him; and as a husband, a father, and a friend, some might equal, but none could excel him.

Jan. 24. In his 93d year, the Rev. *Stanhope Bruce*, M.A. 60 years Vicar of Inglesham, co. Wilts, and Berks; being presented in the year 1763 by the Bishop of Salisbury. He was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1752, M.A. 1755. His zeal in the discharge of his ministerial functions continued with unabated ardour long after Nature had denied him her assistance.

Jan. 30. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 92d year, the venerable *James Jones*, D.D. Archdeacon of Hereford, Rector of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw, London, Vicar of Shinfield and Curate of Swallowfield, Berks. He was of New Coll. Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. Dec. 2, 1756, B. and D.D. July 2, 1776, and was presented in 1771, by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to the Vicarage of Shinfield, and Curacy of Swallowfield. In 1776, he was presented by the Bishop of Hereford to the united Rectories of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw, London; and in 1787, was appointed Archdeacon of Hereford.

Jan. 30. At the Glebe House, Stenham Earls, Suffolk, in his 44th year, Rev. *Isaac Aspland*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was a native of the Isle of Ely, and received the early part of his education at the Cathedral Grammar School in that town; from whence he was removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1798 (being the 13th Wrangler on the Tripas), and to that of M.A. in 1801. He was elected a Fellow of his Society; and in 1810 served the office of Senior Proctor in the University; and in 1817 was presented by his College to the above Rectory. He was an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and eminent for his musical attainments.

Lately. Aged 69, the Rev. *James Andrew*, of Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.

At Hooton Pagnell, the Rev. *Wm. Brown*, Vicar of that place, and formerly of Sandall, near Wakefield. He was presented to the Vicarage of Hooton Pagnell, co. York, in 1817, by the Trustees of Wakefield School.

Rev. *John Darke*, Rector of Kelly, Devon, to which he was presented in 1769 by A. Kelly, esq.

Rev. *Jas. Dixon*, Vicar of Kettlefield, Yorkshire, to which he was presented by the Marquis of Rockingham in 1775. He was

was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B.A. 1763, M.A. 1768.

Rev. *John Foster*, Curate of Carrington, Cheshire, to which he was presented in 1739, by the Earl of Stamford.

At Charlecott, Warwickshire, aged 89, the Rev. *John Lucy*, a descendant of the Lucys so intimately connected with the early biography of Shakspeare.

Aged 52, the Rev. *Owen Marler*, Vicar of Sidlesham and Pagham, Sussex. He was presented to the Vicarage of Sidlesham in 1806, by the Prebendary of Sidlesham; and in the same year to the Vicarage of Pagham, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In London, the Rev. *Richard Watson Moore*, nephew of the late Bp. Watson, and Prebendary of Fairwater in the Cathedral of Llandoff, to which he was elected in 1813.

At North Cray, Kent, aged 85, the Rev. *Thos. Moore*, Rector of that parish upwards of 56 years and of Foot's-Cray upwards of 54 years, being presented to that of North Cray in 1765, by J. Hetherington, esq. and to that of Foot's Cray in 1768, by his late Majesty. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. Nov. 7, 1769.

At Hagbour, Berks, in his 63d year, the Rev. *John Sebott*, 28 years Vicar of that parish, being presented to it in 1791, on his own nomination. He was of Edmund Hall, Oxford, M.A. June 23, 1790.

At Newton Valence, Hants, the Rev. *R. Yalden White*, B.D. He was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

On St. James's Parade, Bath, the Rev. *Wm. Wright*, late of Cotterstock, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lastly. In Queen-street, Westminster, aged 87, Hon. *Savage*, esq. Admiral of the White. His son died Oct. 20th, last year (see XCII. ii. 477).

The wife of *George Vincent*, esq. of Berkeley-square.

Aged 66, *Richard Danser*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

In Nelson-square, J. G. *Nibbs*, esq. of the parish of St. Anne, in the Island of Jamaica.

In Southampton-buildings, M. *Laisné*, author of Grammars of the following languages: "Spanish" and "Portuguese," 12mo, 1811: "French," "Latin," and Italian," 1813.

Jan. 4. In Harley-street, *Joanna*, widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold, 1st bart. of Ferriand, co. York. She was daughter of the late Dr. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, sister to the late Lord Ellenborough and to the Bp. of Chester, mother of Sir George-Berrian Rumbold, 2d bart. and grandmother of the present and 3d baronet.

Jan. 10. J. S. *Clantree*, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Jan. 16. Aged 21, *Alfred Taylor*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Trinity College, Cambridge, third son of late F. Taylor, esq. of Hull. He had come to London to spend the vacation, when he was seized with the disease which terminated his death in a few days.

Jan. 17. *John Loxley*, esq. of Cheap-side, and West Ham, Essex.

In Mare-street, Hackney, aged 77, S. *Lewin*, esq.

Jan. 19. Aged 66, *Thomas Scott*, esq. of New Bridge-street.

In Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Mr. *James Gray*, of the Colonial Office.

Jan. 20. In Great Marylebone-street, aged 73, Mrs. *Clare*.

At Islington, *Richard Temple*, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 23d reg. Welsh Fusiliers, and Captain of 87th reg. Foot, one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's service.

Jan. 21. Aged 43, Mr. *Jas. Higgs*, sen. of Monument-yard; formerly hat-manufacturer of Bristol.

At Knightsbridge, at an advanced age, the relict of the late Rev. *James Hare*, M.A. Rector of Colne St. Denys, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret's, Wilts.

Aged 85, Mr. *Thomas Crisp*, of the Lower-terrace, Islington, late of the Stock Exchange.

At Slade's-place, Deptford, aged 73, *Charles Eve*, esq.

Jan. 22. In his 63d year, *William Edward Smith*, esq. of the Poultry.

Aged 79, Mrs. *Katharine Kings*, of Mount-row, Lambeth.

Aged 78, *Dorothy*, relict of the late Wm. Box, esq. of Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-Commons; who died April 1, 1821; (see vol. xci. i. p. 381).

Aged 101, Mr. *George Brooke*, of Ebury-street, Chelsea. He had served nearly 60 years in the Stamp Office, as Assistant Warehouse-keeper of Stamps, from which situation he had retired about 17 years, and enjoyed his usual good health until the morning before his decease.

Jan. 23. In Portman-street, aged 74, *Lady Jane Aston*, daughter of the first, and sister and co-heir of the second Earl of Northington; relict of the late Sir *Willoughby Aston*, bart.

At Southwark, aged 70, *John Evans*, esq. of Tooting.

Jan. 24. At Highgate, aged 68, the widow of the late *Thomas Tatham*, esq. R.N.

Jan. 25. In Gerrard-street, aged 78, *Sarah*, relict of *William Winchester*, esq. of Cecil-street.

Sophia, wife of *James Hilton*, esq. of Croome's-hill, Greenwich.

In Beaumont-street, the widow of the late *Robert Heathcote*, esq. of the Audit Office.

In Surrey-square, William Smith, esq.

Jan. 26. In Dorset-square, Regent's Park, Jane, widow of the late Philip Nathaniel de Visme, esq.

At her father's house in Chelsea, aged 21, Emma, wife of George Hawkins, esq. and the only child of John Henry Gell, esq.

In Little Queen-street, Westminster, aged 26, Frederick, eldest son of Mr. T. Woodfall.

Jane, wife of John Butler, esq. of Artillery-street, Bermondsey.

Jan. 29. At Dulwich, in his 32d year, Thomas Fry, under-gardener at the College, and keeper of the toll-bar in Lordship-lane. He has left a widow and three young children, and has left also a good name for every virtue in his condition of life.

Jan. 30. Anne, wife of John West, esq. Pavement, Moorfields, and Brixton-hill, Surrey.

Jan. 31. Aged 72, George Powell, esq. of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

At Colebrook-row, Islington, George Mayer, esq. of Little Britain.

At Denmark-hill, Mr. Matthew Robins.

Feb. 1. In South Molton-street, in his 23d year, Henry Neech, B. A. of Merton College, Oxford. This gentleman was one of the able contributors to the "Etonian," and distinguished himself also in the Public Examinations of last Term.

Feb. 2. At her brother-in-law's, Montague-street, Russel-square, Miss Sophia Manley, of Burton Cottage, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, and fourth daughter of the late John Manley, esq. of the Temple, and Bloomshury-square, London.

Feb. 7. At Kensington Gravel-pits, Susanna, only sister of Mr. T. Stewart, of Gracechurch-street.

Feb. 10. At his house in John-street, Bedford-row, aged 47, John Gregory Shaddick, esq. late one of the sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery.

Feb. 12. In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 84, Dorothea, relict of the late James Lawlor, esq. of Dublin.

Feb. 14. In Guilford-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Tooke, widow of the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F. R. S. whose death is recorded in our vol. xc. part ii. p. 466.

Feb. 15. At Deptford, Wm. Oswald, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 31.* At Harold-house, aged 68, Thomas Alston, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Jan. 17.* Aged 25, the wife of J. S. Saberton, esq. near Chatteris.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 2.* At Penzance, aged 68, Philothea-Perronet, wife of Thomas Thompson, esq. banker, of Hull. The uniform piety and extensive benevolence of this excellent lady have long been known in Hull and its neighbourhood.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Hatherleigh, Lady Harrington.

Feb. 6. At Dawlish, James Browne, esq. of Brighton.

Feb. 8. Marianne, wife of Francis Garratt, esq. at Ella Combe, near Torquay.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Gillingham, the mother of Mr. Dowding, bookseller, &c. of Salisbury.

Jan. 16. At Weston, aged 76, Joseph Bishop, esq. the oldest Commissioner of Taxes in Dorsetshire; and it may be truly said he always acted with the greatest integrity and impartiality.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* G. Edwards, esq. M. D. of Barnard Castle.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* Aged 80, E. V. D'Arville, and on the 10th of the same month, aged 28, G. S. D'Arville, the two elder sons of the Rev. George D'Arville, of Thornbury.

At Cheltenham, in the prime of life, Major H. P. Blakeney, of 66th regt. and brother of Col. Sir Edw. Blakeney, K. C. B.

Jan. 19. At the Vicarage, Stonehouse, Jeannette, wife of Hawkins Fisher, esq. of Stonehouse Court.

Jan. 20. Aged 65, Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Robe, of Bristol.

Jan. 22. In her 78th year, Mrs. Penelope, relict of the Rev. H. Green, M. A. late Rector of Earl's Croome, and Vicar of Feckenham, co. Worcester, and mother of the Rev. Henry Green, M. A. Vicar of All-Saints, Bristol.

Jan. 23. Aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of A. Harford Battersby, esq.

At Ashley-place, 77, Joel Gardiner, esq. Mr. Gadd, Master of Bristol City School.

Jan. 24. At Berkeley, aged 76, William Joyner Ellis, esq. senior Coroner of the county of Gloucester, which office he had filled 33 years. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by the inclemency of the weather, whilst on a journey to Bilton, on his official duty on the 22d.

Feb. 2. At Coln St. Aldwin's, near Fairford, aged 89, General Lister, late Colonel of the 45th reg. and Governor of Landguard Fort.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Jan. 15.* The late Rich. Merricks, esq. whose death we noticed in p. 93, was on his return from Bath, where he had been for the recovery of his health. He was Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, an upright magistrate, and a truly benevolent and pious Christian.

Jan. 19. At Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Wm. Worsley, of 89th reg. of Foot, son of Dr. Worsley.

Jan. 23. At the Polygon, Southampton, Lady Bertie, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Bertie, whose feelings for the distressed of the poor were evinced by her constant and extensive charities. Her loss will be severely felt.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 20.* At Puttbridge Bury, aged 78, John Sowerby, esq. father of Mrs. Collinson, of the Chantry, near Ipswich.

Jan. 31. At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's,

lan's, Miss Sheffield, daughter of Sir Charles Sheffield, bart. of Normanby Hall, co. Lincoln, and aunt to the present Sir Robert Sheffield, bart.

KENT.—*Jan. 26.* At East Sutton, aged 62, Anne, wife of the Rev. Samuel Prosser, Rector of Southwick, in Sussex, and of Milton-chapel, Kent.

Jan. 27. At Len, aged 20, Catharine-Anna, eldest dau. of late Adam Baildon, M.D. of H. E. I. Company's service, St. Helena.

Feb. 11. Aged 62, justly regretted, Sarah, wife of Capt. Charles Stone, Paymaster of Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Burrow-on-the-Hill, aged 82, Barton Freeman: he was parish clerk there 48 years.

Jan. 30. At Houghton-on-the-Hill, 86, Mr. William Wilson.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 23.* At Norwich, aged 70, Catherine Rachel, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Greaves, Rector of Lackford, Suffolk, and aunt to Lieut.-col. Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb. 2.* In the 75th year of his age, Francis Osborne, gent. for several years senior Alderman of the Corporation of Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 4.* At Newcastle, aged 71, Mr. Robt. Doubleday, 26 years V. P. and Chairman of the Literary Society; chairman of the Jubilee School; and an active officer of almost every Institution in the town.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Jan. 24.* Aged 78, Henrietta, dau. of the late John Tempest, esq. of Nottingham.

Feb. 19. At Southwell, in her 79th year, the relict of Robert Burland, late of Langford, co. Somerset, esq. the only brother of the Hon. Sir John Burland, bart. formerly one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 9.* At Over Norton, the wife of Lord Edward Somerset, M. P. for co. Gloucester. She has left a family of ten children.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Shepton Mallett, aged 91, Mr. Flagg.

At Shepton Mallett, 69, Mr. Wm. Jacobs. At Bath, aged 68, Elizabeth the beloved wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny.

Jan. 18. At Bath, aged 58, Mr. George Gauntlett, formerly of Market Lavington, and afterwards of Midford.

Feb. 9. At Bath, at an advanced age, Miss Fleming, many years a teacher of the art of dancing.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 11.* At his lodgings in Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Marven Syer, of Newhall, Copdock, Student of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Jan. 15. Aged 90, Mr. Cawston, timber merchant, Bury St. Edmund's.

Jan. 16. Aged 81, the relict of Mr. Hammond, of Drinkston Hall, near Woolpit.

Jan. 18. At Worlington, Anne, youngest daughter of John Phillips, esq. of Pall Mall, London.

Jan. 23. At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 76th year, Matthew Fennell, a valuable member of the Society of Friends.

Jan. 26. At Ipswich, E. daughter of the late John Aldrich, esq. of Stowmarket, and sister of the Rev. Wm. Aldrich, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Jan. 28. At Henley Hall, near Ipswich, aged 76, George Reid, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, and father of the wife of the Rev. G. Capper, of Wherstead.

Feb. 2. At Aldborough, George Augustus Sherman, esq. Major of the East Suffolk Regiment of Militia, and only son of the late John Sherman, esq. of Ipswich.

Feb. 4. At Ipswich, aged 42, William Walden Hamner, esq. of Holbrook Hall, eldest son of the late Job Hamner, esq. by Maria, daughter of John Syer, of Lavenham, esq. and a Captain in the Eastern Battalion of Suffolk Militia. His father, who was brother of the present Sir Thomas Hamner, bart. of Hamner, co. Flint, inherited the Holbrook property in right of his mother, Anne, who was one of the daughters and coheirresses of Henry Vere Graham, esq.

Feb. 6. At Sweffling, aged 32, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Bicker, leaving a husband and six children to lament their loss.

Feb. 12. At Acton, in the 77th year of his age, Henry Dowson, esq. He retained his intellects unimpaired to the last, and has bequeathed the greater part of his property, which is considerable, to his niece, the wife of Thomas Pochin, esq. of the Leicester Militia.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 3.* At Brighton, Mary, wife of Thomas Greenhill, of Bowes Farm, Middlesex.

Jan. 26. At Horsham, aged 81, Mr. John Stephen Bacot, formerly an apothecary of Argyll-street; and one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Apothecaries.

Jan. 27. At Eastbourn, near Midhurst, in the 86th year of his age, Henry Riggs, esq. the father of Mrs. Savage Colbold, of Ipswich, and youngest son of the late Ogle Riggs, esq. who in the year 1726 served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Sussex.

Jan. 29. At Brighton, aged 65, James Weston, esq. of Upper Homerton.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Jan. 26.* Richard Beighton Tookey, esq. an eminent surgeon in the City of Coventry, nearly 30 years.

Feb. 1. At Warwick, the wife of Dr. C. Wake.

WILTSHIRE.—In his 92d year, Mr. Silas Lever, of the Compass Inn, at Chicks Grove, in the parish of Tisbury.

Jan. 20. Henry, 2nd son of late Richard Tucker, esq. of Haydon.

Feb. 3. At Mere, aged 76, Mr. William White, a tenant of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. and his ancestors, upwards of 50 years.

Feb. 6. In the prime of life, George, fourth son of Simeon Vivesash, esq. of Calne.

YORKSHIRE.—The late Mrs. Gally Knight, whose death we noticed, p. 94, was the relict

relict of Hen
Langold.

Jan. 8. At
ton, aged 24, M
late Thomas Se
ston, Northumberland.

Aged 90, Jane, relict of late Francis
Beale, esq. and sister of late James Kiere,
esq. of Hull.

Jan. 10. In her 73d year, the relict of
the late Mr. Simon Andrews Younge, mer-
chant, Sheffield.

Jan. 11. Aged 48, Mr. T. Deighton,
bookseller and stationer, of York.

Jan. 29. At Bovingdon, relict of Rev.
Henry Shephard, B.D., and Rector of Bovingdon.

Jan. 30. The wife of the Rev. Charles
Wellbeloved, of York.

Feb. 1. At Horwase, aged 80, Mrs. Stately,
sister to M. Topham, esq. of London.

WALE. — Jan. 10. Mr. John Duffell,
many years printer and bookseller of Car-
marthen.

IRELAND. — Jan. 28. At Passage West,
near Cork, William Parker D'Esterre, com-
mander of the Hon. Company's
ships *The United Kingdom* and *Peacock*.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 22, to Feb. 18, 1823.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males - 823	Males - 1033	} 2002	Between	2 and 5 182
Females - 683	Females - 969			5 and 10 77
Whom have died under two years old		537		10 and 20 40
				20 and 30 100
				30 and 40 155
				40 and 50 178
				50 and 60 220
				60 and 70 230
				70 and 80 180
				80 and 90 70
				90 and 100 10
				100 and 110 1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending February 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 7	28 8	17 9	22 10	25 7	30 7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 17, 40s. to 43s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, February 12, 35s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 24.

Kent Bags 2l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto 1l. 18s. to 2l. 6s.	Kent Ditto 2l. 6s. to 5l. 12s.
Yearlings 1l. 10s. to 2l. 6s.	Sussex Ditto 2l. 2s. to 2l. 18s.
Old ditto 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex Ditto 2l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 20.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, February 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 8s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 24:
Veal 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.	Beasts 2,395 Calves 133.
Pork 8s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep 16,690 Pigs 260.

COALS, Feb. 21: Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.—Sunderland, 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in
(Feb. 1823, to the 24th) at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, successor to the late Mr.
Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l.—Birmingham
Canal, 610.—Neath, 400l. Div. 22l. 10l. per annum.—Swansea, 200l. Div. 10l. per annum.
—Monmouth, 170l. Div. 8l. per annum.—Grand Junction, 245l. Div. 10l. per annum.
—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 105l. Div. 5l. per annum.—Old Union Canal, 76l.
Div. 4l. per annum.—Rochdale, 65l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Regent's, 44l.—Severn and Wye
Railway and Canal, 32l. 10s.—Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, 35l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.
—Kennet and Avon, 19l. 10s.—West India Dock, 183l.—London Dock Stock, 110l.—
Globe Assurance, 184l.—East London Water Works, 110l.—Westminster Gas Light
and Coke Company, 70l.—Bath Gas Light Ditto, 16l. 5s.—Waterloo Bridge Old Annuities,
34l.—Ditto New Annuities, 30l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 27, to February 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	30	32	40	29, 60	sleet	12	50	50	43	29, 40	cloudy
28	40	43	45	, 52	rain	13	35	45	40	, 70	fair
29	43	49	49	, 15	showery	14	42	43	38	, 47	showery
30	43	47	43	, 54	cloudy	15	38	38	37	, 97	rain
31	42	42	40	, 12	cloudy	16	37	40	34	30, 57	cloudy
Feb. 1	37	38	37	28, 78	rain	17	33	38	33	, 18	cloudy
2	37	42	40	, 67	cloudy	18	34	41	40	29, 60	stormy
3	42	42	36	29, 05	rain	19	43	45	38	, 40	fair
4	32	37	32	, 31	fair	20	35	44	40	, 99	fair
5	28	35	30	, 75	fair	21	43	48	42	, 45	stormy
6	30	31	30	, 54	snow	22	43	45	38	, 52	showery
7	33	39	43	, 17	rain	23	40	46	43	, 58	rain
8	35	40	36	, 52	fair	24	42	48	38	, 72	fair
9	40	44	43	, 72	fair	25	37	44	42	, 36	stormy
10	43	45	41	, 25	rain	26	35	42	—	, 12	fair
11	43	51	47	, 45	showery						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 31, to February 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
31	236	75½ 1/4	75½ 4/8	87½	93½ 2/8	92½	19½	74½	—	30 pm.	12 9 pm.	12 9 pm.
1	—	76 5/8	75½ 5/8	87½	93½ 3/4	93½	19½	—	239½	29 pm.	11 12 pm.	10 12 pm.
2	Sun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	237½	76 6/8	75½ 5/8	87½	93½ 4/8	93½	19½	—	—	26 pm.	11 13 pm.	11 13 pm.
4	238½	77 1/8	76 6/8	89½	94½ 5/8	95½	19½	—	241	29 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
5	239½	76 7/8	75½ 6/8	89½	95 5/8	95½	20	—	241	32 pm.	12 15 pm.	12 15 pm.
6	239½	76½ 1/8	76½ 5/8	89½	95 4/8	95½	20	—	239½	36 pm.	14 16 pm.	14 16 pm.
7	238	76½ 1/8	75½ 5/8	88½	95 4/8	94½	19½	75½	231½	38 pm.	15 17 pm.	15 17 pm.
8	237½	76½ 5/8	75½ 5/8	88½	94½ 1/8	94½	19½	—	239	38 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.
9	Sun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	237½	76 5/8	75 1/8	88	94½ 1/8	94½	19½	74½	238½	38 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.
11	—	75 3/8	74 3/8	86½	92½ 1/8	92½	19½	—	234	26 pm.	16 14 pm.	16 14 pm.
12	236½	75 1/8	74½ 1/8	87½	93½ 1/8	93½	19½	74½	237	31 pm.	13 11 pm.	14 11 pm.
13	235½	74½ 1/8	73½ 4/8	87	92½ 3/8	93½	19½	73½	237	32 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
14	—	74½ 1/8	73½ 4/8	87	93 1/8	93½	19½	—	237½	30 pm.	12 13 pm.	12 13 pm.
15	Sun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	234½	74½ 1/8	73½ 1/8	86½	93 2/8	92½	19½	—	—	29 pm.	12 13 pm.	12 13 pm.
17	234½	74½ 1/8	73½ 1/8	86½	93 2/8	92½	19½	—	—	26 pm.	12 13 pm.	12 13 pm.
18	234½	74½ 1/8	73½ 1/8	86½	92½ 3/8	93½	19½	73½	—	28 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
19	234½	74½ 1/8	73½ 1/8	86½	93 1/8	93½	19½	—	236½	31 pm.	13 15 pm.	13 15 pm.
20	234½	74½ 1/8	73½ 1/8	86½	93 1/8	93½	19½	—	—	30 pm.	14 16 pm.	14 16 pm.
21	—	74½ 5/8	74 1/8	89½	93½ 1/8	93½	19½	74½	—	29 pm.	13 15 pm.	13 15 pm.
22	236	74½ 1/8	74½ 3/8	86½	93½ 3/8	93	19½	—	236½	29 pm.	13 15 pm.	13 15 pm.
23	Sun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	237	74½ 1/8	73½ 1/8	86½	93½ 1/8	93½	19½	—	—	20 pm.	12 8 pm.	12 8 pm.
25	239	74½ 1/8	73½ 4/8	86½	93½ 1/8	93½	19½	—	—	23 pm.	6 9 pm.	6 9 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 85½, 86½, 84½, 83½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Gloucester 2—Hants
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 Manchester 7
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 N. Wales Northam
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 Oswestry Pottery
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 Reading—Rochestr
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 West Briton (Truro)
 Western (Exeter)
 Westmoreland 2
 Weymouth
 Whitehaven—Winds
 Wolverhampton
 Worcester 2—York
 Man. 2—Jersey 2
 Guernsey 2
 Scotland 31
 Ireland 36

MARCH, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Questions, &c. 194
Importance of the British Navy. 195
and Defence of Tithes. 197
Plates, 198.—On Christian Names. 199
iry after the Bishop of Holyrood House *ib.*
nt of St. Paul's Church, Shadwell. 201
nt and Modern Liverpool contrasted. *ib.*
ions to recent Baronetages 204
nt of Everton, near Liverpool. 205
th of St. Olave, Hart-street, described 207
al History of British Hirundines. 209
Entrance to House of Lords de-cribed 210
ical Notices of the Island of Iona. 211
poners.—Agricultural Distress.—Tithes 212
lebe Lands, 213.—Effect of a Charm. 214
feld and Moore's Poetry compared. 215
es of Englishmen buried at Venice. 216
Handwriting.—Scottish Clans. 217
phs on Englishmen buried at Rome. 217
rn Literature and Periodical Criticism. 218
wements near Marshland, Yorkshire. 221
e Mutability of National Grandeur. *ib.*
field's Character of Rev. R. Wooddeson 225
aves, No. IX.—Chaucer.—Thomson. 227
e Derivations of Christian Names. *ib.*
Mr of the late Dr. Hutton. 228

Review of New Publications.

Bond's History of East and West Loth. 22
Britton's History of Canterbury Cathedral. 2
Wright's Guide to the County of Wicklow. 2
Account of Highgate Free Grammar School 23
Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette. 23
Cause of the Fundholders maintained. 24
Rivington's Annual Regis. for 1798 and 1821. 24
Lectures on Botany, 242.—Don Carlos. 24
Genuine Remains of Samuel Butler. 24
Mrs. Wolferstan's Enchanted Flute, &c. 24
Dr. Yates on the Patronage of the Church. 24
Mrs. Stothard's Memoirs of C. A. Stothard. 25
Las Cases' Journal of Napoleon at St. Helena. 25
ANTIQ. RESEARCHES.—Shops at Pompeii. 25
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—New Publications. 25
SELECT POETRY. 25
Historical Chronicle.
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 26
Foreign News, 265.—Domestic Occurrences 26
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages. 27
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of Lord Keith;
Bp. of Meath; J. P. Kemble, esq.; E.
B. Portman, esq.; Sir J. Newbolt; Hon.
Edward Spencer Cowper; &c. &c. 27
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets. 28
Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks. 28

Embellished with Views of St. PAUL'S CHURCH, Shadwell; an ancient BEACON
 at Everton, near Liverpool; and the SIDE of a STREET at Pompeii.
 Also with Representations of two British HIRUNDINES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to W. J. N.'s Letter on Briefs, who wishes the popular error to be corrected, "that the sum collected flows not into the channel for which it is solicited," we beg to refer him to our vol. LXXXVII. i. for an official statement, in which this question is satisfactorily put to rest. And for various observations on Briefs, we refer him to our General Index, vol. III. p. 55.

In reply to S. R. M. page 112, our Reviewer remarks, "I used the term *farm*, instead of the technical term *manse*, because that is intelligible. Ducange (speaking of Gervase of Tilbury, Brompton, and Higden, who says, that a Hundred consists of a hundred *villæ*) observes, "*Videtur enim his locis villa idem esse quod colonia seu familia rustica, uni agri portioni addicta.*" No man ever had so intimate a knowledge of mediæval subjects as Ducange. He says this, "Hundredi an certo *familiarum vel villarum* numero constiterint, haud omnino planum est."

The article sent by F. on the playfulness of Nature in the case of the offspring of a mare, wants the attestation of a real name.

E. F. I. will find "the manor of Goodrest" in Dugdale's Warwickshire, I. p. 272.

We are obliged by the offer of Mr. Twemlow of Hatherton, but what he suggests would lead to too much expence, on account of its great extent.

A CONSTANT READER observes, "In the Gent. Mag. 1819, Part ii. p. 9, Mr. D. Parkes relates the same affecting story of the death of the Governor of the Tower, as mentioned by the Author of "*Peveril of the Peak*;" but the former states it to have been Col. BENSON, father of the renowned Admiral of that name; and the latter, a Major COLBY. Query, which is the correct statement?"

G. W. H. is desirous of being informed, whether the following work is contained in any collection of Sir Walter Raleigh's works; and if not, whether any thing is now known of it:—"The Life and Death of Mahomet, the Conquest of Spaine, together with the Rysing and Ruine of the Sarazen Empire. Written by Sir Walter Raleigh, knt. London, printed by R. H. for Daniel Frere, and are to be sold at the Red Bull in Little Brittain. Anno Dom. 1637."

AN ENQUIRER having heard that a Society has lately been formed at Liverpool for the purpose of ultimately ABOLISHING SLAVERY in the West Indies, is desirous of knowing what methods have been taken for obtaining so desirable an end.—He also wishes to be informed what (if any) mitigation of the suffering of the unfortunate Negroes has taken

place in consequence of the *Act* passed for the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

INVESTIGATOR enquires, "Who was the author of a 12mo volume of Latin I printed for J. Gray, London, in 1795 under the title of '*Umbritii Cantiani Ista*?' He was a Kentish man, of course."

JUSTICE SHALLOW will be greatly obliged by being informed in what line the John Lucy of Charlecott, Warwick whose death is mentioned in our Old for last Month, p. 188, was descended from Shakspeare's Lucy.

Our limits will not permit the insertion of the long communication of C. V. Tithes and Agricultural Distress.

RED ROSE informs LINCOLNIENSIS heirs to Hugh Lord Willoughby de Parham were his Lordship's two sisters; one married Mr. Roscoe; the other married Shaw: their children, and their children, are in possession of his Lordship's estates. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Lord Willoughby de Parham, who married Samuel Greenhalgh of Adlington, had four sons,—Thomas, who married, and a daughter; Samuel, married, and a son and a daughter; William, died bachelor; and Thirstan, who married had two daughters. The heirs of Thomas Greenhalgh have an estate in Adlington and the heirs of Samuel Greenhalgh possess an estate in Adlington also.

W. would be obliged to any of our Nottinghamshire readers for a clue to the descent of Mr. Arundel Blunt of Nottingham, he died about the year 1710 or 1711 was buried in St. Peter's Church. for information whether he was connected with the family of Arundel, and how.

H. enquires, whether the "*History of Bridgnorth*," long since spoken of as a state of progress, is yet gone to press when the publication may be expected.

HARWELL asks, when "*Watts's Memoirs of the Living Poets*" will be published, or is it abandoned?

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Vol. XCII. Part i. p. 92, b. l. 15 from bottom, for Sussex, read Suffolk. P. 644, l. 11, Maythan Hall, and add, aged 61. P. 117, b. l. 20, read Gillion. P. 306, l. 1, Wolverhampton, read Snewshury. P. 32, after Lady Elizabeth, add encinte with on P. 309, Mr. Offer died Dec. 22. P. 597, read *ἀνεπαρτος*. P. 607, l. 11 from bottom, Pomeroy.

Vol. XCIII. p. 93, Dr. Pett was aged 175, b. l. 14; and p. 177, b. l. 1, for Wintenny, esq. Master in Chancery, read Jeanet Hullock. P. 177, read Mrs. Hawes. P. 190, l. 1, read Mrs. Maria Shaw aged 67.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

URBAN, *Lloyd's, March 1.*
ILLING myself of the permission I have lately taken on severals, of intimating to your able readers what, I am permitted their own feelings dictate to me, —that, as Islanders, we have experienced the good effects of an allusion to that part of our defence, I feel justified in stating a reason, that cannot fail of producing every one a gratifying sensation. The name of ALFRED will be con- sidered by the pen of the Historian to be of time! This almost unparellel character for every thing great and noble, was the first to prove to our nation the utility of shipping, and our fleets were the surest defence against that torrent of invaders which was a continual source of evil and grief, until fleets were established to keep the enemy in check. Will you — what shall I say? — the connection with France; the various successors continued to use us with that power, until the Third, whose military stand high in our annals, record the value of our country's bravery at Cressy and Poitiers, and sober reflection, how could we hesitate at least on expediency and justice of his Agincourt followed, and perhaps no better results. "Time, the ever-rolling stream," at last secured our politics from the Continuum the deaths of their successors with the exception of a prince coming to support the establishment Magna Charta by the bye, was most for my personal interest), we re-detached as it were from all politics with the Continent.

In Elizabeth's reign—a reign of prudence, good management, and prosperity—a Navy was formed by Spain (whose capacity for doing it was founded in her having distant colonies, and foreign commerce), which was of such a magnitude, that any thing short of the Queen's character, and the abilities of her Ministers, would have paralyzed the nation, and confounded its councils. She, however, rose superior,—her Ministers shone conspicuous, and her fleets produced a gallantry and heroism never before equalled. With all these circumstances impressed on the mind, we may briefly mention the various monuments erected by a grateful people to her memory, in different parts of the kingdom, paying it an homage which no Sovereign before or since has experienced. At this period the stable formation of our fleets may be said to have been planned and executed; and the names of those excellent seamen who commanded them, are too well recollected to require repeating.—James II. "heaves in sight" next to our floating recollections; he was a brave officer; the Dutch can prove this.

With the Revolution came again continental connexions, and William III. and Queen Anne's reigns established the character of our countrymen for valour, as soldiers; with it came heavy expences, and the first formation of the National Debt; but we hear nothing of the weight of expenditure afloat;—for this plain reason, it was never felt. Fleets, the bulwark and defence of ISLANDERS, are produced in the bosom of their country, and fed from it; and although taxes may be laid on towards their formation, and to provide for their supplies, which must go from the pockets of

of the people; the expenditure and outfit are amongst them also, and return into their pockets. The only officer in a fleet that may be said to be connected with trade, is the Purser, and he is accountable in the most exact and scrupulous manner for every article. So true it is that those who are in the habit of "whistling for wind," must look sharp after every thing. In the fleet there are no Commissariats, &c. &c. who, at the termination of a campaign, have too often proved defaulters to serious amounts. Here are no rapid movements that may occasion losses of magnitude, from the necessity of the occasion; but every thing is "compact and snug." From the moment the keel of a 74 is laid, to her return from a three years' station, all is system and management, and liable to be checked. When the Empress of Russia planned the armed neutrality, how were we then supported? By our fleets. When the war raged all over the Continent, and the whole political horizon was overcast, how were we sustained, and under what circumstances? The country was in a state of comfort and safety. And what raised the price of land 25 per cent.? Our Navy, and our sea-girt shore. Never, then, let us forget we are Islanders, and that the great ALFRED was our first Admiral.

With our advantages from the Naval Service, and our improvements in it, science has made considerable progress; and there are officers whose nautical talents are arrived at the highest elevation of astronomical perfection, joined to other philosophical pursuits. We are not, however, "to bring up," or to suppose that no further improvements are to be obtained. Permit me, as a proof to the contrary, to submit the following Letter I have received, as offering one of an important nature, and which I would respectfully and earnestly submit to the consideration of that highly-respectable part of the Administration to whom it is addressed (and who are more particularly intrusted with that interesting department, our Navy), the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"MY LORDS,

"It must doubtless be a very distressing thought to your Lordships, that so many young men in H. M.

Navy deserving promotion, and whom indeed your Lordships are desirous of promoting, yet from the peculiar state of the country, are kept in the background, and pining in *absolute disappointment*. Now, if some plan could be laid before your Lordships, uniting in it utility to the service, without much additional expense, by which a *standard* might be made, beyond which a certainty of promotion should be granted, I think the case would be in a measure obviated, or certainly much ameliorated.

"The plan which has suggested itself to my mind is nearly as follows:

"But few officers of H. M. Navy are acquainted with the French and Spanish languages, and in the naval service these are always peculiarly useful; and at some periods, from want of the knowledge of them, serious detriment to the service arises, especially in boarding foreign vessels; in this case, one of the crew generally acts as interpreter, between whom and the Captain of the foreign vessel, an understanding may take place, and he may tell a tale quite different from the real one.

"Also, but very few officers are intimately acquainted with the superior branches of astronomy, geography, modern and ancient history; and yet it must be allowed, that while these intellectual attainments do not in the least make a man a worse sailor, they infinitely add to the character of his country and nation, when he represents her abroad, and this the Naval Officer may be said to do every time he steps his foot on a foreign soil.

"If, then, after a young man had served seven or even eight years, an examination was established, consisting of the above-mentioned studies, which, if he creditably passed through, his promotion should be certain, it would create a spirit of emulation among the young men of the Navy, and your Lordships would have Officers to put your hand upon suited to the particular service you wished to send them on.

"The subjects for examination might be arranged as follows:

"1. The French and Spanish languages, or the French and any other language. 2. The higher branches of astronomy, as particularly bearing on navigation, the specific knowledge required

quired could be stated. 3. A thorough knowledge of geography. 4. A knowledge of antient and modern history. 5. A good knowledge of drawing and fortification.

"Any four of these to be sufficient, viz. the first, and either three of the remainder.

"Your Lordships could alter and arrange these in any way your better judgment might deem right.

"While something of this sort would doubtless stimulate many to press forward in the career of knowledge; it would not hinder or shut the door of promotion to others who might deserve it, from various other circumstances; some, perhaps, would not be able to attain it; others would not try: while the zealous would gain promotion in the service of their *choice*, and in doing which they would have acquired a stock of information which would befriend them in a thousand instances, and in the acquisition of which much time had most probably been employed, which otherwise would, perhaps, at the best, have been wasted; and on this account only, I doubt if one parent who has a son in the Navy would regret a regulation of this nature.

"Leaving this subject, however, to your Lordships' more mature and better judgment, I have the honour to remain," &c.

I have now fulfilled the promise I made, of transmitting for publication in your valuable pages a plan suggested by an excellent young officer, who feels exactly as a liberal mind ought,—as one who is interested for the honour of the service, and the glory of his country. To your readers, and to the highly respectable persons to whom it is addressed, I will leave it, as deserving of attention.

T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

SEVERAL Correspondents, in your valuable and interesting Magazine, have lately speculated on the subject of Tithes; but, as it seems, without understanding, or at least, without adverting to, the true nature and state of the question.

I shall not here inquire into the divine right of Tithes, which the great oracle of the law, Sir Edward Coke,

asserts*, and Leslie and others have evinced by arguments not easy to be refuted. It is sufficient at present to observe, that when the Gospel, taught here in the days of the Apostles, and most probably by St. Paul, came to be generally known and embraced, the great landed proprietors built Churches for divine worship; and being at liberty to endow them as they pleased, they thought good to endow them with Tithes,—a mode of providing for the service of God, which had uninterruptedly obtained in the world, at least from the days of Abraham.

From this period of the endowment of Churches, whenever it was, but anterior certainly by many centuries to the days of William the Norman, there have been in every parish two proprietors; the proprietor of the land, and the proprietor of the Tithes. The landed or lay estate has passed, by inheritance, by purchase, and by other modes of transmission, through the hands of various proprietors. The sacred estate or Tithes, in many cases, remain at this day attached to the Churches, to which they were first assigned. He who first succeeded, say by inheritance, to the founder of a Church, had no right to complain that his father, having the absolute disposal of the entire estate, devoted one-tenth of it to the service of God; and bequeathed nine-tenths, and only nine, to his heir. And all who, in succeeding times, have come into possession of the same estate by purchase, gave less for it, probably one-fifth less, than they would have given, had they bought it not subject to the out-going Church payment. And the proprietor of an estate, so circumstanced, has no more reason to complain, that he has not that other part, the Tithes, which he did not purchase, than he has to complain that his neighbour's field, which he did not purchase, is not his.

The case is precisely similar, if he is merely an occupier or tenant. He took the farm, subject to the known charge or deduction of Tithes, and has in fact two rents to pay, one to the Land-owner, the other to the Tithe owner; but with this advantage in his favour, that the two rents combined shall be less than the one single rent of the same land would be, if not subject

* See Leslie, vol. II. 853.

to tithe. Put the case (for example) that the landlord's rent is 40*l.* and the Rector's 10*l.* the total is 50*l.* But annihilate the tithe, or transfer it into lay hands, and the rent shall at once be 52*l.* twelve pounds being paid for what was enjoyed for 10*l.* when it was payable to a Clergyman. For it is, I believe, undeniable, as a Country Gentleman of good estate and superior understanding observed to me forty years ago, that when a layman is vested with tithes, he readily obtains a rent of twelve pounds, where a Clergyman would take ten only.

But the value, be it more or less, is not the question, but, whose is the property? And the plain incontestible fact is, as we have said, that where there are tithes, there are two rents, and two proprietors; one whose title can be traced back for a century perhaps, or it may be, in some cases, for five or six centuries; but the other has subsisted, and been uninterruptedly acknowledged for more than a dozen centuries.

It is sometimes asserted, that the property of the Church is public property; whence some men infer, that it may at any time be resumed by those who gave it. But the position is as false as the inference is unjust and iniquitous. What is now the property of the Church never was public property. Before it was given to the Church, it was universally private property. Individual proprietors, lords of the respective manors, thought good in this way to endow Churches built for the more immediate use of themselves and their dependants. And hence in general the advowson goes with the manor, and even with the moiety of it; so that he who has half the manor, has half the advowson also, in the right of alternate presentation to the benefice, and a fourth of the manor carries every fourth presentation. In most cases where the patronage is in the Crown, the crown was, it is believed, the original and immediate proprietor of the soil; but in some cases the right has originated in voluntary donation, in purchase, or forfeiture.

Indulge me, Mr. Urban, as we are upon the subject, with one word more. It is reasonable to suppose, and is indeed easily demonstrable, that the mode in which God himself prescribed for the support of his Church under the ancient dispensation, is the most

eligible, and most expedient for all parties, for the payer as well as the receiver of tithes. It is thus that the connection between things civil and sacred is best understood and preserved. The blessings promised in Holy Writ* to those that rendered to the Lord his dues, the curses denounced against those that robbed him; these doubtless live, and are efficacious now, as in days of old; but of these sanctions I am not daily reminded, these hopes of a blessing from above, I am not equally encouraged to cherish, if, beyond what the law exacts for incidental expenses, no part whatsoever of my own substance, not one grain of my own cultivation, goes to the divine treasury.

Tithes also, it should be noted, give the Clergyman a beneficial influence and authority, which in no other circumstances is equally attainable. "I give away in my parish," said a most worthy divine, who now rests from his labours, "two or three hundred a year" (meaning that he let his tithes for so much less than their fair value,) "and it gives me this advantage; if I find a man careless and inattentive in religious duties, I can say, 'How is this, my friend? I do not see you at Church so constantly as I could wish. I shall remember this in our next agreement'—requiring, suppose, 30*l.* instead of 20*l.* Of the efficacy of this disinterested liberality this was one pleasing* evidence, that the principal parishioners, his tenants, voluntarily expended large sums in the appropriate and elegant decoration of the Church. R. C.

MR. URBAN,

March 4.

I AM induced by an article in your last vol. xii. part ii. p. 614, on the subject of what is indefinitely termed a *Book Plate*, to offer the following observations. The custom of inserting a small print within the covers of books bearing the name of the owner, with his coat of arms, or other device, originated, I believe, late in the Seventeenth Century; previous to which many persons had the initials of their names, or their arms, impressed on the outside of the cover; but this mode being practicable only at the binding of the book, and awkward whenever it changed its owner, (even by honest

* See Prov. iii. 9, 10.—Mal. iii. 8—10. Neh. xiii. 10—14.

means) was, I use it, for these reasons discont

I lately had in my possession a copy of Wither's *Emblems*, printed in 1636, which contained two different *Book Plates* for the same owner, one for each end of the Book, a peculiarity which I have only observed in this instance, and therefore meriting description. The plate at the beginning is of the common size, bearing a shield of Arms, and under it the name, viz. "Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, created 21st August, 1662, the 14th year of King Charles the Second."—The other plate at the end of the book is larger, being 4 by 6½ inches, with the name as on the other, and a shield of 40 quarterings, 20 on the dexter, and the same on the sinister, over which is inscribed—'Marriages in the Male Line'—'Marriages in the Female Line,' with this appropriate motto, '*Terrena per vices sunt aliena.*'—This affords a splendid heraldic display, and may be also interesting to the *Bibliophilist*, when he is informed that this family (Fust), now extinct in this country, was said to be the same which produced the immortal printer of Mentz.

I beg to add, that although *Book-plates* are engraved by an inferior class of artists, yet we have one or two extant by the hand of the celebrated Hogarth, which, from their rarity, are eagerly sought after by the curious collector. C. S. B.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

MY present communication shall begin with some common Female names omitted in my last:

Alice, from the German Adeliz, signifies noble.

Amelia I conceive to be from the French Amie, and Latin Amata, beloved.

Bertha, Saxon, bright, noble.

Bridget, the same, apparently Irish.

Emma is probably the same as Amie.

Emily, either the same as Amie, or from the Roman Æmilia, meaning in Greek, affable, pleasant.

Frances, German, free.—It is convenient that *Frances* be so spelt to distinguish it from the male Francis, but there is no other reason for it.

I find from more than one authority, with respect to *Isabella*, that Isa is a

corruption of Eliza, and thus Isabella, (an Italian, French, and Spanish name) signifies the beautiful Eliza.

Matilda, Saxon, noble lady.

Rachel, Hebrew, a sheep or lamb.

I now proceed with my list of Male Christian names:

Abraham, Hebrew. However little difference there may appear between Abram and Abraham, we find in the 17th Chapter of Genesis the Almighty talking with Abram, and saying, "Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham, for a father of many nations have I made thee." Abram means a high father, Abraham the father of a great multitude, in short a Patriarch.

Adolphus, Latinised from the Saxon Eadulph, happy help.

Alexander, Greek, the defence of man.

Alfred, Saxon, all peace, the Hebrew Solomon, the Greek Irenæus meant peaceable.

Alphonso, from Gothic Helfans, our help.

Andrew, Greek, manly.

Anthony, 'Ανθών, signifies flourishing, thus this name may be synonymous with Thales and Euthalius of the Greeks, Florentius of the Romans: the Roman family might have come from Antium, a town of Italy, said to be so named from a son of Hercules.

Archibald, German, a bold observer. The name is very common in Scotland; from Archee Armstrong, the fool of James the First, some have supposed the adjective arch, meaning wag-gish, witty, to have originated; Mr. Archdeacon Nares, however, believes it to be of an earlier age.

Arthur, British, mighty; or perhaps the name originated from the child being born under Arcturus (a star in the Great Bear).

Augustus, Latin, increasing (in wealth and honour); unless it come from the Greek, and mean splendid, illustrious. It was first given to Octavius Cæsar, and has ever since been common in princes' families; hence it almost becomes synonymous with the Greek Basil, royal, which was formerly used.

Bartholomew, Hebrew, the son of the raiser of the waters, that is perhaps of God, in allusion to the passage of the Red Sea.

Benjamin, Hebrew, the son of the right hand, see Gen. xxxv. 18.

Charles.

Charles. Carl or Kerl is an ancient word, by which strong and brave men are called; it may thus answer to the Roman Valens (meaning prevailing, valiant) whence Valentine; the Saxon ceopl meant a rustic, whence our churl; carle, derived from the same source, is used by Spenser in nearly the same sense, but with the Scotch it means an old man.

Christopher, Greek, bearing Christ. St. Christopher is said to have carried our Saviour on his back through the sea; he is supposed to be a fictitious character—an allegorical representation of a true Christian. Paintings of St. Christopher, on a large size, were frequent ornaments in our early churches.

Daniel, Hebrew, God's judge, God hath judged, see Gen. xxx. 6.

David, Hebrew, beloved, a friend.

Edgar, Saxon, happy honour.

Edmund, Saxon, happy peace.

Edward, Saxon, happy guardian.

Edwin, Saxon, happy winner or conqueror.

Eugene, Greek, well or nobly born.

Ferdinand is of disputed origin. Camden in his "Remaines" thinks it may come from the German words fred and rand, pure peace.

Francis, German, free.

Frederick, Saxon, rich peace.

George, Greek, a tiller of the earth; *Agriola* was a Roman, *Urian* a Danish name of the same meaning. *Georgia* may have been so called from its being a country of husbandmen, as it is very fertile. The national Saint probably brought George into repute in England; and the name of Majesty must have made it more common during the last century.

Giles, "miserably disjointed," says Camden, by the French from the Latin *Ægidius*, Greek *αἰγίδιον*, a kid; this appears an unlikely name, but he mentions a man whose name was *Capella*, meaning the same in Latin; it most probably, if from *Ægidius*, means bearing an ægis, or breastplate, anciently made of goat's skin. Camden thinks, however, it may be derived from *Julius*, as *Gillian* from *Juliana*, which appears more likely, from *Jules* being used for *Julius* in French.

Gregory, Greek, watchful, vigilant.

Henry, if from the German *Herric*, rich lord, synonymous with the Greek *Plutarch*.

Horatio, Horace, is a Roman name, perhaps from the Greek *ὄρατος*, worth looking at, sightly.

Hugh, Dutch, high; or Saxon, joy, comfort.

Humfrey, Saxon, peace at home; "a lovely and happy name," says Camden, "if it could turne home-warres between man and wife into peace."

Jacob, Hebrew, whence also our James, a supplanter. Stackhouse in his History of the Bible, explains Jacob as one that taketh hold of, and trippeth up another's heels; see its origin Gen. xxv. 26; and in Gen. xxvii. 36, Esau says, "is he not rightly named Jacob, for he hath supplanted me these two times," &c.

Jeffrey, Geoffry, Saxon, either joyful peace, or, if from Godfrey, good peace, or the peace of God.

Jeremiah, Hebrew, high of, or exalting the Lord.

Yours, &c.

NEPOS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, March 7.
PREVIOUS to the first entry of King James the Sixth of Scotland into his English Dominions, in 1603, it is stated by a contemporary Writer, that he "dispatched the Bishop of Holyrood House to Berwick, that he might receive the Town to his use."—The title of *Bishop* occurs in two other sentences; and in a fourth, he is called "the Lord of Holyrood House."

In the Chronicle of Howes, the Continuator of Stow, the same person is called "the Lord Abbot of Holyrood House."

And in Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 316, we are informed, that "John Bothwell, one of the noble persons that attended James VI. into England, had the title of Lord of Holyrood conferred upon him, but it is now extinct."

Holyrood was not an Episcopal See; and had long ceased to be an actual Abbey. And what is the history of *John Bothwell*?

It will be esteemed a considerable favour, if the intelligent Continuator of "Douglas's Peerage," or any other of your numerous Correspondents, versed in Heraldic lore, will solve the difficulty arising from the apparent confusion of title.

J. N.
Mr.

Great Mar. March 1828



THE CHURCH OF
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL.
Midd^x

Printed

Mr. Walters, *Myddelton House,*
Jan. 17.

AN architectural friend having favoured with an excellent drawing of the new Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, I send a lithographic representation of it (see *Plate I.*) The following judicious remarks on its general character, and particularly the steeple, are extracted from your Memoir of its much lamented designer and architect, the late John Walters, esq. who died Oct. 4, 1881, aged 39*:

"Confined in the expenditure to a sum comparatively small and inadequate, and submitting his plans to parochial approbation, he, nevertheless, produced a building simply most, and elegantly chaste. The steeple is peculiarly beautiful, and it is not too much to say, that in correctness of design, and in the simple harmony of its several parts, it scarcely yields to the most admired object of the kind in the metropolis."

Inscription on the West front:

"J. Walters, architect; re-built anno Domini M.DCCCXX.—J. Streater, builder."

The whole expenditure, including organ and furniture, was about 14,000*l.* This new Church was consecrated April 5, 1880.

Another specimen of Mr. Walters's abilities as an architect, the beautiful Gothic Chapel on the London Hospital estate, has been ably and minutely described by your Correspondent E. I. C. in page 4 of your present volume.

Shadwell was formerly called *Chadwelle*, and took its name, as is supposed, from a spring dedicated to St. Chad. It was a hamlet of Stepney till 1669, when it was separated from that parish by an Act of Parliament. It lies in the hundred of Ossulston.

The old Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in the year 1656, principally at the expense of Thomas Neale, esq. There are various views of it, viz. Maitland, vol. II. p. 1379; Booth's London Churches, &c. It being very much out of repair, the inhabitants determined to erect a new one.

The right of presentation is in the Dean of St. Paul's; and the present Rector is the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M. A.

The Shadwell Water-works are the second; the concern having been purchased by the Company of the East London Water-works. *N.C.S.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN LIVERPOOL.

The Town in 1821 and 1761, presenting a contrast between the Corruptions of George III. and George IV.

(Continued from p. 108.)

Fifth. STRUCTURES devoted to LITERATURE, POLITICAL, the ARTS and SCIENCES.—We are not aware that, in 1761, there was any building exclusively devoted to these objects. There was indeed a room in John-street used for a library (now forming the Lyceum Library), and another room for drawing and painting. Now we have no nakedness of ornament in this respect. The usual effects of commercial opulence are displayed in the number, magnitude, and beauty of the structures devoted to the purposes of science, literature, and the fine arts. We have the Athenæum, Lyceum, Exchange, and Union News Rooms, the Liverpool Royal Institution, and the Underwriters' Room, which are conspicuous architectural ornaments. To the Athenæum and Lyceum valuable and extensive libraries are attached. The Royal Institution contains a splendid collection of pictures, casts from the antiques (particularly from the Elgin Marbles, presented by his Majesty, its munificent patron), and a valuable and rapidly increasing Museum of Natural History. A flourishing Classical and Mathematical School, under a Fellow of the University of Cambridge, forms a part of the same institution. The "Society of Travellers into Foreign Countries," consists chiefly of young men of a literary and scientific turn of mind, who meet to communicate to each other the observations made on their tours*.

Sixth. Structures for PLEASURE and AMUSEMENT.—In 1761, the only place of amusement was a small Theatre in Drury-lane, now used as a warehouse. We have now a spacious and elegant Theatre in Williamsop-square, with a handsome stone front; the Wellington Rooms, a handsome

* See vol. xci. ii. p. 374; and Lysons's *Engraving of London*.

* See an Account of their first Anniversary in vol. xcii. i. p. 213.

building for Assemblies; the Rotunda; the Music Hall, and the Olympic Circus. Under this head we may class the Botanic Garden, which, in the number of its exotics, is surpassed only by the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Seventh. Structures of PUBLIC UTILITY.—We can find no building exclusively devoted to this purpose in 1761. At present, however, we have two extensive water-works, an oil and coal Gas Company, a handsome and spacious covered Market (see vol. xcii. ii. p. 113), and commodious Fish-stores. Under this head we may remark, that there was only one public market-place in 1761; now there are five.

Eighth. In 1761, there was no building purposely constructed for a PRISON. The old tower* which formerly stood at the bottom of Water-street, was then appropriated to the confinement of debtors and felons; but it was contracted, and very insecure. At present we have the airy, spacious, and secure Borough Gaol, in Great Howard-street. We may also include in this division the large and commodious County House of Correction, and elegant Court House at Kirkdale, built upon the most judicious plan, and affording every facility for the classification of prisoners. Here, however, we must yield the palm of superiority to our ancestors; for it is not certainly in proof of our improved morality, that so much prison room is required.

We have now, we believe, enumerated and contrasted all the public structures existing at the two periods; and having seen the immeasurable distance at which the antient is thrown by the modern town in point of ornament and embellishment, we are prepared to meet a similar improvement in the style of DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE. Several mansions which, no doubt, were deemed elegant in 1761, still survive, but they cannot stand a comparison with those of the present day. Strength and convenience, without much regard to external appearance, seem to have been the only objects which the architects of 1761 had in view, in their dwelling houses. But the face of the town has entirely changed; and the immense ranges of elegant dwelling houses erected within the last 20 years, and distributed into

streets and squares, in the most eligible situations, exhibit the natural effects of commercial wealth, in refining the style of domestic architecture, and in combining splendour with convenience.

The SHOPS of the antient town resembled the dwelling houses. They were small, and there was nothing elegant or ornamental to be seen. If they could be compared with the present splendid ranges of spacious, elegant, and commodious shops, they would form as striking a contrast as can be imagined.

The STREETS and SQUARES of the two periods present a very marked contrast. Enfield, whose History of Liverpool appeared in 1773, speaking of the streets at that period, says, "It must be owned, that in the antient parts of the town, little attention has been paid to regularity or elegance; and that in general, the buildings are so crowded, that the inhabitants are much more indebted for health to nature than to art." A survey of the streets in the antient part of the town, evince the truth of this statement. They are mean, narrow, and gloomy. In fact, the widening and improving of them has for many years employed, and will continue to employ, a considerable portion of the ample funds of the Corporation. But the modern streets are regular, airy, and spacious; and the squares highly ornamental, some with beautiful gardens in the centre.

We now come to contrast the CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS of the two periods. We have seen already that there were only three buildings devoted to charitable purposes in 1761, and that eight have been added since. But there are numerous charities, which, as they do not require them, have no buildings exclusively appropriated to their use, or none sufficiently conspicuous to deserve classification among the public structures. Among them we may enumerate the Ladies' Charity for the relief of poor women in childbed; the Strangers' Friend Society; that for bettering the condition of the Poor; the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; the Bible Society; auxiliaries to all the Missionary Societies; and a great number of minor but useful Charities, which we have not space to enumerate; ALL supported by the bounty of individuals.

* Seen in the right corner of the view in p. 103.

What is modern Liverpool less conspicuous in its elements of distinction of area of the population, and the free Grammar School, and the only charity schools in the town. The former institution still survives. But without entering into tedious enumeration of the different modern institutions for this purpose, we may state, on the authority of an accurate survey recently made, that the total number of children who now receive gratuitous instruction in Day and Sunday Schools, is 11,982, who are educated at an annual expense of 6739*l*.

We have now delineated and contrasted all the prominent features in the character of Liverpool, at the two periods of 1821 and 1761; features which distinguish her from other great towns, and which have enabled her to surpass most of them in the career to opulence and fame. We shall now proceed to contrast her in points not so much peculiar to her, as common to the other great towns of the empire.

To begin with PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION and ENTERTAINMENT. These have kept pace with the growth of the town. In 1761, there were only two inns, the Golden Lion and the Talbot. At present there are above 20 principal, besides a great number of inferior inns.

An elegant and extensive building is now preparing for warm and cold salt water Baths, in lieu of the old ones, destroyed by building the Prince's Dock.

The first appearance in 1761 of a stage coach in this town from London, no doubt excited as much surprise in the minds of our forefathers, as the appearance of steam boats in the river in our minds a few years ago. A stage coach hence to Prescot was set up in 1764, and is mentioned among the *memorabilia* of that period. Could our "rude forefathers" rise from their graves, and behold the present number and equipment of our mail and stage coaches, the spectacle would fill them with amazement.

In the records of 1761, we find no mention of packets, although there were, no doubt, one or two to Ireland and the Isle of Man. In 1821, we have five steam packets to Dublin, three to the Isle of Man, Port Patrick,

and Greenock, one to the Bristol Channel; one to Whitehaven and Dumfries; one to the river Dee; two to Bangor, Carnarvon, &c.; and eight on the river Mersey. To Dublin alone we have also eight sailing packets; and others to Newry, Belfast, and the Isle of Man. There is also an admirable establishment of foreign packets, of which four sail monthly to New York.

In facility of CANAL and LAKE CONVEYANCE, the modern has an undisputed superiority over the ancient town. It enjoyed little inland navigation in 1761. The intercourse between the town and Manchester was then chiefly carried on by means of pack-horses. Now there are three routes to that town, and immense quantities of waggons, beside two mail coaches and nine coaches, for the conveyance of passengers daily.

It would be unpardonable in us to conclude this imperfect contrast, without comparing the state of that mighty engine the Press. In 1761, there was only one newspaper printed in the town; at present there are five political, two commercial, and three literary journals.

We have not, in this slight sketch, contrasted the intellectual character and refinement of the inhabitants at the two periods. This might be deemed invidious; but we may observe, without any design or wish to depreciate our revered ancestors, that the preceding detail demonstrates the infinite superiority over them in the qualities and attainments requisite for acquiring and consolidating commercial greatness. The poverty of taste and refinement in 1761, as compared with their perfection in 1821, was not so much the fault of our ancestors, as of the times in which they lived. The fine spirit which influences the present age, had scarcely gone abroad at that period; and our present cultivated taste and high degree of refinement are the growth of the last 20 or 30 years. Intellect in Liverpool has not followed, but led the march to improvement.

Thus we have contrasted Liverpool in 1821 with Liverpool in 1761. At the latter period we found her in her infancy, but abounding in all the elements of commercial greatness. She has since expanded in bulk, and swelled in population. In her rapid progress to maturity, she has outstripped her rival on the banks of the Severn, and

* Since unaccountably suffered to fall into disuse.

and has herself become a formidable rival to the Metropolis. She now grasps in her arms one-third of the commerce of the united kingdom, and takes her indisputed rank as the second sea-port of the empire. The contrast is one at which we may well feel an honest pride; and Liverpool may be held up to the world as an illustrious example of what talent, perseverance, and enterprise have achieved in the reign of a single Monarch.

Yours, &c.

S. R.

Additions to Account of Liverpool.

P. 105. Col. 1, l. 31, for open, read arched; l. 32, for joints, read joists.—Col. 2, l. 16, add M.P. for Liverpool, 1713; l. 17, add Liverpool is a Mediety with two Rectors (like Malpas). By the Act of 1699, two Curacies were made into Rectories. The Rev. Samuel Renshaw, M.A. was appointed Rector in 1794; and the Rev. Robert Hankinson Roughsedge, M.A. in 1796, both now living, and able and worthy pastors. The two Rectors serve and do duty, and at the end of every six months, regularly change churches. (See Gregson's Fragments, p. 173.)

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

SOME of the observations on *Rank and Honours*, by "H. P." in your Magazine for Oct. p. 304, are partly just; but they require a little qualification or explanation. Since 1790 some of the most unquestionably ancient Commoners' families in the Kingdom have been elevated to the *Baronetage*: such as *Corbet*, *Kyneson*, *Tyrell*, *Malet*, *Knightley*, *Welby*, *Broke*, *Brograve*, &c. Besides these, many younger branches of noble families have also been elevated to the same honour—such as (*Manners*,) *Chetwynd*, *Onslow*, (*Lennard*,) (*Coote*,) *Cholmely*, (*Hastings*,) (*Nugent*,) *Stanhope*; *Hood*, (*Bertie*,) *Macdonald*, (*Beresford*,) *Grey*, *Clifford*, *Brydges*, *Dalrymple*, *Hamilton*, *Ogle*, *Maitland*, *Hervey*, *Lechmere*, *Hamilton*, *Chichester*, *Dundas*. Among the new creations of this period are upwards of 30 Generals, and 20 Admirals.

The number of *Citizens* created is about 43, exclusive of East Indians. The *Medical and Surgical List* is large. To these add Official Men, *Commissioners*, *Commissariat*, &c.

Yours, &c.

C.

MR. URBAN,

April 29.

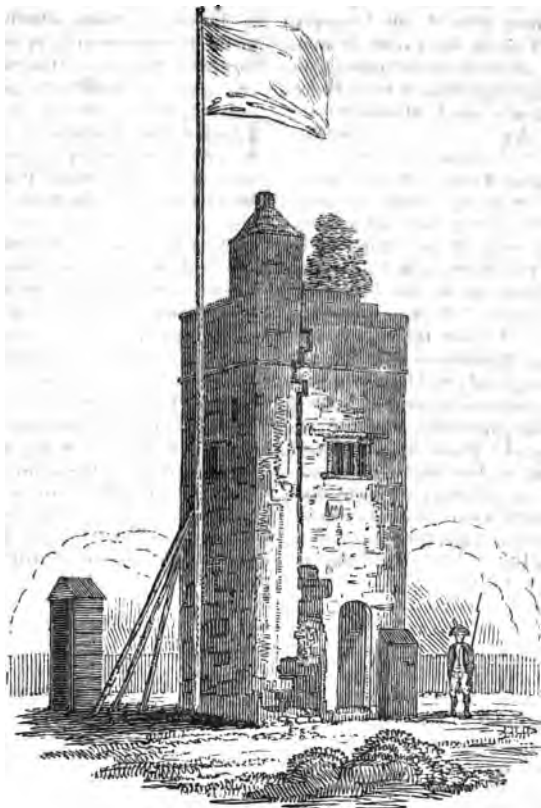
THE Manor of Everton, in the parish of Walton, is situated on a high ridge of land, running from North to South, about one mile and a half abutting on the Eastern boundary of the great commercial seaport of Liverpool, from which boundary, to its Eastern limits, is one mile one furlong. At time of the Survey it was one of the six hamlets belonging to the regal manor of Derby, held by King Edward the Confessor; the tenants of which, at this day, owe suit and service at the Halmote Court held at West Derby by the Lord of that Manor.

By the charter roll, 36 Henry III. we find William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, obtained liberty of free warren over this Manor. He was succeeded by his son Robert de Ferrars, who taking part with Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, in rebellion against King Henry III. he was attainted, and his possessions forfeited to the Crown. King Henry afterwards bestowed them on his son Edmund Crouchback, with the titles of Earl of Lancaster, Derby, &c. In the Inquisition post mortem taken on his demise, 25 Edward I. this manor occurs "Everton 24 bov. ter." 33 Edward III. his grandson Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, gave the "villam de Everton, cum Tuber, &c. p'tinen." to his servant John Barret and his heirs; in failure of issue to return to the said Earl, or his successors. The above grant was confirmed by King Edward III. in the 33d year of his reign, as appears by the *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*, p. 170.

Blanch, one of the daughters and coheirs of the above Duke Henry, brought the whole of the possessions in this county in marriage to John of Gaunt, who in 1362 obtained a confirmation of them, with the title of Duke of Lancaster. His only surviving son, Henry of Bolingbroke, succeeded him in his title and estates, and afterwards usurped the throne by the title of Henry IV. on which event he vested the whole of the vast possessions belonging to the Duchy in the Crown, under which this manor remained till the time of King Charles I. who sold it, and several of the surrounding manors, to Edward Ditchfield,

field, John Highland, Humphrey Clark, and Francis Mosse, citizens of London, in the year 1629; they afterwards resold it to James Lord Stanley and Strange, his heirs and successors, in 1639.

The oldest remnant of antiquity connected with this township was an ancient Beacon, an engraving of which is here given by permission of Mr. Gregson from his "Fragments of Lancashire *," page 157.



This Beacon was probably erected in the reign of Henry III. It consisted of a square Tower of three stories, the lower of which was appropriated to the uses of a kitchen; the upper rooms were large, and well adapted for the reception of a small garrison. On one of the angles of the building a stone receptacle rose above the roof, wherein were placed combustible materials, prepared to light in any case of alarm or invasion, for which its situation was

well chosen, communicating, N.E. with those at Rivington, Pike, and Ashurst. When the Clergy of Liverpool were driven thence in times of the Civil War, they solemnized several marriages within its walls. During the siege of that town, it was occupied by Prince Rupert as an important post; his Head Quarters were fixed in the village, at a cottage still in existence†.

Among its walls several small shots have been found, some of which are in the possession of M. Gregson,

* This Engraving was first printed with Ink manufactured, under the direction of Mr. Gregson, from burnt corn (taken from the great fire of the Goree, which occurred at Liverpool in September 1812,) in vol. XXII. of the "Transactions of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." For this and other useful applications of burnt materials, the Society awarded the Gold Medal to that Gentleman.

† Engraved in vol. XCII. i. 585.—EDIT.

Esq. of Liverpool. The Beacon was blown down by a storm in 1803, in consequence of the walls having been undermined for materials.

Its site is occupied by a Church, (built in the Gothic style, by John Cragg, Esq. of the Mersey Iron Foundry), dedicated to St. George, and consecrated in 1814; on which occasion an excellent sermon was preached by the minister, the Rev. R. P. Buddicom, M.A. F.S.A. from 2 Chron. chap. vi. verse 18, "But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth; behold heaven, and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee, how much less this house that I have built." The whole of the frame-work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof, and pulpit, with the beautiful enrichments, are of cast iron, the execution of which does infinite credit to the above gentleman. Its length from East to West is 119 feet, the breadth 47. The East end is lighted by a large splendid window of stained glass. In front of the organ gallery is placed the royal arms, an ancient piece of carving, wrought out of a solid piece of elm. The basement story of the tower is appropriated as a baptistry, in the centre of which is placed a font of variegated marble, inscribed "The gift of Thomas Gollightly, Esq. of Liverpool." On the North wall is affixed a monument of white marble in the Gothic style, designed by T. Rickman, architect, inscribed in old English characters:

"In memory of John Rackham, esq. of Liverpool, merchant, who died Feb. xvij, mdcclxv. aged lxij years."

Ascending the tower, which is 96 feet high, or 345 feet above the high water mark, there is a most commanding and beautiful view of rural and marine scenery in all its picturesque varieties. Liverpool, the seat of busy commerce and industry, on the West, embosomed in an extensive valley, presents a congregated scene of multiplied spires, domes, &c. seated on the Estuary of the Mersey, on whose spacious bosom majestic vessels sail along to greet the circling main. On the North the country presents a level surface as far as the eye can trace the prospect. The West is closed by the distant mountains of Wales, whose craggy tops exhibit a sombre grandeur in

clear weather, equalled only by their indistinctness when the parting sun is sinking below the horizon, enveloping their tops in shadow, and impressing emotions of interest and pleasure in the beholder. The prospect to the S.E. exhibits a pleasing and diversified landscape, bounded by the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmorland. W. I. ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

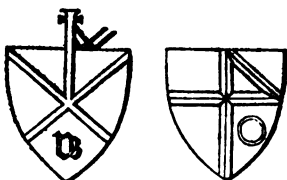
THE Parish Church of Saint Olave in Hart-street, is one of those which were not consumed in the great Fire of London; and with the exception of the upper parts of the tower (with its turret), and the vestry-room, which are brick-built, productions of late years, most of the other principal parts of this edifice are interesting to the Antiquary.

Like Churches in general, it consists of a nave, with side aisles: the arches and corresponding columns between which are bold and handsome, and would be much more so if the columns were more lofty. At the East end of the South front is the vestry-room. The nave is longer than the aisles; as the Western part of the former is bounded Northward by a portion of the rectory-house, and Southward by the tower. The latter has two handsome arches of communication with the nave and South aisle; and to the South-west angle is attached a smaller tower, within which is a stone staircase leading to the belfry.

Mention is made of this Church early in the Fourteenth Century; for Newcourt, in his "Repertorium," records William de Samford to have been Rector of it in 1319: and from the gracefully pointed arches of four of the window apertures, and of the lower arches of the nave and tower, I am induced to suppose, that the parts containing them are the most ancient portions of the Edifice. The four apertures which I thus allude to, are, the window on the West side of the tower; those at the East and West ends of the nave, and that at the East end of the North aisle. Of what forms the tracery of them may have been originally, is uncertain; the said West window of the tower has, at present, three lights or divisions with cinque-foll beads; and small upright mullions, with corresponding

arched work, are filled in at the top with a flat roof, and the whole of late work, and particularly of Richard and Robert Stow mentions as principal patrons and benefactors of this church, and who, as he states, were in it. The said Richard Cely, but his idea respecting his identity, presented to the living middle, and again towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. Only the three other windows are assumed a similar appearance at the window at the West end have has, at present, merely a springing from the old mould of each of the two others had, only, upright mullions without bed ribs turning from them. As to all the several other windows throughout the fabric, and leaving of consideration here, as well as that respect the drip-stones affixed, some small apertures, in the story of the tower; (which are inserted internally; but the exact of them externally, as originally is now dubious) each of them of three lights, or divisions, aque-foil heads, formed under the very flatly pointed. The of the windows, excepting the sternmost (which at the present have not any) are finished with drip-stones, having square And in respect to doorways, of the North and South end of the Church, and the doorway into the South aisle into the vestry arches under square heads, ornamental spandrels; and both of the doorways have, externally, arches with square returns. There are narrow entrances (exclusive of others of recent construction) : staircase tower, and another aperture leads from the nave to the rectory-house; of the arches and apertures, those to the entrance of the Church, and to the entrances to the staircase, are of a depressed kind, turned from the others; but those to the three doorways are of a boldly pointed form. The arched tie-beams, with their intricate moulded ribs, and oak panelling (each of them ornamented at the top with a floweret) over the door both the side aisles, remain with the exception of a few

mutilations: and their general aspect would lead me to conclude, that the whole of them were constructed when Richard and Robert Cely, as aforesaid, improved this building: if what is recorded in the edition of "Stow," 1633, as afterwards alluded to, did not, as to a part of them, instruct me to the contrary. The tie-beams spring from stone corbels; one component part of each corbel being, as very commonly found, a shield: in a few instances the original sculptures of the shields have, some time ago, been replaced with wooden imitations. Five of the corbels on the North side of the nave are further decorated with angels; and a male figure, represented as habited in a loose garment, supports one of the shields towards the East end of the South aisle: upon three of the shields are sculptured two lions passant gardant; which remind us of the bearings of our monarchs at an early period of English History. Several have bearings in relief, corresponding with the first of the following sketches, and two of them resemble the second sketch.



On these bearings I will merely notice as follows:

The patronage of this Church appears to have been of old in the family of the Nevils; and upon reference to Edmondson's "Heraldry," I find, under the name of Nevil, the saltire mentioned in numerous instances as a principal feature of their arms. It belonged at a later date to different parties; among whom appears the family of Windsor: and in the latter work, under the three examples of this name, I find the saltire mentioned likewise. By far the greater part of the said shields, however, have no bearings sculptured upon them.

The decorations at the junctions of the moulded ribs of the ceilings are principally of shields; in some parts, however, the rose is introduced instead thereof; and in others they consist of foliage; most of these shields also are plain, but on a few of them are sculptured the bearings expressed in the first of the above sketches. On one

one other appears what I should suppose to be intended for the City Arms; but that the dagger is placed in the second of the four quarterings formed by the cross, instead of in the first, as usual; and on one other of the shields, the cross only is introduced without the dagger.

At the West end of the nave is a good organ; the wainscot front of which displays a respectable appearance, but the style bears reference to the Gothic of Batty Langley's school. The several pews and galleries, likewise the altar-piece and its accompaniments; the pulpit and its appendages; the several lobbies and screens; the fittings of the vestry, and the porch to the South entrance, appear to have been constructed within the last century, and are respectable of their kind; but in every point of view discordant to the original character of the building. The ceiling of the vestry is finished with panneling and ornaments in plaster-work; the principal subject being an angel of nearly full size in relief, but of inferior execution; over the chimney-piece are painted in *chiaro oscuro*, the three cardinal virtues. The figure of an old man, between two glories, which is mentioned in Seymour's "Survey of London," to have been within an arched space under the pediment of the altar-piece, does not appear there at the present day.

The effect of the interior of the Church generally, and particularly as regards the aisles, is much disparaged by the crowded appearance which the galleries occasion. Previously to the recent repairs, questions as to their removal from the aisles, also as to an improvement of the Western gallery, and the restoration of Sir Andrew Riccard's statue (aftermentioned) to its original place, were duly agitated in the vestry; but the schemes did not seem to meet with approbation. Other points of proposed improvement also were introduced to notice; but experienced a similar result. Some amendments, however, have taken place. A square-formed window, which had been made in the North front, has been built up. A modern frontispiece, which had been fixed up to the North entrance, has also been removed; and the imperfect parts of the said entrance restored in their original style. It is to be regretted that the square headed window in the South front has not also been closed up; but this,

with some other matters, and among them a porch to the South entrance, is more in unison with the doorway than the present porch; also the removal of the merely upright mullions from the East window of the North aisle, must be left for a future, and I hope, successful consideration. The accompaniments to the central East window were, as aforesaid, lately of the kind last stated; but new masonry of Bath stone has been substituted instead thereof, of a character which appeared to the architect coinciding with the period at which the aperture in all probability was formed; and at the same time more suitable to the reception of stained glass (the introduction of which was the principal inducement towards its improvement), than masonry corresponding with the head of the West window of the tower, which has been before alluded to. The stained glass is, at this time (Jan. 1823), in preparation by Mr. James, of Gray's Inn-road; and bids fair to be a respectable specimen of his talent. The subjects of six of the nine compartments are the four Evangelists, expressed in reclined postures, and the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul; two others consist of groups of cherubs, and another will display a dove with glory. The four lights or divisions below the head of the window are to be decorated with borderings of leaves, &c. of a lively colour; but not so powerful as to interfere with the tints of the principal subjects above them.

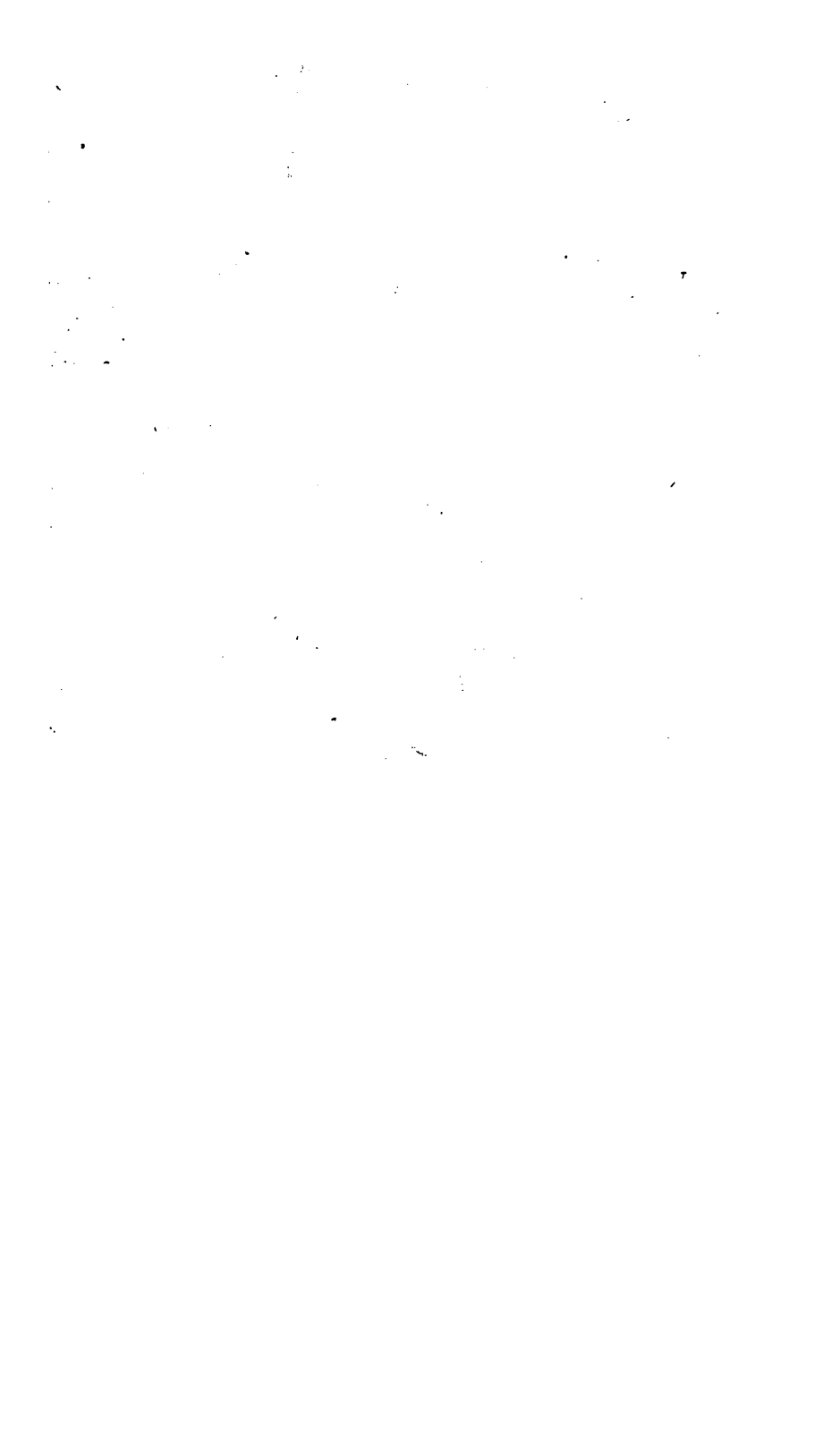
It is recorded in the aforesaid Edition of 1633, that considerable works were performed in this Church during that and the preceding year; and among some other items attended to at that period, it seems that "*the roof in the middle isle, decayed to the danger of falling, was with new timber rebuilt, new leaded, and the inside very worthily garnished.*" Great merit is due to the directing parties for having restored the said roof in its original character, and the battlements also; but we must regret that the same taste was not extended to the upper portions of the tower, and to some other parts of the operations which were then conducted.

The upper timbers over the aisles were renewed at no very distant period; and lately the greater part of all the roofs have been uncovered and new leaded.

J. B. G.

(To be continued.)

Mr.





THE CHIMNEY SWALLOW, *HIRUNDO RUSTICA*.



THE MARTIN, *HIRUNDO URBICA*.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartwell, March 4.*

SO numerous have been the letters* in the Gentleman's Magazine on the subject of the Migration of Swallows, that I imagine a short account of the natural history of each of the four species which inhabit Great Britain, will not be unacceptable to many of our readers. I have, therefore, subjoined a correct figure (see *Plate II.*) and a short account of the common Chimney Swallow, and of the Martin, and shall endeavour in a subsequent Number, to add the natural history of the Sand Martin and of the Swift, together with figures of the same, which will complete the British *hirundines*.

The CHIMNEY SWALLOW, *hirundo rustica*† (*Fig. 1.*) is the most common, as well as the best known, of them all; and for this reason is probably classed first by Linnæus. Its length is about six inches, breadth from tip to tip of the wings, when extended, about twelve. The upper parts of the body and its wings black; the under parts whitish ash-colour; head black; the forehead and chin are marked with a red spot; the tail is very much forked. This bird generally arrives in this country somewhat sooner than the rest of this genus, usually making its first appearance before the middle of April‡. It builds

its nest in chimnies, at the distance of about a foot from the top, or under the roofs of barns and outhouses, has commonly two broods in the year, and generally disappears in the latter end of September, or beginning of October. Like the rest of this tribe, it is perpetually on the wing, and lives upon insects, which it catches flying. Before rain it may often be seen skimming round the edge of a lake or river, and not unfrequently dipping the tips of its wings or under part of its body into the water, as it passes over its surface§.

The MARTIN, or MARTLETT of heraldry, *hirundo urbica*, (*Fig. 2.*) is rather less than the swallow, and is distinguishable at first sight from it, by the bright white colour of all the under parts of the body. This bird usually makes its first appearance early in May, though sometimes sooner, and leaves us towards the latter end of October. It builds under the eaves of houses, in the corners of windows, and in crags of rocks and precipices near the sea, and has oftentimes three broods in the year; its nest is curiously constructed, like that of the swallow, with mud and straw, and lined with feathers on the inside||.

The earliest and latest appearance of these birds, and their annual migration, have been the theme of numerous writers of both antient and modern

* See the General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. p. 435; vol. iii. 426.

† In ventriculo dissecto scarabæos invenimus. In caminis nidificat.—*Raii Synop.* p. 71.

‡ The Swallows of every species are few on their first appearance; afterwards increase in numbers; are further multiplied by the accession of the young broods; and are diminished again before they wholly disappear.

§ This was observed by many of the antient writers of natural history and philosophy. So Virgil:—

“———— Nunquam imprudentibus imber
Obfuit. Aut illum surgentem vallibus imis
Aëriæ fugere grues; aut bucula, cælum
Suspiciens, patulis captavit naribus auras;
Aut angusta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,
Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam.

Virg. Geor. lib. i. 377.

Which is imitated from Aratus:

Πολλαὶ λιμναῖαι ἢ εἰναλαὶ ὄρνιθες
Ἀπληστον κλυζόνται ἐνιμεναι ὕδατος·
Ἡ λιμνὴ περὶ δὴθα χελιδόνες αἰσσοῦνται
Γαργεὶ τυπτουσαι αὐτῶς εἰλυμενον ὕδωρ.

Arat. Dios. 210.

|| Pliny observes: “*Hirundines luto (nidum) construant; stramento roborant. Si quando inopia est luti, madefactæ multa aqua, pennis pulverem spargunt. Ipsum vero nidum mollibus plumis floccisque consternunt tepefaciendis ovis, simul ne durus sit infantibus pullis. In factu summâ æquitate alternant cibum. Notabili munditiâ egerunt excrementa pullorum, adulescentesq. circumagi docent, et foris saturitatem emittere.*”

GENT. MAG. *March, 1823.*

times,

times, and much difference of opinion has been entertained respecting their retreat. I hope, however, in a subsequent communication, to be able to show that they retire from Europe at the approach of winter, to the warmer parts of the old Continent, and return in spring.

T. FORSTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

A NEW entrance for the King has been recently made to the House of Lords. It is well known that the late Mr. Wyatt made many alterations and additions to the two Houses of Parliament, and intended to adopt his designs to the Gothic structures around—i. e. the Abbey Church, Westminster Hall, and St. Stephen's Chapel. These are certainly all very interesting national edifices, each dissimilar to the others, and each a valuable and important specimen of the architectural style of the times when they were respectively raised. Connected with these buildings are various others of a public and private nature, only one of which, on the West side of the Hall, is worthy of preservation. This is a large structure, faced with Portland stone, and built after the Palladian style. Mr. Wyatt's new works, to the South of the latter, have turrets, battlements, oriels, niches, and a cloister; and therefore enter into comparison, and competition with, the neighbouring antient, ecclesiastical, and palatial edifices. This comparison, however, is much to its disadvantage; for its parts are small and meagre, and its general style will not bear analysis. Had the same forms and parts been applied to "a Gothic villa," to "a citizen's cottage," or to some humble dwelling, we might have passed the building without censure, though we could not have praised it. Here, as constituting the exterior of the Houses of Parliament, we are offended rather than pleased. We are inclined to impeach the liberality or taste of the country, and involuntarily say that this is not worthy of England, or its place of application. It is time, therefore, to see architectural reform; and to see something like art and science combined in the public edifices of the nation. With these feelings, we cannot but hail with exultation and pleasure, the new æra that has commenced with the present Parliament. In the *King's entrance* we see the exercise

and exertion of talent, in giving beauty, variety, and picturesque effect to a comparatively small passage, or staircase. It is an approach from the former cloister, leading out of Palace-yard to the Painted Chamber, and to other rooms connected with the apartment in which the Peers, &c. assemble to discharge their parliamentary duties. As some erroneous statements have been published respecting the spaces, or areas of this entrance, it is but justice to correct these, and thus record facts. The new works may be said to consist of a projecting porch, beneath which the Royal carriage is to be conveyed, and under the shelter of which his Majesty is to alight. The arches of this porch are 14 feet high by 11 feet wide, fully as large as the arched carriage-way at the Horse Guards, from St. James's Park to Parliament-street. The porch is connected with an inclosed cloister, which is 10 feet wide by 12 feet in height, one end of which joins the old cloister, of smaller dimensions, and the other end with the new staircase. This is 10 feet in the narrowest part, from 14 to 20 feet in height, and about 60 feet in length, from the cloister to the Painted Chamber. The ascent is by 21 steps, each five inches in height, and arranged in three tiers of seven steps each. A large door-way, with double doors, terminate each end of this apartment. About midway between these two doors, are two large Venetian shaped windows, with Ionic columns, entablatures, &c.; and above these is a lanthorn light, rising from a highly decorated dome.

The ceiling of the staircase is arched; the sides are ornamented and relieved by pilasters, hollows, and various mouldings; and the whole surface is much enriched with roses, genii, foliage, &c. whilst the light is admitted through stained glass of different hues, to produce pleasing tints and fine effect. As a specimen of elegant architectural design—as adapted for a Royal entrance, and leading to the House of Peers of England, which ought to display every thing replete with taste and splendour; the present design, by Mr. Soane, will at once reflect credit on his professional talents, and on the council or committee who have thus given scope to these talents, in such a place, and on such a subject. Let us hope, however, that this is only the beginning

beginning of a great and skilful work ;
the Hall of Lords, and all the
neighbouring apartments, are disgraceful
in the taste, and arts of
the country. J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

ON IONA the antient religious es-
tablishments now falling to ruin,
the celebrated Nunnery of Iona, or
Iona-kill, one of the Hebrides. A con-
siderable part of the roof has fallen in, and
buried the greater number of the beau-
tiful and antique tomb-stones of the
nobility and who are interred beneath.

The church of this Nunnery is 58
feet by 20. The floor was thickly cov-
ered with cow-dung, except at the
East end, which Mr. Pennant had
ordered to be cleared, and under which
the tomb of the last Prioress was dis-
coverable, though considerably defaced.
The figure is carved praying to the Vir-
gin Mary, with the address under her
feet: "Sancta Maria, ora pro me;"
and with this inscription round the
ledge, in old British characters:

"Ego jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Fer-
les filia, quondam prioressa de Iona, qua
anno mo. do. ximo ejus animam (al-
terius) commendamus."

At the first establishment of this re-
ligious house by St. Columba, the
Nuns resided on a small island near
it; still called the "Isle of Nuns."
This isle is entirely composed of fine
granite, with which all the build-
ings, afterwards mentioned, have been
built.

The island of Iona, of which there
is a view in vol. LXIII. p. 594, is a
small but celebrated island, and was,
as Dr. Johnson expresses it, "once
the luminary of the Caledonian Re-
gions, whence savage clans and roving
barbarians derived the benefits of know-
ledge, and the blessings of Religion."
In this Island, and in this most cele-
brated seat of Religion, was the learned
St. Cuthbert educated and brought up
in that religion of which he afterwards
became such a distinguished ornament.
The ruins of its antient religious es-
tablishments point out in striking con-
trast the present state, and its condition
when it was the retreat of Learning,
while Western Europe lay buried in
ignorance and barbarity. When we
look on these remains of ancient piety,
we must immediately call to mind the

sentiments so admirably expressed by
the Poet.

"I do love these antient ruins,
We never tread upon them, but we see
Our foot upon some reverend history;
And questionless here, in these open cloisters,
Which now lie naked to the injuries
Of stormy weather, some men lie interred;
Who lov'd the Church so well, and gave so
largely to't,
They thought it should have copied their
Till to-morow. But all things have an end.
Churches and Cities that have disappeared
to men,
Must have like death that we have."

The religious edifices in this Island
were established by St. Columba about
the year 565, who left Ireland, his na-
tive country, and landed in the bay of
Port-na-currach for the express pur-
pose of teaching Christianity to the
Picts. After having converted the
Pictish Monarch, he received the pro-
perty of this Island, where he founded
a cell for Canons regular, who, till the
year 716, differed from the Church of
Rome in the observance of Easter and
the Tonsure. The Danes dislodged
the Monks in 807, and the Monastery
became depopulated for many years;
but on the retreat of the Danes, the
building received a new order, the
Cluniacs, who continued there till the
dissolution of Monastic establishments,
when the revenues were united to the
see of Argyle, and on the abolition of
Episcopacy became the property of the
Duke. An account of the Cathedral
may be seen in vol. xlv. p. 166.

On the right of this Cathedral, but
contiguous to it, are the remains of
the College, some of the cloisters still
visible, and the common hall entire,
with stone seats for the disputants.
This College, or the Monastery, was
formerly possessed of a valuable library,
which has been destroyed or lost.
Boethius tells us that Fergus II. who
assisted the Goths under Alaric, at
the sacking of Rome, brought away as
part of the plunder, a chest of MSS.
which he presented to this Monastery;
and in former times the archives of
Scotland and valuable papers were kept
here. Of these, many no doubt were
destroyed at the Reformation; but
many, it is said, were carried to the
Scots College of Douay in France, and
the Scots College in Rome; and it is
hoped that some valuable papers may
yet be discovered.

A little to the North of the Catho-

dral, are the remains of the Bishop's house; and on the South, is a small Chapel dedicated to St. Oran. In this are many tombstones of marble, particularly of the great lords of the Isles. On the South of this Chapel is an inclosure, called *Reitia Oran*—"the burying-place of Oran," containing a great number of tombs, but so overgrown with weeds, as to render few of the inscriptions legible. A description of this enclosure, in which are buried Scotch, Norwegian, French, and Irish kings, is given in your Magazine, vol. XLIV. p. 510.

The reason why Kings of Ireland, Norway, and of France, were ambitious of reposing their bones on this hallowed spot, may be because they would not mix with vulgar dust; but there is a stronger reason than this, and the most probable, as it exists in a belief in the antient Gaelic prophecy, thus translated by Dr. Smith of Campbelltown:

"Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A watery deluge will o'ersweep
Hibernia's mossy shore.

The green clad *Isla* too shall sink,
While with the great and good
Columba's happy isle will rear
Her towers above the flood."

This island furnishes many valuable minerals, particularly a beautiful yellow serpentine; and the greater part of it lies upon limestone, which in some places appears in the form of beautiful white marble; in others, dove-coloured; and in some, spotted with green and black spots of a beautiful appearance. In the bay of Port-na-curraich, there are immense numbers of beautiful pebbles, chiefly serpentine, jasper, granite, marble, *lapis nephriticus*, *nephritic asbestos*, violet-coloured quartz, and porphyry. In the bay of Martyrs (so called from its being the place where the dead were landed for interment), is found *horn blende*, green and red jasper, with specimens of zeolite, &c.

The names of this Island are very numerous. At the time of the landing of St. Columba, it was called *Inish Drunish*—"the land of the Druids." The venerable Bede, in his History, calls it *Hii*. The Monkish writers gave it the name of Iona, which, if derived from the Gaelic, signifies "the Island of Waves," very characteristic

of it in the times of storm; others think Iona derived from the Hebrew, and signifies "a dove," in allusion to St. Columba, the founder of its Monastery and its fame. Donald Monro, High Dean of the Isles, calls it the "Isle of Columbkil;" but it is now called *I*, and sounded like the English *ee*; except when the speaker wishes to put an emphasis on the word, when it is called *I-colm-kill* or *I-columb-kill*.

STEMMALYSMU.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

IN this country there is always a bias in favour of an accused person, till the alleged offence is proved; and even not the less for the humble situation he may hold in society. The situation of the Pew-openers in the Churches of this Metropolis, (see your last Supplement, p. 589,) is a very humble one, but though some may be impertinent, it is hard that no one should vindicate the body of them from a general charge thrown on the whole. It is unjust to charge them with insolence for not opening pews to strangers. Pews in London are let to certain parishioners on their application; a Pew-opener cannot put a stranger into such a pew, without leave of the occupier; and it is well known that many such occupiers will not permit a stranger to be introduced, though there should be only one or two persons in a pew which contains four seats. The abolition of pews is the only remedy.

P. 593. That much of the Farmers' distress is owing to the different manner of living which has been adopted by that class of the community, is very true; but it is very untrue that the Landlord should be charged as the cause of it. When the Farmer sold his wheat at 30*l.* 40*l.* or more per load, he paid the same rent during his lease as he paid when 20*l.* a load was deemed a most extravagant price at the commencement of his lease. The Landlord was obliged to pay a highly advanced price for every thing he bought; was it unjust that he should demand a higher rent when the lease expired? but does any Landlord insist on that higher rent, now the price of corn is so reduced? He does not. A reduction of rent is, it may safely be said, universal, notwithstanding leases which bind the tenants to pay the high rent.

To area of 10 per cent. is most in many cases, 10 per cent. reduction as 30 per cent. is in others. But does a reduction, however liberal, insure payment of the remainder? It does not. The Farmer still makes his excuses. His wife and daughters have not left the parlour and the piano-forte for their proper place. One part of what the Farmers feel arises from a circumstance which I have hardly seen noticed. When the wife and daughters attended to the business of the house, the servants were lodged in the house; they consumed part of the produce of the farm in their provisions; they had a good kitchen fire to go to, a comfortable bed to sleep in; they were under the master's eye and controul; they are now turned out of the house, and day-labourers hired in their room; the consequence is, that when the day's work is done, the young labourer goes to the ale-house; or if he is sober, he gets a room to lodge in, where he has no fire; he looks out for a wife, gets a cottage, and fills it with children, which the Farmer must largely contribute to the keep of, in the shape of Poor Rates.

I agree in the propriety of a Property Tax, which must be resorted to, if other taxes are to be repealed; if it could be doubled on those who spend their incomes in France or Italy, so much the better. But the Fundholder possesses property as well as the Landholder, and that not subject to the numberless reductions to which the Landholder is liable, for repairs and loss by tenants, besides the Property Tax, which he would have to pay in common with the Fundholder, whether the rent of the land was paid or not.

P. 600. It is unjust to charge all those who wish for a different mode of maintaining the Clergy from that provided for by Tithes, as being inimical to the Established Church. There are few indeed, except Cobbett and the Radicals, who would not willingly pay as good a provision in another shape. The collection of Tithe in kind is attended with numberless vexations; besides, that by carrying away the straw and hay, the manure for the ensuing crop is diminished. A corn-rent has of late been often given out Inclosure Acts, and I have never

yet seen a satisfactory objection to it. When that is adopted, the Clergyman is in the same state as the Landlord; it is subject to, revival at short periods; if the price of corn increases, so will his rent; if it falls, he is in the same state as the Landlord; and as to the price, if he collects, when corn is cheap, he must sell it at the lower price.

P. 646. Mr. Blair is said to have been Surgeon to the Gerard-street Dispensary. This probably means the Bloomsbury Dispensary in Great Russell-street; in setting which on foot, he and Dr. Pinckard took an active part, offering their gratuitous services. He resigned this situation a few months before his death.

NOTATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

March 5.

I OBSERVED in your Magazine of January, p. 27, some queries respecting the liability of Glebe Lands to pay Tithes; and finding that no answer is given in the number published this month, I venture to trouble you with a few observations, which, should you not have received others more worthy of insertion, may perhaps afford your Correspondent some little information on the subject.

One spiritual person does not pay tithes to another, for "ecclesia decimas non solvit ecclesiæ."

Hence a Vicar shall pay no tithes to the Rector, nor the Rector to the Vicar.

But these personal privileges (not arising from or being annexed to the land) are personally confined to the Clergy, for their tenant or lessee shall pay tithes, though in their own occupation their lands are not titheable. Hence, if the Vicar is endowed with Glebe Lands, and he leases them, the Lessee shall pay tithes of such lands to the Parson.

Now the Appropriator, or Improprator, possesses the same rights as the Rector, although not a spiritual person; hence, I conceive, that when the Vicar leases his Glebe Lands, the Improprator is legally entitled to the tithes from such Lessee.

It appears from a case in Sir F. Moore's Reports, p. 910, that the Parson himself shall pay small tithes to the Vicar if the land comes to the parsonage after the endowment. But by the 55 Geo. III. c. 147, power is given to the Parson or other Incumbent of small

small livings to purchase lands, which lands shall be annexed to and become Glebe of such living to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and by the same Statute the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty are empowered to lend money for the purpose of buying such additional lands: therefore I conceive that lands purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty, under this Act, may be considered in every respect as other Glebe Land.

However, it must be remembered, that the rights of the Vicar depend upon his particular endowment, so that there may be exceptions to some of the general rules upon this subject. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

THE days of miracle and chivalry, we are told, have gone by,—witches, fairies, ghosts, and goblins, are laid full many a fathom deep in the Red Sea. But charms and amulets, those sacred arcana of superstition, at the disposal of cunning men, are still in full possession of their accustomed powers, and wield an influence over the mind not to be controuled by reason and experience.

The following is a true recital of a fact positively within my own knowledge.

My brother has a considerable farm in Worcestershire. His tenant is a yeoman of some substance, intelligent, rational, and in common reputation a man of sound sense and good understanding. About two years since, the landlord and the farmer met; questions of kindness and courtesy passed; and the latter expressed himself happy in his children, and prosperous, though things were not as they had used to be. His boys were grown into manhood, and shared in his daily toil. His girls were good housewives, contented and healthy; all, save one, and she had sickened long under a sad disease, which, wasting her strength, had brought her nearly to the grave. The anxious father had consulted every medical practitioner of note the country round, and had sought at Gloucester that certainty of relief, which the high talents of its medical professors so naturally promised. A large glandular swelling on one side of her neck, drained from her the whole strength of life; and still no relief was found;

it was pronounced incurable. At length a cunning man of high reputation presented himself, and, after the experiment of a charm, under similar circumstances, he was universally successful. He examined the part minutely, and left the patient requiring neither the exhibition of medicine, nor attention to diet. His cure was to be his only hope. Now comes the extraordinary part. He caught a frog, no matter how small, and with his knife inflicted a wound on that part of its neck, corresponding exactly with the seat of disease in the patient's, and then suffered the frog to escape. "If (said he) it lives, the disease will gradually waste away, and your daughter recover: but if it dies in consequence of this operation, there is then no hope; the malady will continue to increase, and at length it may be a lingering death. It will be the certain consequence."

Some time after this interview, my brother and his tenant met again. The charm had prospered, or rather the disease had triumphed; because, the patient had not recovered, and the maid no longer suffered; the disease had dispersed without any medical assistance, and the "cunning man" has established a charade as a practice which, until Nature had cured him some mischievous trick, he had crowned his name with honour, and his strong box with more substantial testimonies of the credulity of the people.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. URBAN,

M

A FEW words more on the subject of George Wakefield (see *Monthly Review*, p. 14). It is quite clear that Edward Moore produced similar compositions. Which is the original, may not be easy to decide. Wakefield outlived Moore, and therefore had the advantage of being able, without contradiction, to assert his own priority of claim. He has a poem entitled "The Love of the Friend," and at the end of it placed this note:

"The original copy of this poem was in the possession of the late ingenious Mr. Moore. And, as it was read to me in an hour of intimacy, perhaps it prevailed upon him to write one similar."

Mr. Moore might think, that as
yet printed any poems, he
never would. The two poems,
have little in common, the
semblance being in the con-
stanza. Moore's is,

night! tho' seas between us roll,
I'm rooted in my soul;
blood that warms my heart,
idea must depart;
h's decisive stroke must end
the lover and the friend."

Chalmers's Poets, XIV. p. 218.

Wakefield's is this:

and we'll together haste
uncomfortable waste;
sharp thorn to find the rose,
at transitory woes;
bright goal of Hope in view,
behind as others do,
and only Death shall end
he lover and the friend."

peating the trite and foolish con-
the thorn and the rose, Wake-
s evidently much superior, and
vesthe same preference through-
poem. We may suppose that
sacant to take only the subject
friend's effusion, but with un-
recollection adopted his last
The resemblance is somewhat
n the two songs of "I said to
re." But the author of "Baga-
still maintains the superiority.
ins,

my heart, in the way of discourse,
oftna confabulate; Madam!
never be soften'd; and yield to the
orce
r, wit, sense, and good nature of course,
ou know, and well know, who has had
em?"

re, in the same measure, but a
more common stanza, writes

said to my heart, in a pet t'other day,
er be hang'd than go moping this way;
bings, no wishes, your moments employ,
sleep in my breast, without motion or
oy."

hen goes on about Chloe, re-
s love for Thais, and ends with
station to Phyllis. All this is
it. The other poet keeps up
logue with spirit, and makes
rt thus conclude it:

ase to condemn me, or blame your best
riend,
know, and rely on me better;
ent I hear of the girl who can tend
ine of your life, from beginning to end,
n, and not rest till you get her."

Bagatelles, p. 25.

whole ballad is so full of poetic
hat I would have transcribed it
had you not once before printed
our Miscellany; where those
s happy enough to possess the

Set my heart to music, at my heart's desire
Wakefield has again employed a sim-
ilar thought, and with good success.
I will transcribe it for this place:

'When I ask my poor heart ev'ry morn,
(As I rise to salute the new day)
Why, ah! why are you still so solemn?
I now thought ev'ry month would be May.
Fell ambition, I know, is no more,
With a struggle that passion grew tame;
And our vanities ever give o'er,
In the moment we suffer for fame.
And can Love then obtrude on that breast,
Where dull Care has been quarter'd so long?
Do, come tell me, my heart, 'tis a truce,
And by that I can judge if I'm wrong.
Why my vines are all promising fair,
And my garden each product bestows;
May the lake give fresh health and good air,
While by labour I merit repose.

And what then can my poor bosom mean,
That it languishes thus day by day?
Yes, I guess, tho' I dare not explain,
Ah, then, tell me my heart, pry'three say,
'Why you want to call vineyards your own,
And to plant on your family ground;
Independants alone wear a crown.
'Tis a kingdom you never have found.'

Yes, to say that these forests are mine,
Must be pleasure I cannot express;
These my sheep, these my lambs, these my kind,
'Tis a joy I am still left to guess.
Yet the day may once come, when, like you,
I shall find some Masceaus in store,
But, alas! 'mongst the many, how few
Who have feelings like my --- I
Then I'll seek one no further, but rest
All on him whom my fortune has found!
Why should I alone doubt being blest,
When he blesses an universe round?

'What he gives, you may well call your own,
And enjoy it in freedom's repose;
For it comes as from Pity's soft throne,
Heav'n grudges not what she bestows.
Ah! then, where can the difference lie?
For kind Nature is equal to all;
Feed your sheep then beneath his kind eye,
And obey the dear natural call.'

Yes! tho' Nature but calls me in vain,
She is ready and fond to obey;
For a summons still greater I mean,
And till then I in banishment stay." P. 90.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

YOUR Correspondent Φ . p. 594, of
the last Supplement, should have
been more correct and specific in his
account of the persons buried in the
Cemetery for Heretics at Venice, re-
specting whom he solicits information;
in which case it is very possible some
further discoveries might be made. I
have taken some little pains, but the
result of my examinations has been
very unsatisfactory. What does he

* On again referring to the Volume, it ap-
pears that two other poems from the "Ba-
gatelles" are there given. It was in the
Annual Register for the same year, 1767,
that I had seen the Author's "dialogue
with his heart."

mean

mean by "console," so often repeated? I have no reason to think, by any thing I can find, that one of the persons so denominated was the British "Consul" there. John Law of Lauriston, the famous Controleur General des Finances, and author of all the mischief arising from the Mississippi scheme in 1719 and 20, died at Venice 21 March, 1729, æt. 58, "in a state but little removed from indigence;" of whom a very long and interesting account is given in a book not so much noticed as it deserves, John Philip Wood's *History of the Parish of Crummond*, published at Edinburgh in 1794. He was ancestor of the present Lauriston, employed in the French service.

John Murray was resident at Venice, from whence he was sent Ambassador to Constantinople in 1765, in which office he was succeeded by Sir Robert Ainslie in 1775; but when or where he died I know not.

Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, died in 1634, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jerome, who married Frances, daughter to Esmé Stewart, Duke of Lennox.

Edward Lord Windsor died 24 Jan. 1574-5; he appears to have been at Spa a year and a half before, but that he died or was buried at Venice, I have no proof: moreover, he was a rigid Papist; and so I apprehend were the Westons. I can say no more, but remain,
Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

ON reading the communication of CLERICUS, in page 130, I feel strongly impelled to take up my pen in defence of what your Correspondent attacks in a most unjust and ungallant manner,—*"Ladies' handwriting."* I have no hesitation in affirming, that the generality of well-educated females write in a very superior manner to the generality of the gentlemen of the present day, both as to style, handwriting, and orthography; and the stigma which once rested on the fair sex, of deficiency in these essential points, is so entirely removed, that it now would be as difficult to find a lady of even common education who fails in any of these respects, as it was half a century ago, to find one who excelled in them. I conclude, by assuring this ungallant old bachelor (of which, by the way, he need not have informed us), that *my* female are as superior to

my male correspondents in every site attached to good writing, as the diamond to the feeble ray of *P* paste.
A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Feb
BELIEVING that the List of the Clans of Scotland with the Badges of distinction in the bonnets of each, may in your readers, I beg to send it for publication in the Gentleman's Magazine.
Yours, &c. CLEOM

Names.	Badges of Distinction
Buchanan	- Birch.
Cameron	- Oak.
Campbell	- Myrtle.
Chisholm	- Alder.
Colquhoun	- Hazel.
Cumming	- Common Sallow
Drummond	- Holly.
Farquharson	- Purple Fox Gloe
Ferguson	- Poplar.
Forbes	- Broom.
Frazer	- Yew.
Gordon	- Ivy.
Graham	- Laurel.
Grant	- Cranberry Heath
Gunn	- Rosewort.
Lamont	- Crab Apple Tree
M'Allister	- Five Leaved Ho
M'Donald	- Bell Heath.
M'Donnell	- Mountain Heath
M'Dougall	- Cypress.
M'Farlane	- Cloud Berry Bu
M'Gregor	- Pine.
M'Intosh	- Boxwood.
M'Kay	- Bulrush.
M'Kenzie	- Deer Grass.
M'Kinnon	- St. John's Wort
M'Lachlan	- Mountain Ash.
M'Lean	- Blackberry Hea
M'Leod	- Red Whortle B
M'Nab	- Rose Buck Berr
M'Neill	- Sea Ware.
M'Pherson	- Variegated Boxw
M'Quarrie	- Black Thorn.
M'Rae	- Fir Club Moss.
Munro	- Eagles' Feathers
Menzies	- Ash.
Murray	- Juniper.
Ogilvie	- Hawthorn.
Oliphant	- The Great Mapl
Robertson	- Fern, or Brechin
Rose	- Brier Rose.
Ross	- Bear Berries.
Sinclair	- Clover.
Stewart	- Thistle.
Sutherland	- Cat's-tail Grass.

The Chief of Clans to have Eagle Feathers, with the badge of their clan in their bonnets.

JESSE M. Temple, March 8.
It frequently happens, that a
erial link of a pedigree is lost,
e circumstance of some Indi-
f the Family having died in
ountries, and the time and
tances of their deaths being in
ance forgotten. This would
e degree be remedied, if any
r intelligent Correspondents
a the Continent, particularly
nce, Italy, Germany, Swit-
, and the Netherlands, would
you with the sepulchral ins-
as they may chance to meet
their travels, on any of their
men distinguished for rank or
e, or other remarkable parti-

more especially led to this ob-
n, by having now before me a
ollection in MS. of some In-
as, taken many years ago from
etery of the English College at
which I transmit for insertion,
you deem it worth preserving.
urs, &c. **CARADOC.**

1. D. O. M.

gero Bainesio, nobili Anglo, qui,
xlvi. natus, patriam regnante cum
a Heresi deserente Romam venit,
orte Ill. Card. Alanici a secretis
rivatam vitam Deo, sibi, et communi
ae Patriae bono agens, cum xliv. in
lesset annos, obdormivit in Domino
Octobris, anno salutis MDCCXXIII.
ae LXXVII. menses vi. Ex testa-
entum montium loca in pios usus
prout ex actis d. Michaelis Angeli
arij constat.

2. D. O. M.

uriae Kibli, Anglae, depositum: obiit
a April, anno MDXLVIII.

3. D. O. M.

rdo Haddoco, Anglo, Theologiae
qui, Elisabetha Angliae Regina
os persequente, multorum annorum
pietatis causa sustinuit, fratrem
martirio coronatum vidit, ac de-
mae sancte pique obiit xiii. Julij,
ii mdcv. Curatores posuerunt.

Epitaphium D. T. Colmani.

are Britan'e precor neubonia credas,
ridias civis tam procul ossa tui—
x meliorq. mei pars reddita Celo est,
mortale fuit maxima Roma tenet.
D. xxxi Januarii M.DCCXVII.

5. D. O. M.

ae Pordage, Armigero, Anglo Can-
ie obiit xvi. Feb. anno MDCIX. re-
r. **MAG. March, 1823.**

quiescat in pace. **Carolus** ~~W. W.~~ **W.**
posuit.

6. D. O. M.

Religioso viro **E. Jo. Weddestun** priori
de Worcester, qui dum p[ro]p[ri]o d[omi]ni Jacobi ac
B'torum Pe. et Pauli lin[ea] d[omi]ni d[omi]ni Sepul-
crum visurus attigisset anno etatis sue L. de-
cessit. R. P. Sil. Ep[iscopu]s Wintonie' epod
Leo X. pon. m. Ser[mon]i Regis Angliae cor[por]i uti
religio f[ri] posuit xxiii. Augusti, mxxviii.

7. D. O. M.

Gulielmo Gressopo, Presbitero Anglo, doc-
trina singulari, vita morib[us]q. integerrimo,
octo annis ob fidem Catholicam patriae exul-
lanti, Thomas Kirtonus, Anglus, amantibus
posuit. Vixit annis xxxiii. diebus xxi. obiit
viii. kal. Martij, MDLXIX.

8. Religioso Thomae Morton, Cap-
p[ro]fici prae.

9. D. O. M.

Catharinae Weston, Comitissae Portlandiae,
magni Angliae Theaurarij filiae, singulari
pietate, integritate, modestia praedita, quae
fidei Catholicae causa Angliam deserens, cum
viro et familia, tandem Romam venit, post
varias triennio placidissimas toleratas
aerumnas relictis octo liberis ad meliorem
vitam, obiit vi. Kal. Nov. anni MDCLTV.
etatis suae xxxiix. Richardus White, ex
Albiorum, Essexien', antiqua Stirpe, con-
jugi amantiss. posuit.

10. Hic jacet R. Pater Gulielm. Shir-
wod, decanus de Aland Dunelmensis dio-
cesis, qui obiit ii. Octobris, an. MCCCXCVII.

11. Depositum Joannis Gam medici-
nar. interpretis, qui xxix. Augusti, MDVII.
mortuus, cum X'to vivat. Amen.

12. D'nus Nicolaus Saxton, Theologiae
Bacularius Eboracen' anno MCCCCLII. iiii.
Octobris.

13. Deo. O. M.

Georgio White, nobili Anglo, opt. spei
adolescenti. Stephan' frater cariss. ponan-
dum curavit. Obijt Idib. Junij mclv.

14. D. O. M.

Thomae Kyrtono, Anglo, hujus Xeno-
dochii cappell'o, viro in fide orthodoxa con-
stanti, vitae et morum integritate conspicuo,
solertia et studio gratificandi parato, patriae
haeredes detestans Romae properavit, ubi
post novennium febris occulta correptus na-
turae cessit, annum agens xl. Obijt viii. id.
Aprilis MDLXXI.

Hunc locum vivens sibi delegit, cujus vo-
luntati amici curatores ex test. satia fece-
runt Nicolaus Mortonus, Gul. Gibletus,
Robertus Salcarnus.

15. Hic jacet frater Gulem^o Bacchiller,
Anglicus, prior domus Charmelitarum Lon-
dini, vir singularis probitatis, et modestiae,
qui obiit in hoc hospiti^o die xxx. mensis Julij,
A D. MDXV. cujus animae propicietur Deus.

16. In hoc tumultu corpus n[ost]r[u]m v[er]i m[er]iti
Thomae

Thomæ Puryear, Sacre Theologiæ Professoris, ac Londonien. Wellen. Eccl'ie Canonici, et Minoris i. Basilica Principis Ap'lorum, de Vrbe S. D. N. p'p'ie Penitenciarij clauditur, qui obiit die v. Octobris, anno D. MCCCCLXVIII. Romæ.

17. D. O. M.

Pro D. Henrico Story, Anglico P'b'ro, huius Hospital' Sacristario, qui obiit anno MDCCXIII. xlii Julij, ætatis suæ anno LVIII.

18. D. O. M.

Hic inest Joannes Wilfridus, Anglus, Collegij Gregoriani de Vrbe ordinis S. Benedicti Abbas. Obijt prid. Kal. Junij, A. S. MDCLIX. ætatis suæ LX.

19. D. O. M.

R. D. Jo. Setono, pro Anglo Theologiæ professori candidiss°, qui post duriss° vincula, et multa adversa pro Sacror' dogmatum assertione pressa, Romam ex Patria exul venit, ubi anno ætatis suæ LXX. animam Deo dicavit, xlii kal. Augusti, MDLXVII. S. R. Anglus, ex test° Her. opt. mer. p. e.

20. D. O. M.

Franco Morro, nobili Anglo, qui, bonis patriæ amicis pro fide Catholica relictis, anno Jubilei Romam veniens, exilij sui ann. VI. ætatis LX. obiit 5° Octobris, MDLXXV. Georgius Morus, filius unigenitus, cariss° Patri posuit.

21. D. O. M.

Joanni Simons, nobili Anglo, Georgij Equitis aurati et Margaritæ de Baronibus Molineux filio, eximie indolis ac fortitudinis adolescenti, qui, in aula Magnæ Britanniae honoribus functus, dum ad majora tenderet, abreptus morte plissime obiit xlii Aug^{ti}, anno D'ni MDLXIX. Amentissimo filio mater afflicta posuit.

22. Hic jacet R. P. Joannes Shirwood, ep'us Dunelmen', sereniss' Regis Angliæ Orator, qui obiit xii Januarij, an. MCCCXCIII. cuius anim. in pace quiescat.

23. D. O. M.

Thomæ Gagio, Equiti Baronetto Anglo, Sussexiens, patre honoribus, ac nominibus matre nobilitate pari, Maria Tankervilla, alias Camberiana, nato, familie non magis generis claritate, quam perpetua fidei Catholice constantia illustris principi, qui, in ipso ætatis flore, ipsoque in aliam urbem ingressu, Deo animam corpus terre inter eives suos tradidit xlii Novembris, anno D'ni MDCLX. Joannes Gagio, Eques Baronettus, carissimo fratri mærens posuit.

24. D. O. M.

Richardo Walmsley, secundo genito, et ex morte primi fratris heredi Richardi Walmsley, nobilis armigeri de Dunkenhall, Comitatus Lancastrensis, et Marie Fromonds, filia et heredis Bartholomei Fromonds de Cheame, nobilis armigeri Comitatus Surriensis, qui et ann. xx. urbem ingressus decimo quarto post die non tam

celeri quam felici morte abreptus, et ætissime quievit, secundo Dec. anno MDLXX. Chariss' filij cineribus mater illacrimans posuit.

25. D. O. M.

R. D'no Gulielmo Harto, alias Hargravio, presbitero Anglo, patria Lancastrensi, Sacre Theologiæ et Philosophiæ professori, postremo vero in Pontificio Romanæ Sapientiæ studio, quo in munere post diuturnos ad Dei obsequium labores carceris ætiam ærumnas pro fide in Anglia tolleratis, pie mortem obiit xlii kal. Januarij, ætatis suæ anno LXVIII. Bonis omnibus piis in usus erogatis curatores posuerunt.

26. D. O. M.

Edm° Danieli, P'b'ro Anglo, et ceteris Heref. Deca. qui propter suam in fide Caca co'stantiâ, multa passus dignibus quibus spoliatus. Post ann. xlii in exilio Rome transactos, obiit xxx Octobris, MDLVI. ætatis suæ ann. LVII. Mauricius Clenocus et Gulimus Elias moesti pos.

27. D. O. M.

Gabrieli Alano, pietate ac vitæ innocentia, amoris sanctique exilij, vinculum, cum Gulielmo, fratre Cardinali A'gliæ, in vita coniunxerat, sic nec locus ipse in morte separavit. Obijt die xxlii Martij, anno ætatis suæ LVIII. humanæ salutis MDXCVII. Thomas Alanus, avunculi optimi amantissimæ memoriæ, posuit.

(To be continued.)

ON MODERN LITERATURE, AND PERIODICAL CRITICISM.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

KNOWLEDGE is not sufficient without wisdom; without the power and the will to think rightly. To store the memory with a chaos of trifling and inaccurate knowledge, is to load it with mischievous incumbrances. The British Press, (and it is perhaps nearly the same with the Continental Presses,) teems with all sorts of impertinences, as well as with all sorts of poisons. While there are such inexhaustible stores of sound knowledge buried in great Libraries, it does seem extraordinary that writers and readers can waste their attention on such dry and tasteless weeds. Much is buried, because the expence of bringing it forward; the cost of type, composition, and paper, would exceed the funds applicable to literature. But then why diminish, or nearly annihilate those funds, by spending them on disgraceful nonsense? The answer will be, "to indulge the popular appetite." But cannot popular appetite

be

method, new-directed, and led to the state of plumpering it arises from the influence of mercenary writers.

may be asked, what should give preference to authors and books of *days*? Superior erudition; industry more industry and labour; incitements to energetic exertions and numerous other circumstances more propitious to the development of the higher powers of the

genius and temporary topics of curiosity; in the use of fashionable phraseology; in personal and political allusions of transient interest; and, above all, in the choice of such reasonings and opinions as favour the reigning popular delusion.

To look forward the wisdom of former times in its own unbending garb and costume, would not answer this purpose.

and of troubling ourselves with petty biographies of *petty men*, we not better employ ourselves intently and sagaciously examining characters, opinions, and sentiments of the great Luminaries, who in the ages beginning with, and happily following the Revival of literature?

Literary History of Italy is, by very few in England: and known, only known very partially and very superficially. *Roscoe's* works on the MEDICIS have done nothing: but they want originality, force of reflection, as well as simplicity and freshness of style. And the little stimulus, which *they* in this line of studies, is already

continue to blunder and write upon subjects of morals, political criticism which have been settled for hundreds of years. Critics wish to arrogate to themselves the credit of having discovered the true principles of Poetry, whatever they differ from their predecessors, they only *differ to go*

And the misfortune is, that we have read but little, that taste, can only be formed by a wide range, fixes itself upon false beauties. There have been heaven-born poets. Shakspeare was one: but it Shakspeare's genius let no one are to think that he can succeed without learning!

What is written for mere plausibility to fill up a certain number of pages with a more accurate memory sound conception, is not only but deceitful and misleading. It wastes time, throws dust in the eyes of judgment, and incumbers the

It seems strange that such things should be more sought than the solid of the mind. We must look to the cause in the adaptation to vul-

Strictly original writers are rarely to be found at any time, in any country. Common authors *must* be borrowers: but for the reasons now given they choose to be borrowers in disguise. They do as the country gentleman did with Vandyke's portraits: who, when the great wigs of Charles II. came into vogue, had the heads of all his family pictures new dressed by a modern dauber. So they puzzle at the meaning of the most common of their predecessors; reform the language; fit it to the momentary passions and prejudices; and then become exalted into clever authors of popular fame! Thus in the major part of the periodical publications we read the vilest stuff in the most pert or most inflated language,—almost always either most disgustingly trite, or most outrageously false and absurd. While the subjects themselves, even if well treated, are seldom such as have much interest.

Nothing can be more certain, than that, if knowledge is now more diffused than formerly, what it has gained in diffusion, it has more than lost in accuracy, as well as in profundity.

But why then is it called *Knowledge*? The word is prostituted when it is thus applied. Proper knowledge must be at least exact, if not deep:—otherwise it is *not* knowledge:—it is a fraudulent and foul substitute! A thousand times better is humble contented and obedient ignorance*.

Memory without judgment is but a dangerous faculty: and blundering twilight conception is worse still: but when these are put into action by rash conceit, their audacity is revolting; and their mischievousness is insufferable!

There is an intellectual industry, which may do useful things in Literature with moderate native talent.

* See Bishop of London's Charge, *Genl. Mag.* Sept. 1822, p. 246.

But it must be done with integrity, sincerity, caution, and judgment. To draw out facts and opinions from their retired depositories; to arrange them well; and to bring by a due selection such as deserve it in an advantageous manner before the modern eye, is to perform a meritorious task. But it must not usurp praises which do not belong to it. Nor will it increase its just pretensions, to venture into the sea of original thought, without the capacity to steer with skill and certainty.

At present there is no protection or antidote against the propagated evil of erroneous opinions, to be derived from their absurdity. All weight from the authority of those who possess the character of wisdom and intelligence is now rejected. Each man, however unqualified, claims to decide for himself; and the consequence is, that among the mob the worst opinions go for the best.

Every thing in Literature is at present in a very extravagant degree *factitious*. It is partly the usual consequence of the stage of society at which we have arrived, and partly of the extraordinary revolutions of the last thirty years, which have disorganized the minds of all Europe.

Charlatan books of every description are now therefore principally in demand. When there was less call for them, they whose amusement or curiosity lay in reading, were necessitated to content themselves with those of a better cast; and thus aided in the encouragement to have them written and printed. Now the mob is withdrawn from the market for them by having food prepared to *their own* taste: scarcely enough purchasers therefore remain to pay the expence of paper and print of many of them. For it must be notorious to every man of close observation and sound judgment, that it can seldom happen that they who truly relish matters of abstruse enquiry and profound thought can be sufficient to take off an impression of a particular work of such a nature. And yet what a large part of mankind are stupid or sophistical enough to argue that *popularity* is the test of merit!

Periodical criticism is the favourite composition, and the favourite reading of the day. It does not require much sagacity to account for this. But

the effect of it is most pernicious in the public mind, and in complicated ways. For, 1st. in the manner in which it is conducted, it sacrifices Literature to Politics. 2d. It gratifies and encourages the envy and love of detraction of the dull and illiterate towards genius and erudition. 3d. It prompts to that partial, desultory, superficial, and imperfect habit of reading, which conveys no solid information; but makes the reader, when he knows least, fancy that he knows most. 4th. It gives opportunity for booksellers to play every sort of trick of trade in setting off their goods. 5th. It enables intriguing authors to carry on schemes of mounting by unjust ways over the heads of unobtrusive genius and learning. 6th. It aggravates the discouragement under which real literary merit has always to contend against popular prejudice, passion, and ignorance. 7th. It uniformly helps forward, instead of opposing, all temporary delusions, because, being a concern of profitable trade, its first and paramount object is *vendibility*. 8th. It is a dishonest engine of party politics. 9th. It is not infrequently a licensed vehicle of individual malice. 10th. It is putting retired merit at the mercy of factions, and coteries, and conspiracies. 11th. Being done under a mask, it has none of the ordinary checks produced by responsibility. 12th. Being done by persons who mostly write for pay, it seldom is the production of those who have genuine taste, or are duly qualified. 13. Its aim being *striking effect*, the critic has a temptation to piquancy, which must set at defiance all regard to the ties of justice and truth.

It would be easy to enumerate many more objections to this department of fashionable Literature. But it would make my paper too long; and perhaps too unpalatable to the mighty multitude, whose taste must be consulted; and who think modern criticism the height and distinction of modern genius.

S. J. C. S.

Mr. URBAN,

March 10.

I N the month of November last, I was in the neighbourhood of Mashland, a low district in the East part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, bounded by the Ouse and the Trent; and I then had the pleasure of seeing the

improvements carrying on questions and the judgment of respectable gentlemen, under powers of an Act of Parliament in 1820. The detail of the carried on, and the nature and of this improvement, I shall te, but content myself with saying in the first year four hundred acres of bad low land, boggy moor-land, were covered in part with warp, or fine mud, depth of three feet at the least. A man can have an adequate notion of the improvement unless he had seen it. The cause of my troubling you with this letter, is my wish to relate the real appearance of the soil of the bog when they were cut through for the necessary works.

During the main drain, the appearance of the country appeared sandy, and on it had grown a quantity of trees, chiefly oaks, many of which many large roots were fixed in the ground, and I evident marks of having been cut down by fire. Many long pieces of wood, with their tops lying toward the east, were found upon this peat which is only two feet higher than the present low water mark. The tides now flow, as marked upon the tide gauge, seventeen, and sometimes eighteen feet. Immediately upon the surface is found an oozing, soft matter, which runs off when it is cut through and has vent. Upon the surface is a growth of peat, varying in depth from three to ten feet, and of the bog of the moor consists. At the top of this peat, in many places, a soil has been formed, composed of good earth, probably caused by the overflowing of the tide river, upon it a deposit of mud or of diverse thicknesses. At what time the woods have been destroyed is now only a matter of guess, as in a very remote time, before the invasion of the Romans, because no human remains or antiquities have been found in Marshland. This peat is to be a mass of black earth, together by vegetable fibres. The peat may be bituminous, or the fire may be the only combustible and the whole mass may have been formed in ancient times by the overflowing of the rivers Idle, Torne, and others, and their obstruction from the decay of the trees. The Air and Ouse frequently broke

their banks, and brought a mass of water upon the land. Before these two large rivers were so much confined as they are now, it is probable that the bed of them was gradually rising; but since their banks have been considerably raised, and since the waters from the adjacent lands have been brought by drainage quickly into them, the force of the current is increased, the obstructions in them are more easily removed, and I should think that the bed must be more soon cut out, and consequently lower. There are in the highest parts of these moors three or four collections of water, these extending more than an acre, called by the country "Wells." These must proceed from springs, for the water is clear and drinkable, whereas if it oozed through the adjoining peat it would have been deep coloured and unpalatable. Some pike and eels are in them.

AN OLD READER IN
YOUR MAGAZINE.

On the mutability of National grandeur in Arts and in Science; and the proneness to deteriorate, which in certain circumstances is observed, to characterize the human intellect.

(Continued from p. 118.)

THE world in our day contains perhaps as large a proportion of inhabitants, which may be termed civilized, as in any æra of antiquity, and yet the aggregate of those who, in any degree, are distinguished by refinement and intellect, dwindle to insignificance before the millions who still exist strangers to these arts.

From the earliest records which we have concerning the primitive state of our globe, we find that but few comparatively of the nations could be termed civilized, so far as arts and intellectual cultivation were concerned, until Roman conquests, Roman manners; and with them, in a certain degree, Roman Literature and Science, were extended over some of the most populous and fertile tracks of Europe, Asia, and Africa. And upon glancing over the present state of the nations of our globe, the balance will scarcely seem to incline in favour of intellectual culture and refinement.

Speculatists, however, may differ as to the propriety of classing under the head of barbarous the two most populous and most ancient empires of all Asia, — China and Hindostan, — and

as the question, whether they can be termed intellectual or barbarous, be determined, so will also be determined the truth of the position just now thrown out,—that mankind may, in their great majority, be termed barbarous.

With regard to the vast territories of the Indian Peninsula, different ideas may be thought to prevail. Of its high antiquity as a distinct nation and people there can be no doubt, and of its wealth and splendour as a powerful monarchy through a long series of ages, we have also grounds for believing.

From the learned disquisitions of Robertson, and the testimony of Sir William Jones, Chambers, Wilkins, and others, we find that it has possessed a Literature, and its codes of Philosophy and Theology, from time immemorial.

Although the Religion of its inhabitants, if viewed on the side of a monstrous and absurd mythology, and even in the wild extravagance with which they sometimes render Philosophy, Theology, and Metaphysics, one incoherent and unintelligible jumble, is the manifest offspring of the most puerile minds,—their Brahmins, for more than two thousand years have borne the reputation of learning, not only in the doctrines of their *caste*, but in the occult sciences.

Whoever consults their renowned Shashtra and Mahabarat, will probably be of opinion, that in their theories, although too crude for rational belief, much ingenuity is often displayed. From them, it is supposed, the Greeks, in their first infancy, drew the rudiments of their mythology, which they afterwards transmitted to the Romans, and the most powerful nations of the ancient world;—and we are told that Pythagoras emigrated thither in order to acquire the seeds of that wisdom which he afterwards taught with such credit among his own countrymen.

With regard to their poetry,—they must be acknowledged to deal in the extravagant,—their fictions are often prodigious or puerile,—but amidst the weight of absurdity with which they are accompanied, the reader will occasionally discover in their compositions ingenuity and glow of sentiment, and a sprightly vein of imagery and of invention powerfully indicating genius. Of their astronomers, and the

proficiency which their sages have made in exploring the heavenly bodies, and in calculating their motions, history speaks highly. Their acquisitions on these subjects, in their remote history, may perhaps with justice be ranked on an equality with those of the ancient Assyrians,—and the cultivation of polite Literature has been thought by some to entitle them to distinction, notwithstanding the state of intellect and of general society must be pronounced far inferior to that of Europe in the present day.

Of the Fine Arts, and of their Artists, whatever may be their general merits, nobody has ever pretended that they come any thing near the standard of ancient Greece, or of England, France, or Italy, in our own days,—while, concerning their Architecture, we find nothing which may forcibly impress us with their having early been a people excelling in that art.

Throughout their vast extent of soil, instead of the stupendous and highly sculptured ruins which arrest the eye and impede the steps of the traveller in Egypt and Greece, their Pagodas, Palaces, and Temples, are all comparatively of modern date;—neither will the gaudy admixture of ornament and puerility of taste discernible in the present Oriental style, very much raise the admiration of the intelligent beholder.

Is China, I proceeded, (for I had now wandered very far from the architectural decorations which first originated my soliloquy,) raised above the standard of India and its dependencies in the character of its Arts, or the positive exhibitions of its intellect? More remote, and more shut up from the knowledge of all other Nations, she lays claim to as high, or higher antiquity.

From the reputed dynasties of her sovereigns, and the astronomical calculations of her sages, she has existed as an empire from a very remote period. But if exaggeration and falsehood have always been acknowledged to obtain a considerable share in the Chinese histories, it may further be affirmed, that their poetry, theology, and philosophy, occupy a very low and puerile character in the scale of general excellence.

Whatever also may be thought to be the precise standard of their Fine Arts, the general features of their Architecture are any thing but resembling

the chaste sublimity of the Grecians, while their vast and luxurious temples seldom, if ever, arrest the eye with the proud architectural exuberance of the taste and skill of their artists.

In some particulars, the Chinese, an intellectual people, rank above the Indians, in others they fall very low, and can hardly, perhaps, be said, either in the civilized life, or the greater energies of war, to be on a standard of equality. Therefore, these vast and populous empires be admitted to rise to the rank of a civilized, they have no claims to the rank of an intellectual and highly-cultivated people. But they have existed in a state, internally considered, of equal civilization with their present through a series of ages, has never been contested,—although the traveller will find on their soil,—a soil fertile by as mild and genial a climate as under heaven,—the remains of palaces, porticoes, and colossal temples, or any thing which can much excite the ideas of the past grandeur of empires, with the exception perhaps of the wall of China.

If, upon the assumption of this basis, the great majority of mankind have, from historical record, been, as far as vigour of intellect and the accomplishments of taste are concerned, sunk to barbarism rather than reëntered, the vicissitudes and signal gradations which have marked the periods of those which have been noted in these respects, have furnished ample topics to the historian and the moral philosopher.

Various and distant countries we have upon reviewing their antiquities, with a reference to the progress which has at various periods distinguished their inhabitants in civilization—it will be sometimes remarked that this standard has attained its highest degree of elegance in widely diversified areas of their history. Examples have not been wanting, of tribes and nations, quickly after having been formed into a distinct nation, rising to intellectual notice and to genius. We see nations whose temperament, or whose institutions are slower and more phlegmatic, or whose climate presents a more ungenial and inauspicious atmosphere, affording, after many successive generations, but few signs of

progression in their mental energies, but exhibiting, for the most part, the same mediocrity of parts and of inventive faculty. It has, too, long and repeatedly been the subject of obvious remark, that nations ever rise and decline in their intellectual capacities. A horde of warlike adventurers, after subjugating their neighbours, presently emerges from barbarism to intellectual splendour, while their polished brethren of another latitude, meantime recede from public notice, exchange invention for incapacity, and sink in forgetfulness.

Authorities have decided that we are not to look for the solution of these changes to the operation of physical causes,—as they are ever uniform and immutable;—and it is undeniable that they are so under the same latitudes, although that does not by any means hinder the intervention of physical causes from having a certain influence in accelerating or retarding the displays of intellect in their various degrees and relations.

But moral causes have, with the majority of speculators, generally obtained the preference, as the efficient, through whose instrumentality these signal changes in the character and circumstances of a people are wrought;—and it is these signal changes, produced through moral agency, which forms a source of interest and curiosity in the intelligent lucublator.

If, I resumed, leaving the Eastern extremity of Asia, we fix imagination on the Western, and consider the countries which are now comprized in Asiatic Turkey, sensations of a different and a more teeming moral character strike the mind. "It is," says an intelligent writer, "on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris that the eye of the Traveller wanders in search of the mightiest monuments of ancient grandeur. It is there that we must find all that remains of Nineveh and of Babylon, those first capitals of the world. Desolation covers alike them and the once magnificent country in which they were situated.

The humble tent of the Arab now occupies the spot formerly adorned by the palaces of Kings, and his flocks procure a scanty pittance of food amid the fallen fragments of ancient magnificence. The banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, once so prolific, are now for the most part covered with impenetrable

netrable brushwood; and the interior of the province which was traversed and fertilized with innumerable canals, is destitute of either inhabitants or vegetation."

From Palmyra or Tadmor in the desert,—from the ruins of Tyre and the vestiges of Phenician glory,—from the memorials of Jewish magnificence under Solomon, the contemplatist passes the isthmus of Suez, and finds himself in the fertile plains of Egypt. He beholds on every side the indelible vestiges of former intelligence, and indefatigable skill. Innumerable hieroglyphics rise before him, sculptured with every imaginary device,—colossal proportions of ancient architecture frown upon the beholder in gloomy but majestic grandeur, and tell him, while gazing in silent and awe-struck reverie, that his soil was once the nursery of science and the liberal arts, and that a race of intelligent beings once hovered round these edifices who were capable of planning and executing the vast conceptions of genius. Alas! when we glance at the tribes of beings who at present cultivate her fields, or who lead a wandering and predatory life on the banks of her rivers, how fallen do they appear from the genius and thinking of their forefathers!

Mean in capacity, and barbarous in manners, their perceptions deteriorated through ages of servile vassalage,—they have long ceased to be the people who reared the pyramids,—who constructed the palaces of ancient Thebes,—moulded the statues and the columns of Dendera or Tentyra,—or who, under the Ptolemies, amassed the treasures of the Alexandrian library.

We are told in the remote annals of early Egypt, that under Sesostris or Osyris, and Cheops, the Egyptians were all slaves, subject to the caprice and commands of absolute despotism. It is certain that the degrees of intellectual vigour and refinement, in a people, are not always commensurate with their political light or liberty. Republican Rome did not evince any signs of vigour in arts, philosophy, or literature,—whereas imperial Rome, after her liberties had been destroyed, excelled in all of them, and particularly in the first,—and Egypt, notwithstanding her slavish subserviency to a single Ruler, must be acknowledged to have then shone in arts and intellectual capacity, while we observe such prodig-

gies of skill and ability crowning her exertions. "Their ornaments," says M. Denon, "always accordant, always significant, always founded upon reason, equally evinced fixed principles, a taste founded on truth, and a concatenation of profound study; and though we have not evidence of the eminent degree at which they had arrived in the abstract sciences, their architecture alone, in the state in which we have found it, cannot but give us an idea of the antiquity, the refinement, the character, and the gravity of this people."

Whilst contemplating the works of the ancient Egyptians, we cannot refuse the irrefragable testimony that they were a people of thinking, of genius, and of indefatigable industry; the mind accustomed to embark in trains of philosophical import, is insensibly wrapt to interest; and will sometimes, in reviewing the various speculations which a Montesquieu, a Playfair, or a Volney have thrown out upon this teeming, and yet unexhausted subject, attach an influence to each of the causes with which these writers have respectively endeavoured to account for changes so signal.

But leaving the land of Sphinxes, of Obelisks, of Hieroglyphics, and of Tombs, imagination, proceeding northwards, finds her excursion again arrested by the splendid remains of a people whose moral and intellectual energies once proclaimed their greatness.

The classical mind, while pursuing its ideal excursions round those spots of our globe which have been in their turn the seat of knowledge and refinement, will revert to the soil of ancient Greece with fond recollections of early intercourse. And here it will be evident, that the disparity between what was once effected and the capabilities which her sons now evince, is more striking perhaps than what is manifested by contemplating the ruins which chequer the plains of Egypt.

The student, whilst ruminating under the shade of an Ionic column or portico, marks the fine though venerable proportions of the ruined fragment, reflects that two thousand years have rolled their annihilating storm over these master-pieces of human skill, and feels the signal truth profoundly impressed upon his mind, that there is a steady ebb and flow in the order and course of human intellect,
which

is as signally manifest in its de-
climent, as the tide of national
and prosperity. He surveys the
ty of producing what can please,
and instruct, in any of its mo-
tions, as it existed in the Greeks
Pericles, and as it now exists
the yoke of the Ottomans, when
and insolence on the one hand,
ject and grovelling submission
other, are, in Athens, the cha-
stic features. He compares the
try which pervades the immortal
s of columns, porticoes, and
in their varied proportions,
pecimens of the present day,—
is breathing transcendant gen-
and exquisite proportion,—the
rising only just as high as the
ience and the exigencies of life

Then Europe," says M. de Cha-
and, "was roused from barba-
—what is become of Athens?
e universal cry, and when it
own that her ruins still existed,
med and the ingenious flocked
as if they had discovered the
es of a parent."—In every era
bat of their splendour, except
enturies in which darkness, in
riest moral shades, reigned over
estern world, she, as this fine
wing writer remarks, concen-
e attentions of the most illus-
men, while Sparta remained
ed, a signal lesson of the supe-
of that renown which is de-
om arts and from intellect over
re reputation of military valour.
once rival sisters, however, are
ike desolated by the iron ty-
of a race of insensate barba-
who have neither the heart to
or the humanity to spare, the
nts of skill which they cannot

(To be continued.)

URBAN,

March 5.

AS much gratified by seeing jus-
done in your last Obituary, p.
the memory of Dr. Wooddeson.
owing extracts from Mr. Wake-
Life, respecting the Rev. Rich-
oodeson and his Son, the late
n Professor, will be read with
by your readers :

MAG. March, 1828.

"I was happily removed, at the age of
thirteen years, into a more genial climate,
being transferred to the tuition of the Rev.
Richard Wooddeson, who lived in my fa-
ther's parish of Kingston-on-Thames. On
this gentleman I never reflect, but with sen-
sations of pleasure, and sentiments of re-
spect. He was indeed generally beloved by
all his scholars....He was born about the
year 1703, or 1704, (at Findon, in Sussex,
his father's living) and was educated at Mag-
dalen College, Oxford. Soon after his re-
moval from the University, he was, I be-
lieve, a School-assistant at Reading; how
long, I know not; and between 1728 and
1733 was chosen Master of the Free School
at Kingston-upon-Thames. He continued
here till the year 1772, with signal success,
and with equal reputation. A considerable
portion of the nobility and gentry in that
neighbourhood, who had been educated
within the period here specified, were train-
ed under him."

Mr. Wakefield here enumerates
amongst Mr. Wooddeson's distinguish-
ed scholars, the following well-known
writers. Mr. Lovibond, a writer in
the "World," and Editor of a small
Volume of "Poems." Mr. Stevens,
Editor of "Shakspeare." Mr. Keate,
Author of "Sketches of Nature," &c.
Gibbon, the Historian. Hayley, the
Poet. Mr. Maseres, Cursitor Baron
of the Exchequer, of scientific fame,
the first Cambridge Medallist; and
Mr. Geo. Hardinge, a Welsh Judge,
the only pupil who exerted himself,
with success at least, in procuring
preferment for his Master, which was
a living in Kent or Essex.

"Infirmities crowding thick upon old
age, of itself a disease, Mr. Wooddeson re-
linquished his school in the year 1772, re-
moved to Chelsea, and died in 1774, or
the latter end of 1773. His son, and only
surviving child (his daughter died in the
prime of youth) was Viuerian Professor in
the University of Oxford, an office which
he has since resigned after the publication
of his Lectures. He is a gentleman of very
respectable abilities, who exemplifies the
well-known maxim of the Poet :

'Fortes creantur fortibus,' &c.

When I was present, a few years ago, at the
sale of the great Dr. Bentley's Library,
Dr. Jackson, a venerable Clergyman in
Leicestershire, and formerly of Magdalen
College, Oxford, was there at the time.
On hearing him mention his College, it
occurred to me, that he must have been a
contemporary with my old Master at the
University, and I accordingly asked him
if

if he remembered Mr. Wooddeson in College. "Remember him!" said this amiable person, with eager accents, and eyes sparkling with benevolence, "remember him! we were nearly of the same age and standing. I had a great respect for him indeed; and often visited him at Kingston. But you shall judge of my friendship and affection for his memory, from a single circumstance. When his son was candidate for the Vinerian Professorship, and the contest was likely to be severe, I came over at once from Germany, where I then was, to Oxford, merely to give my vote, and returned to the Continent at the close of the election." A specimen of regard which was honourable to both parties! Happy the one to deserve such friendship! Happy the other thus to sacrifice his own ease to the memory of a friend who was no more!"

Mr. Wakefield closes his account of the Rev. Richard Wooddeson with a mention of his Works, which he says were only a "Latin Metrical Prosody," and a few Sermons; with a brief Eulogy upon his liberal and amiable manners, and his generosity to his pupils, which seems to have been so indiscreet, that after a flourishing school for *forty years*, he retired with loss, and left his widow to the attentions and protection of his son; and also with some cursory observations on his powers of composition as a Poet, his taste as a Scholar, and his method of Instruction as a Schoolmaster.

FLY LEAVES.—No. IX.

Chaucer's Tomb.

IT appears by an enquiry upon the *ancient state, authorities, and proceedings of the Court of Requests*, 2d Octob. 1596, printed in quarto, anno 1597, that on the 9th May, in the 18th year of Queen Elizabeth (1577), Mary Puttenham, wife of Richard Puttenham, Esq. received thirteen shillings and eight pence for a half-year's annuity issuing out of the rents and revenues of profits of her husband, by force of a decree that attached—Spencer, Esq. Serjeant at Arms, as "out of such summes of money as were tendered vpon *Chawcer's tombe* within the Cathedrall Church of St. Peter in Westminster, by Rob. Cheynie, Citizen of London, and there paid to the vse of the same Rich. Puttenham."

Some information respecting the origin of this payment is very desirable. Probably it may be conjectured, as we know that the learned in the Law commonly name the Halls of either Lincoln's Inn, or the Inner Temple, as places for Mortgagors to make payments of principal monies advanced in order to allege a certain default, for legal proceedings, that Chaucer's tomb had been named for the like purpose. It does not seem equally probable that there was any public gift made at the tomb, where to Richard Pottenham had become entitled by way of perquisite.

The following lines are copied from an old MS.

An Elegie vpon the death of the auncient English Poetts.

Pittye, O pittye, death had power,
Over Chawcer, Lidgate, Gower,
They that equall'd all the sages
Of these their owne, of former ages.
And did their learned lights advance
In times of darkest ignorance,
When palpably impuritie
Kept knowledge in obscuritie;
And all went hoodwinckt in this Ile,
They cold see and shine the while:
Nor Greece nor Rome cold reckon vs
As then amongst the barbarous:
Since these three knew to turne, perdye,
The scrue-pinn of philosophye
As well as they: and left behind
As fresh memorials of the mind:
By which they live though they are dead,
As all may see, that will but read,
And on good workes will spend good houres,
In Chaucer's, Lidgate's, and in Gower's.

Eu. Hoob.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Feb. 11.*

IF you will not deem it intrusive, I will add a FLY LEAF to your collection. It is taken from a MS. leaf at the end of a volume of Thomson's works, which belonged to Mr. Shenstone, of the Leasowes: and as it contains a character of Thomson and his writings, not elsewhere to be found, I think it worth preserving.

"Mr. Thomson was at the Leasowes in the Summer of 1745, and in the Autumn of 1746, and promised, when he came again into the country, to make a longer visit; but at the time he was expected, came an account of his death. It seems he waited too long for the return of his friend

Dr.

strong, and did not chuse to
any other physician.

had nothing of the Gentle-
his person or address. But he
mends for the deficiency by
ed sense, spirited expressions,
anner of speaking not unlike
ed Quin. He did not talk a
at, but after a pause of reflec-
ed something or other that
ed for his delay.

Seasons would make a fine
n Latin. Its turgid phrases
se their stiffness, and its vul-
ms acquire a proper majesty.
riety and description shine the
W. S."

following inscription is on ano-
if, and is probably the first
of the inscription, which Mr.
na afterwards placed on a seat
d to the Poet in Virgil's Grove
Leasowes, a place in which
n delighted to contemplate.

Celeberrimo Poetæ,
JACOBO THOMSON,
qui, cum quicquid
ubique ruris est, aut
amœnum aut varium
mirè depinxerit, hosce
etiam fontes non fastidivit.

s, &c.

Δ. Π.

URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 7.

S much pleased with the de-
tions of Christian Names given
as in your Magazine for Jan.
and only regret the shortness of
ologue. In vain has many a
isel cast her eye down the page
xious expectation, in hopes of
ing the meaning of the word
was probably the first with
she became acquainted. You
o much gallantry, Mr. Urban,
t any thing that may satisfy the
y, and perhaps add to the hap-
if the fair; I shall therefore at-
o fill up some of the deficiencies
other Correspondent*.

ha, from ἀγαθὴ, means good.

Any, from Amie, French; a fair
friend.

Beatrice, from the Latin or Italian,
a bestower of blessings.

Euphemia, from the Greek, fair of
speech; and Frances, free.—So far we
have gone on well, the names are of
auspicious omen, and happy they to
whom they apply. Must I proceed
further? *Amelia* is a sweet name, a
pretty name.—Yes, and moreover, it
admirably befits the sex to which it
belongs, ἀμέλεια, thoughtlessness.—
What must we say of *Ursula*? *Vixens*
and termagants have long been out of
fashion; then, *Ursula*, I am afraid we
cannot patronize thee, for if we be-
lieve what the vile Latin tells us, *Ur-*
sula is a she bear. And it grieves me
to say that the soft, the innocent-
sounding *Cicely* is derived from *cæcus*,
blind, or *cæcilia*, a blind-worm.

But let us turn our thoughts away
from these heathen etymologies, and
consider what good and proper Chris-
tian names our forefathers have culled
for us in the ample field of our own
language—*Charity*, *Constance*, *Faith*,
Grace, *Patience*, *Prudence*, *Silence*,
Temperance. Who does not regret that
these have given way to the fantastic
names of the heroines of novels and
romances? Some of them indeed are
not entirely discarded, but so mutilated
and dislocated as not to be recognized
without difficulty; *Grace* is drawled
out into *Gratiana*, and *Rose* frittered
away into *Rosabella*. And the worst
of it is, the affectation of these *sesqui-*
pedalia verba, is not confined to the
circles of the rich and the fashionable.
The fire-side of the farmer echoes to
the sound of *Mary-Hariot* and *Louisa*.
Our Workhouses and Manufactories
are filled with *Selinas*, *Adelaides*, and
Virginias. If you go into the country
you hear the greasy scullion cry to the
Parish 'prentice, "*Honoria*, feed the
pigs." If you walk through the town
you hear a filthy hag exclaiming to
her child, "*Evelina*, come out of the
gutter."

P. C.

am sorry to dispute the authority of NEPOS, but I believe in the derivation of
he is not historically correct. It is not the colour which gives name to the
t the lady to the colour. Queen Isabella made a vow (but on what occasion
t remember) to wear her flannel petticoat night and day for a twelvemonth:
n, she discarded this votive relick, it was of the *bright bay* here mentioned by
which soon came into fashion under the name of Isabella-colour. Quære, May
y be derived from λευκή, white, and mean the same as Blanch?

MEMOIR OF THE LATE DR. HUTTON,

Charles Hutton, LL.D. and F.R.SS. of London and Edinburgh, also an honorary member of several other learned societies, both in Europe and America, was born at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 14th of Aug. 1737. He was descended from a family in Westmoreland, which had the honour of becoming connected by marriage, with that of Sir Isaac Newton. His father, who was a viewer, or superintendant of mines, gave his children such education as his circumstances would permit, which was confined to the ordinary branches; but Charles, the youngest of his sons, the subject of this Memoir, early manifested an extraordinary predilection for mathematical studies, in which he made considerable progress, while yet at school, with very little aid from his master; for, like many other eminent mathematicians, he was in a great measure self-taught. After the death of his father, which took place in his early youth, he determined on undertaking the profession of a teacher, and commenced his labours at the neighbouring village of Jesmond, when only eighteen years of age; his master, who was a Clergyman, having, upon being presented to a living, resigned the school in his favour.

In the year 1760, Dr. Hutton removed to Newcastle, where he soon experienced great encouragement; and, among his earliest pupils, was the present Lord Chancellor, a circumstance which will be farther noticed towards the conclusion of this Memoir. We here call him Doctor prematurely, he not having received the degree of LL.D. until the year 1779, when that honour was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh; but, as it is the title by which he is best known in the scientific world, we thus early adopt it.

It appears, that neither the duties of his profession, nor the cares of an increasing family (Dr. Hutton having married on his removal to Newcastle), interrupted his favourite studies, as he devoted all his leisure hours to mathematical pursuits. In the year 1764, he published "A Treatise on Arithmetic and Book-keeping," which soon passed through numerous editions, and is still held in high estimation. His next publication was "A Treatise on Mensuration, both in theory and practice," and is considered the most complete work on the subject ever published. It established his reputation as a mathematician, although numerous proofs of his superior talents and acquirements, had been already manifested, by his able solutions of mathematical questions, in various scientific journals. Among these repositories, the celebrated *Almaack*, under the title of the *Ladies' Diary*, particularly at-

tracted his attention. This work had been conducted with great ability, from its commencement in 1704; numerous learned correspondents contributing, annually, curious mathematical questions, and answers, with enigmas, &c. Dr. Hutton collected the *Diaries* of fifty years, and republished their Questions and Solutions, in five volumes, with notes and illustrations, which form a very useful and interesting miscellany. He some time afterwards became the editor of the *Diary*, and conducted it for nearly half a century, with such ability and judgment, as greatly to increase the number of eminent mathematicians, and to enlarge the boundaries of useful science. Dr. Hutton's office of editor of this work, also afforded him an opportunity, of procuring biographical notices of the most eminent of his correspondents, with which he afterwards enriched his *Mathematical Dictionary*, and his *Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions*.

On the 17th of Nov. 1771, the bridge of Newcastle having been almost entirely destroyed by a great flood, which swelled the waters in the river about nine feet higher than the usual spring-tides, this event was the means of considerably increasing Dr. Hutton's mathematical reputation. Previous to commencing the repairs of the extensive damage, which the bridge had sustained, it was desirable to endeavour to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of similar accidents; and the principal architects and civil engineers of the country, were invited to furnish plans, &c. for the purpose. Dr. Hutton now, for the first time, directed his attention to the subject; and his suggestions were adopted, in preference to numerous others, which had been received from various quarters. On the spur of the occasion, the Doctor drew up a *Treatise on the Principles of Bridges*, demonstrating the best mathematical curves for the arches, with the due proportion of the piers, &c. And this publication, though so hastily composed, has, notwithstanding, always been considered a valuable work on the subject, and continues to be frequently consulted by the most eminent architects.

It may here be remarked, that Dr. Hutton's early publications, particularly his *Mensuration*, the *Diarian Miscellany*, and his *Work on Bridges*, were the means of rearing and bringing into notice, the ingenious Mr. Bewick of Newcastle, the most celebrated wood-engraver that the world has, perhaps, ever produced. Nor should it be forgotten, that, by Dr. Hutton's suggestions and observations, the art of printing has been very considerably improved.

In 1773, the situation of Mathematical Professor to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, having become vacant, name-

gentlemen of the first eminence in applied for the appointment; and, the number, Dr. Hutton presented as a candidate. The office was in of the Master-General of the Ordnance the greatest interest was made as noblemen and gentlemen for their friends; but, to the honour of the Master-General, Lord Viscount here, nothing but superior qualifications were allowed to avail. His Lordship public notice, that merit alone should the preference, which must be determined by a strict and impartial examination. With this view, four eminent mathematicians were selected, as examiners on occasion, viz. Dr. Horsley, afterwards of Rochester, Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, Colonel Watson, the Engineer to the East India Company, and a celebrated Mr. Landen.

Nothing could be more strictly impartial in the examination. The candidates were in number, and each was separately tried, not only in the principles, but in history of mathematics. Several algebra problems were afterwards given for them; and, when the answers were received, the report of the examiners expressed an approbation of all the candidates, and a decided preference in favour of Dr. Hutton. This was, indeed, an unequivocal proof of superior merit. The judicious nomination of the Master-General, by giving the appointment on Dr. H. was short time found to be most advantageous to the Institution. It is, indeed, known, that Dr. Hutton raised the

Military Academy, from a state of relative inferiority, to the highest degree of celebrity, and national importance. His steady and persevering conduct, for fifteen years, and his improvements in military science, his country is essentially indebted, for the success of the British army and engineers, in all parts of the world, during the last half century.

Dr. H.'s removal from Newcastle to so dishonourable a situation near the Metropolis, his election, soon after, as a Fellow of the Royal Society, gave him new opportunities, for the advancement and diffusion of most useful knowledge; for, it should be observed, that, at all times, his attention was particularly directed to those branches of mathematics, which are most connected to the practical purposes of life. In short time, he became an important contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, and, from the specimens he gave, it is evident he would have enriched, more than any other member, either ancient or modern, had not a stop been unhappily put to his valuable labours, by dissensions in the Royal Society, which nearly gave a death-blow to that excellent Institution.

It were unnecessary here to detail the subjects of the several papers, which Dr. Hutton, in a few years, submitted to the Royal Society, especially as they may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions of that period: but two papers deserve particular notice, as the most useful and important that, perhaps, had been communicated since the chair of that learned Institution was filled by Sir Isaac Newton.

The first of these communications, was on the "Force of fired Gunpowder, and the initial Velocities of Cannon-balls." These results had been determined, by a series of experiments, made with a new instrument of the Doctor's own invention; and, so sensible was the Royal Society of the value of the communication, that the annual gold prize-medal was immediately voted as due to Dr. H. and it was accordingly presented to him, by the President, Sir John Pringle, in an address expressed in the most flattering terms.

A proof of the high estimation of this paper, even abroad, has been recently published in the life of the celebrated Lagrange, by the Chevalier Delambre, who states, that at the most violent period of the French Revolution, all foreigners were peremptorily ordered to quit France, and Lagrange, a native of Italy, was of course included; but his colleagues of the Institute, presented a memorial to the Convention, soliciting permission for him to remain at Paris, as he was then engaged in experiments of the greatest importance to the country, namely, upon "Dr. Hutton's Reports on the Force of fired Gunpowder." On this plea, an exception was decreed in Lagrange's favour. He was therefore permitted to continue his researches, though it does not appear, that he made any report on the subject; from which it may be inferred, that he found no ground either for improvement, or animadversion.

The other paper alluded to, among Dr. Hutton's communications, was on the subject of the "Mean Density of the Earth," a laborious work, deduced from experiments, and surveys of the mountain of Schehallien, in Perthshire. This operation, which had always been considered a desideratum in the scientific world, was commenced in 1775, by order of the Royal Society, and chiefly under the direction of Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal. After the dimensions of the mountain had been taken, and the deflections of the plumb-line ascertained with great accuracy, and verified by repeated experiments, the most difficult and important part of the undertaking yet remained to be executed, namely, the calculations and the deductions, which required profound science, as well as immense labour. The attention of the Royal Society, was at once directed to Dr. H. as the

the person most competent to this arduous undertaking. He undertook the task; and, in the course of a year, presented his report, which will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions," of the year 1778, and again in 1821. The latter paper was drawn up, with a view of exposing certain sinister attempts which had been made, to transfer from Dr. H. the honour of this important operation.

Such were among the invaluable, but short-lived labours of Dr. H. in the Royal Society: and here it may be proper to state the circumstances, by which they were unfortunately terminated.

When Dr. Hutton first entered the Society, Sir John Pringle was the President. He was a person of great acquirements, and eminently qualified to fill the chair of Newton. He always manifested a particular regard for the Doctor, which probably excited the jealousy of many persons, who were not attached to mathematical investigations: among the members of this description, was Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, a gentleman too well known, to render it necessary to add any thing further here concerning him, except that he had acquired sufficient influence over the majority of the members of the Society, to obtain his election as President, upon the resignation of Sir John Pringle. Dr. H. had for some time, held the office of Foreign Secretary, with the greatest credit; but the new President, who wished the appointment to be filled by a friend of his own, procured a vote to be passed by the Society, that it was requisite this Secretary, should reside constantly in London; a condition, with which the Doctor could not possibly comply; and he therefore resigned the situation. Many of the most valuable members of the Society, however, warmly espoused Dr. H.'s cause, and discontinued their accustomed attendance at the usual periodical meetings; among the number may be mentioned, Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, Baron Maseres, and many other eminent characters; who, finding that the disciples of Newton, were always outvoted by those of Linnaeus, retired, with Dr. Hutton, from the Society. When these distinguished members were about to withdraw, Dr. Horsley expressed himself in the following energetic words:—"Sir (addressing himself to the President), when the hour of secession comes, the President will be left with his train of feeble amateurs, and that toy—(pointing to the mace on the table), the ghost of the Society where philosophy once reigned, and Newton was her minister."

This secession took place in 1784, since which period very few papers on mathematical subjects, have appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and it is even said, that the late President, uniformly opposed the admission of mathematicians into the

Royal Society, unless they were persons of rank or fortune.

Although Dr. Hutton's retirement, deprived him of the great stimulus to exertion, which such a Society must have afforded, he still continued to give to the world, from time to time, various valuable works. In 1785, he published his "Mathematical Tables," containing common, hyperbolic, and logistic logarithms; also sines, both natural and logarithmic; with several other tables used in mathematical calculations: to which is prefixed, a large and original history of the discoveries and writings relating to those sciences. In 1786, appeared his "Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects," in three volumes, which contain much new and valuable matter. They were reprinted in 1812. In 1787, "The Compendious Measurer" was published; which is chiefly an abridgement of his large work on mensuration. In the following year, he published his "Elements of Conic Sections," with select exercises in various branches of mathematics and philosophy, for the use of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. This work was warmly patronised by the Duke of Richmond, then Master-general of the Ordnance, who, on that occasion, presented Dr. Hutton at Court to his Majesty.

In 1795, appeared his "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," in two large volumes, quarto, which was the result of many years preparation, and has since advanced to a second edition. It has supplied all subsequent works of that description, and even the most voluminous Cyclopaedias, with valuable materials, both in the sciences, and in scientific biography.

His next publication was, "A Course of Mathematics," in two volumes, octavo, composed for the use of the Students of the Royal Military Academy; which has since become a standard work in all eminent schools, both in Great Britain and America. It has passed through numerous editions; and in 1811, a third volume was added, which is said to have been prepared nearly in equal portions, by Dr. Hutton, and his esteemed friend, Dr. Olinthus Gregory, now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy.

In 1803, he undertook the arduous task of abridging the "Philosophical Transactions," in conjunction with Dr. Richard Pearson and Dr. Shaw. Dr. Hutton is said to have executed the chief part of the work, and to have received for his labour, no less a sum than six thousand pounds. It was completed in 1809, and the whole comprised in eighteen quarto volumes. About the same period was published his translation of "Montucla's Recreations in Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy;" and an improved edition of the same work appeared in 1814.

the Doctor became afflicted with a complaint, which confined him several weeks; but in the following year resumed his professional duties. His friends, however, advised him to retire from the labours of the Academy, as it might be deemed convenient; and in consequence of an application to the Master-general and Board of Trade, he acceded to his wishes, and made their approbation of his long and meritorious services, by granting him a pension of 500*l.* per annum. This arrangement, together with a considerable property he had realised, chiefly by his publications, enabled him to retire in very favourable circumstances. But in his retirement his chief employment continued to be cultivation and diffusion of useful knowledge. He officiated for some time, every year, while his health would permit, as principal examiner to the Royal Military Academy, and also to the East India College at Addiscombe.

During this period, as well as previously, he was indefatigable in rendering assistance, where they were merited, especially in promoting the interest of scientific men, and recommending them to situations, where their talents might prove most beneficial to themselves, and to their country. His recommendations, as well as to his pupils, our most eminent scientific men, have been chiefly indebted for their success to the efforts of the professors of Mathematics, during the last twenty years.

He was constantly visited at his residence in Grosvenor-row, by an extensive circle of friends, whose cheerfulness and urbanity were always the same: and, during the last months of his life, he was often able to declare, that it was one of the happiest hours he had ever experienced. His illness was caused by a cold, which brought on a return of his pulmonary complaint. His illness was neither tedious nor painful: his valuable life terminated early on the morning, the 27th of Jan. 1823, eighty-sixth year of his age. He was interred in the family vault at St. Martin's, in Kent; and his funeral was respectfully, and numerously attended. It must be gratifying to the friends of science to know, that he retained his faculties unimpaired almost to the last; and that his dissolution was apparently without pain. It is likewise worthy of remark, that, a few days previous to his death, he had answered certain scientific questions from the Society of London, which he answered immediately in the most masterly manner. These questions related to the arches of the new London-bridge; and, on the subject, is considered as a valuable document, but also interesting, as being the last pro-

duction of this great man, and at such a period of his advanced age, and illness.

Dr. Hutton's character is thus given, in an elegant Memoir of him, which has been recently published, by his friend and successor, Dr. Olinthus Gregory:—

"As a Preceptor, Dr. Hutton was characterized by mildness, kindness, promptness in discovering the difficulties which his pupils experienced, patience in labouring to remove those difficulties, unwearied perseverance, and a never-failing love of the art of communicating knowledge by oral instruction. His patience, indeed, was perfectly invincible. No dulness of apprehension, no forgetfulness in the pupil, ever induced him to yield to irascible emotions, to forfeit his astonishing power of self-control. During the last 25 years, I have had the most favourable opportunities of acquainting myself with the best modes of giving instruction, in the University of Cambridge, and in other institutions, both public and private; and during much of that time, I have been extensively engaged in the same profession; but I do not hesitate to say, that I have neither seen, nor have the least conception, of any oral instructions, the excellencies of which, bear any comparison with those of Dr. Hutton.

"As a Lecturer, his manner was deliberate and perspicuous, his illustrations happy and convincing, and his experiments usually performed with neatness and success.

"As an Author, Dr. Hutton has long been the most popular of English mathematical writers; and there are obvious reasons for this popularity; which promises to be as permanent as it is extensive. His grand objects, are utility in the topics of investigation, simplicity in the mode of their attainment or advancement. He has a constitutional, and, I believe, a conscientious aversion from the pedantry and parade of science. He loves science, and he promotes it for its own sake, and that of its tendencies. He never, by affecting to be abstruse, becomes obscure; nor does he ever slide into digressions, for the purpose of shewing how much he knows of other things, besides those that are immediately under discussion. Hence, he is at once concise and perspicuous; and though he evidently writes rather to be useful than to obtain celebrity, he has procured for himself a reputation, such as hundreds, who have written for reputation alone, will never attain.

"The valuable peculiarities of Dr. Hutton, as a teacher, professor, and writer, emanate from intellectual and moral characteristics, which I cannot attempt to delineate fully. Suffice it to say, that he is remarkable for his unassuming deportment, for the simplicity of his habits, the mildness and equability of his temper, and the permanency and warmth of his personal attachments. He

owes much to an undeviating regularity in the distribution of his time, to a correct and tenacious memory, (from which, until he was more than 80 years of age, scarcely any thing escaped,) and at the same time, to as steady a practice of tabulating and classifying *memoranda*, on all subjects of conversation, speculation, and inquiry, as though he had no memory at all. The habits and dispositions of many men tend to stifle their genius, and preclude them from attaining eminence; but the habits and dispositions of Dr. Hutton, have all contributed to the maturity and perfection of his genius, by supplying that admirable stability of purpose, and continuity of effort, with which he has always kept it under beneficial discipline."

During the last year of Dr. Hutton's life, many of his scientific friends, wishing to possess as correct and lasting a resemblance of his person, as his valuable works exhibit of his mind, entered into a subscription for a marble bust, from which casts might be taken, in any number that might be required. This bust has been admirably executed by Mr. Sebastian Gahagan. The subscription was supported by many of the Doctor's early pupils and friends, and numerous eminent persons, who appeared happy in thus manifesting their respect and gratitude. The sums subscribed having been found greatly to exceed the disbursements, the committee resolved to employ the surplus, in executing a medal; to contain, on one side, the head of Dr. Hutton, and, on the other, emblems of his discoveries on the force of gunpowder, and the density of the earth. These medals have been finely executed by Mr. Wyon, and each subscriber to the bust has been presented with one of them. About three months previous to his death, the bust was presented to the Doctor by a committee of the subscribers: but the medals were finished only in time, to be distributed among his friends who attended his funeral.

It should not be forgotten, that amongst the subscribers to the bust, was the Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor of England: upon this occasion the Doctor wrote a letter of thanks; and, a few days after his decease, his son, General Hutton, sent the medal to this highly distinguished nobleman, with an account of the melancholy event. The following letter was written in answer to the General; and we insert it here, as not less honourable to his Lordship's feelings, than to the memory of Dr. Hutton:—

Sir,

Feb. 8. 1823.

I request you to accept my very sincere thanks for your communication received on Saturday last.

Full sixty years have passed since I had the benefit of your venerable father's instructions, and that benefit I regard as one of the many blessings which I have enjoyed in life, and of which blessings I wish I had been more worthy.

I feel very painfully that I did not wait upon Dr. Hutton personally to thank him for his letter, in which he wrote with such remarkable and affecting kindness respecting Lady Eldon and myself,—both his pupils. I shall preserve that letter as a testimony that a person of his eminence had, through so many years, recollected us with a sort of parental affection.

I shall not fail to preserve anxiously the medal which you have been pleased to send to me, and for which I beg you to receive my thanks. To secure to his memory, the respect and veneration of his country, this memorial was not wanting: he will long be remembered by a country so essentially benefited by his life, and works. I am, sir,

Your obedient and obliged servant,

To Lieut.-Gen. Hutton.

Eldon.

Similar letters, expressing a high sense of Dr. Hutton's eminent talents, and the benefits he had rendered to his country, have also been received from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages.

It may be finally noticed, that Dr. Hutton bequeathed his marble bust* to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. It is to be placed in their new and splendid institution, where it will be long regarded with pride and veneration. The Doctor always manifested a laudable affection for his native place, of which he gave a proof soon after his retirement from Woolwich, by investing sums of money, for the perpetual support of education, &c. at Newcastle. His benevolence was extensive. To merit in distress, and more especially to the votaries of science, he was always a kind friend and benefactor.

Dr. Hutton was twice married: his surviving family consists of a son and two daughters. The former was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and at an early age, obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, and is now a Lieut.-General in the army. General Hutton is a member of several learned societies, and was honoured some years ago, with the degree of LL.D. by the Marischal College at Aberdeen.

* Casts of the Bust have been already obtained by many of Dr. Hutton's friends, and still continue to be supplied by the sculptor, Mr. Gahagan, at his premises in King-street, Edgeware-road.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, in the County of Cornwall; with an Account of the Natural and Artificial Curiousities and Picturesque Scenery of the Neighbourhood. By Thomas Bond. 8vo. 308. J. Nichols and Son.

The modest pretensions, and unambitious style of this volume, shelter it from the severity of criticism, even if it were not secured by its own merits. The local character of the work, we confess, precludes our being very sanguine of deriving much entertainment from its details; but we were agreeably surprised on finding, that Mr. Bond had been so much useful, to no small purpose, in furnishing amusing information.

The boroughs of East and West Looe are two small towns on the eastern coast of Cornwall, about 15 miles from Plymouth; and although they derive their principal importance from sending two members to Parliament, yet well entitled to notice from the romantic and peculiar beauty of their situation. East Looe was incorporated in the 29th, and West Looe in the 16th of Elizabeth. The former is the larger of the two, as it contains 1000 houses, and 770 inhabitants; whilst the latter has only 100 houses, and 90 inhabitants. The river Looe

divides these towns, across which is an old bridge of 14 arches; and judging from the following descriptions, their appearance must be excessively picturesque:

"The hill at the foot of which East Looe lies, is perhaps about two hundred feet in height, and falls back in a slope, and is occupied with gardens and orchards, which are formed like those on the mountains of Palestine, by different platforms raised one above the other, and supported by stone walls. These orchards and gardens have a fine effect in Spring and Summer, particularly just as the apple-blossom expands itself."

"West Looe consists but of one street, and a few scattered houses (very picturesquely situated) on the quays and sides of the hills of the ascending valley in which the principal part of the town lies; and has nothing remarkable to notice, except its Guildhall, which, tradition says, was formerly a Chapel of Ease or place of Worship, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of mariners or fishermen. It has a tower with a bell and clock in it, but instead of apertures being left for the sound to come forth, they are blocked up with glass windows, so that the clock is of very little service. Round the railings of the bench for the Mayor and Burgesses to sit on is this inscription:

"Erected in the Mayoralty of Colonel JOHN TRELAUNY, 1679."

"This inscription must refer to the

Adjoining the stairs of this hall are still to be seen the remains of a cage for scold-women; but, to the credit of the sex, it has not been used of late years. East Looe has a similar cage within a few years since. The only instance within memory of its ever being used is the following: Hannah Whit and Bessy Niles, two women of fluent tongues, exerted their oratory on each other, at last thought it prudent to leave the matter to be decided by the Mayor. Away then they posted to his Worship. The Mayor arrived had scarce begun her tale, when the other bounced in in full rage, and abused her likewise, and abuse recommenced with doubled vigour. His Worship (Mr. Hubbard) ordered the constables to be called, and each of the combatants thought her list was to be punished, and the event proved each thought right. When the Mayor arrived, his Worship pronounced the following command to him: 'Take these women to the cage, and there keep them till they have settled their dispute.' They immediately conveyed thither, and, after a few hours confinement, became as quiet and submissive beings as ever breathed; and were then liberated to beg Mr. Mayor's

pleasure for scolding women are not, I believe, very common. Indeed I never saw one of any but in these towns; nor do I recollect of ever reading of this mode of punishing. The Tri-bucket, or Ducking-stool, seems to have been the general chastisement; and each of these towns had one of these instruments also. Since writing this, I have learned that the ladies of Penzance were formerly privileged with the like comparatively elegant punishment, a cage."

MAG. March, 1823.

bench.

bench. The fabric has the appearance of considerable antiquity."

Indeed the scenery of the neighbourhood must be of no common beauty; for it has every constituent to form it; hanging woods, vallies, rivers, cliffs, and an extensive view of the ocean; and we are told, that whichever way the eye may turn, every variety awaits it; the author's elegant quotation, that

"Scenes must be beautiful, which daily viewed

Please daily," &c.

seems well applied to the environs of Looe.

Sea, wood, clift, and mountain, give the places a fine North Wales aspect (more particularly West Looe (see the Plate, p. 59), except a somewhat greater alloy of formality in the hills; more wood would be advantageous, but that is rare in Cornwall.

After a pleasing and minute account of every object in or near Looe, we are favoured with an excellent description of the Pilchard fishery:—this we decidedly think is the best article in the work, and it may be doubted if it could be more successfully treated. The subject we presume is new to our readers; we therefore give the following extract:

"The exports of Looe consist of tin, serges, &c. but chiefly of fish, particularly Pilchards and Conger Douce. The pilchards were formerly caught (at Looe) in drift-nets; now seans are used for taking them. The first pilchard sean was established at Looe in the year 1778. At present nine seans are put out from Looe. A sean is a net of about 220 fathoms long, and about fifteen fathoms deep*. Three boats belong to each sean; the first and largest boat is called the sean-boat, as it carries the sean and seven men. The next boat is called the vollier (follower, so corrupted, probably, or the French *vollier*), and carries another sean, called the tuck-sean, which is about 100 fathoms long and eighteen deep: this boat carries seven men. The third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. The master seanner or chief commander is usually in this boat. A new sean concern, with the boats, &c. costs about one thousand pounds. The pilchard season usually commences in July, and continues

for about eight or ten weeks. The method of taking them is as follows:—the boats, with their seans on board, are put to sea so as to get to their births, as it is called, by three or four o'clock in the afternoon. When they get to their birth or station, at a short distance from the land, and where the place is free from rocks at bottom, the sean boat and vollier remain at anchor, at a short distance from each other, and the lurker boat at a little way off from them; the fishermen in all the boats constantly looking out to see if any pilchards are jumping out of the water near them. They call the jumping of the fish stoiting. When a few fish are seen so stoiting, a signal is given, by waving the hat, that fish are seen; upon which the sean boat and vollier get on the spot, and the crew of the sean boat pass, as it is called, the wharp, that is, they throw a rope, which is fixed to the end of the sean, on board the vollier, and then they throw or shoot the sean overboard, which, having leaden weights at bottom, sinks, and the top is buoyed up by corks. The sean boat, while three men are throwing the sean overboard (which is usually accomplished in about eight or ten minutes), is rowed, in a circular course, round where the fish were seen stoiting: and then they arrive again at the vollier, and the spot where the fish were seen is inclosed. They then, if they find the fish taken, which is known by their stoiting in the sean, hem with a cord the two ends of the sean together, so as to prevent the fish getting out of it; and while this is doing, a man is constantly plunging down a stone, fastened to a rope, to frighten back the fish. This operation is called throwing the minnis (probably a corruption of menace, as the fish may be said to be threatened or menaced with danger if they come that way). When the two ends of the sean are thus hemmed together, the fish are surrounded with a circle of net, and grapes†, fastened with ropes to the sean, are let down to keep the sean expanded, and in one place till after the fish are taken up. As soon as it grows dark, they begin to take up the fish from the sean in the following manner, which is called tucking the sean. The boat with the tuck-sean on board passes the wharp of that sean to one of the other boats, usually the vollier, or ties the end of the wharp to the stop-sean, and then throw out or shoot this tuck-sean within the stop-sean, and then draw up the same to the edge of the water, and dip up the fish with baskets into their boats. When the boats are filled, if any

* "Most of the Cornish pilchard-nets are made at Bridport, in Dorsetshire. As the spinning-jennies have of late years deprived a great number of poor women and children in Cornwall of getting a maintenance by their usual employ of carding and spinning wool, it would be no bad policy to introduce the manufacturing of twine and fishing-nets into Cornwall as a substitute."

† "A grape or grapnell is a small anchor, generally used for mooring boats."

sh remain in the stop-sean, this stop-left in the water, till, by successive, night after night, all the fish are herefrom. When the fishermen conhey have but a small catch, they do k, but draw up the stop-sean at once, ll the fish in it. Sometimes the en observe the fish by colour, as all it; that is, the water appears, oking down into it, quite red, owing great quantity of fish below. Indeed, s parts of Cornwall, though not at men are placed on the cliffs from this red appearance of the water is order to give the fishermen notice place where the fish are to be found. done by certain significant signs i gestures of the men on shore, and nes by hallooing. The men giving ignals are called Huers (probably e French word *huer*, to hoot). In ckarel fishery, huers are employed at -The pilchards are seen at times in at other times in small quantities, on the surface of the water, and rendering the spot of a darker than the surrounding water. Such appearing, are called Shimmers. In the fishermen do not chuse to shoot n at shimmers, as few are supposed to w water. The stoiting of a few fish the water is the principal sign of a hoal. It sometimes happens, that of inclosing pilchards, other fish ght, such as scads or horse-mackarel, pullock, mackarel, long noses, or

s is followed by a minute ac- of the manner of curing the rd. The manner of catching ilchards is described with much tion :

he seans are frequently shot near Sometimes you may see three or rooting at once within half a mile of ade; from the hill this distance apout just below; the motion of the the activity of the fishermen, the joy adventurers collecting together to their increasing good fortune, con- greatly to enliven the scene and ex- the spirits. Upon these occasions of pleasure are formed, and the most are induced to venture out alongside seans. Parties also go out to see the ; or taking up the fish, which is commenced just as it grows dark, a being then not so apt to be frighten- ommonly about this season of the he sea produces the luminous ap- e which in Cornwall goes by the of Brining, and is supposed to be ad by animalculi or phosphoric par- f some animal or vegetable matter ; in the water : the least motion of

the water produces this appearance. Con- ceive then to yourself the effect the splash- ing of tens of thousands of fish must pro- duce; the sea appears full of glow-worms of the most splendid lustre, the ropes haul- ing up from below appear like chains of fire; in short, the scene is beyond ex- pression beautiful. A universal calm o'erspreads the sea, its waters are hushed, no noise is heard but from the fishermen and fish; the land appearing with sombre hue, contrasted to the light of a summer evening sky, charmingly defines the visible horizon of the high hills around; and the spangled canopy of Heaven, and shooting meteors of the atmosphere, contribute to produce the utmost tranquillity of the mind, and the purest and finest of pleasures."

After giving these extracts, our limits oblige us to be brief. Of the Eddystone light-house we have a full and interesting account. It is within sight of Looe; and a superb marine excursion, the view from it being awfully grand. St. Keyne's well, lately celebrated by Mr. Southey*, is pleas- ingly described: but we can only refer to the work itself.

The objects of Natural History are worthy investigation. Among these is the *Buccinum Lupillus*, a species of the famous *Purpura*, or Dying Fish of the Classical Antients,

"Which is to be met with in great abundance on the rocks and about the quays. It is a turbinated testaceous fish of about three-quarters of an inch long, and produces a most charming colour for marking linen, but in small quantity."

It would be unjust to Mr. Bond, not to observe the taste which he has displayed in antiquarian researches; he gives the etymology, or rather the meaning of the name of almost every place of which he speaks; on this subject he sometimes evinces ability, and always ingenuity.

Cheesewring, a druidical relic of uncommon grandeur, is well depicted and described†. Cromlechs and other grand monuments are in the vicinity, all tending to shew that the Druids improved the majesty of stupendous rocks into a powerful aid of their superstition; and especially delighted in finding them on elevated spots, which

* See a sketch of the Well, and Mr. Southey's verses on it, in our vol. LXIX. p. 190; and another poem on the same subject, in our last volume, part i. p. 546.

† See a representation of it in our vol. xxxvii. p. 359.

commanded sublime views. Mr. Bond's conjectures relative to "The other half-stone, or Dungerth's Monument," (p. 199) are very ingenious.

The neighbourhood of Looe appears to possess many objects worthy the attention of the antiquary, and we think Mr. Bond has been of much use to those who may visit the relics, on which he has written. Perhaps Cornwall is the only county in England, in which such interesting objects would be suffered to remain unexplored: we indulge the hope that this work may induce some intelligent person to examine them.

We wish the author had given more extensive biographical notices of the eminent characters who resided near Looe. Of Bishop Trelawny we have scarcely any information; and of Mr. Toup, the editor of Longinus, &c. he has merely repeated what appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1785. Mr. Bond evidently possesses a taste for genealogy, and if he had indulged it, when such opportunities were given him as to the old and distinguished families of Grenville, Trelawny, Buller, Arundell, Bevil, &c. afford, we think the public would have been benefited. The style of this volume is simple, easy, and colloquial; and although somewhat deficient in arrangement, yet we can safely recommend it to our readers, as well calculated to repay them for the trouble of perusal, and entitled to a place in their libraries.

Several pleasing, and apparently very faithful lithographic views, embellish the volume.

execution of which, taste and utility have been alike consulted.

It is remarked in the Preface, that there is no edifice of the kind in England, except Westminster Abbey, which has attracted more of public attention, or been more fully illustrated by authors and artists, than the Cathedral of Canterbury; yet many of its architectural features had never been published. The purpose of the present work is to supply this deficiency by bringing forward sections, geometrical elevations, and accurate details of the general structure, various parts and members, and characteristic decorations of this metropolitan Church.

The Cathedral of Canterbury is on several accounts an object of considerable interest, not only to the scientific antiquary, but also to readers in general. It dates its origin from the introduction of Christianity among the Saxons, in the sixth century, by the Roman missionary St. Augustine; it has been ever since the seat of the ecclesiastical head of the English Church; and the see has to boast among its Archbishops several of the most distinguished divines which this country has produced. Besides some who flourished before the Reformation, may be mentioned the learned protestants Cranmer, Parker, Laud, Tillotson, Wake, Potter, and Secker; names well known and deservedly celebrated in the annals of literature. The Cathedral itself is highly deserving of notice. It appears to be one of the earliest sacred edifices of importance in this kingdom of which any considerable portion remains standing. The choir was rebuilt nearly twenty years previous to the close of the twelfth century, after it had been destroyed by fire. Gervase of Canterbury, a contemporary writer, has left a valuable work "on the Conflagrations and Restoration of the Church of Canterbury;" in which he has not only given a particular account of the re-erection of the Cathedral, by the French architect William of Sens and his successor, who was an Englishman; but has also furnished a description of the previous structure raised by the Archbishops Lanfrank and Anselm. This treatise of Gervase contains some curious architectural details, of which Mr. Britton has availed himself, to render the chapter of this publication, which relates to the foundation and successive

47. *The History and Antiquities of the Metropolitane Church of Canterbury; illustrated by a series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of the Architecture of that Edifice: with Biographical Anecdotes of the Archbishops, &c. By John Britton, F.S.A. &c. 4to. 1822.*

THIS volume forms a portion of a series of splendid publications designed to illustrate the history and antiquities of our national Cathedral Churches. Mr. Britton has previously given to the world similar accounts of Salisbury, Norwich, Winchester, York, Lichfield, and Oxford. All these works, as well as that before us, comprise graphic embellishments of the structures to which they refer, and of their various parts, in the selection and

the improvements and additions to the Cathedral, peculiarly interesting. The following Chapter contains a description of the Cathedral in its present state, giving an accurate account of every part of the exterior and interior worthy of notice, accompanied by engravings to the plates; and including remarks on the style of architecture displayed in the various parts of the edifice.

The fourth is devoted to a description of the most interesting sepulchral monuments; the painted glass adorns several of the windows; the mosaic pavement near the altar where once stood the famous tomb of Archbishop Becket. Among the most remarkable monuments are those of Henry the Fourth and his son, Joan of Navarre; and of Edward the Black Prince, over which is a trophy of the arms of that valiant warrior. Several of the tombs of the Archbishops are deserving of notice, as curious specimens of the decorative architecture of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

The plates which illustrate the work comprise views of the monuments of the prelates Peckham, Becket, Sudbury, Chichely, and others.

The fifth Chapter consists of biographical notices of the Archbishops of Dublin. The most distinguished of the earlier prelates were Theobald, who appears to have introduced the literature among the Saxons; Richard, whose talents were considerable, whatever may be said of his personal or political character; Ælfric, a man who cultivated learning in a dark age; Lanfranc; St. Anselm; Becket, the champion of the Church, and at length a martyr to her cause, or rather that of the Clergy; Cardinal Becket, whose share in wresting the Charter of English Liberties from the tyrannical sovereign John, to secure a permanent respect for the memory in the breast of every Englishman; Peckham; Winchelsea; Bradwardine; Chichely, the founder of All Souls College, Oxford; Bourchier, to whom has been attributed (though erroneously) the introduction of the printing into England; and Carleton, the last primate whose remains were interred in the Cathedral. Several, and others both before and

since the Reformation, many interesting anecdotes are recorded in this work.

The last Chapter affords descriptive notices of the plates, which are twenty-six in number, consisting of plans, sections, and views of the Cathedral, and its various parts, and of the most important objects which it includes.

At the end of the volume are a catalogue of books and prints relating to Canterbury Cathedral, and of memoirs and engraved portraits of the Archbishops and Deans; a chronological list of Archbishops, Priors of Christchurch, and the Deans of Canterbury, their successors; and a chronological table of the ages and styles of different parts of the Cathedral and adjacent edifices. There is also an Index, a convenient appendage of which no work of research should be destitute.

Mr. Britton announces his intention to pursue his plan for illustrating the English Cathedrals, and states that the drawings for Wells and Peterborough are nearly all prepared.

To conclude this article, we may observe, partly in the words of the author, that the style and manner in which this work has been completed will shew that no pains have been spared to render it worthy of the approbation of the public.

48. *A Guide to the County of Wicklow. Illustrated by Engravings, after the Designs of George Petrie, Esq. and a large Map of the County, from an Original Survey. By the Rev. G. N. Wright, A. M. 12mo, pp. 170. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

MR. WRIGHT, whose "Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin," was noticed in vol. xcii. i. 523, and his "Guide to the Lakes of Killarney," in the same volume, ii. 258, has here furnished the curious Tourist with a *Vade mecum* through the rich and interesting county of Wicklow, accompanied by a Map and five other very neat engravings.

"There are, according to the county survey, fifty-eight parishes and twenty churches in the whole county, but this number of parishes is too small, for almost every one calculated in the fifty-eight is a union of several; for instance, Arklow is a union of eight. The patronage of these benefices is divided between two sees, Dublin and Ferns, but the Archbishop of Dublin has the greater proportion.

"The face of the country is extremely varied,

varied, in one part rich, level, and fertile; in another, mountainous and barren. The vein extending from Bray to Arklow, bounded on the East by the sea, and on the West and North by the mountains, is rich and beautiful. Here the climate is milder, owing to the shelter of the northern hills, and the soil more fertile than in the western part of the county, and the crops and harvest much more early. The central division, in a direction North and South, although apparently barren, waste, and desolate, is not unproductive, for here the ancients raised iron in abundance, and probably gold, while the moderns have procured copper and lead in great profusion."

"At Killiney, in a field behind a gentleman's residence, called Mount Druid Demesne, is a druidical circle, containing a temple, with the chair of the high priest and sacrificing stone; these curious remnants of antiquity are carefully preserved in an enclosure, and cannot be visited without the permission of the proprietor. On the side of the hill, overlooking Leighlinstown, is a pyramidal pillar, erected to the memory of the late Duke of Dorset, who was killed by a fall from his horse, while hunting with Lord Powercourt's hounds."

49. *Some Account of the Free Grammar School of Highgate, and of its Founder, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt. With Remarks on the Origin and Nature of the recent Inquiry into the Management of that Institution.* 8vo. pp. 85. Gunnell, Printer.

50. *An Epistle to I. G. the Author of a Pamphlet, entitled, "Some Account of the Free Grammar School of Highgate, and of its Founder, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt. with Remarks on the Origin and Nature of the recent Inquiry into the Management of that Institution."* 8vo. pp. 68. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THE first of these Pamphlets (which we believe was not printed for sale) is evidently the production of a highly-cultivated mind; and contains much useful information towards a topographical description of Highgate.

"In 1562, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench to Edward VI. and previously Chief Baron of the Exchequer; 'did institute and erect, at his own charges, a publique and free Grammar School, and procured the same to be established and confirmed by the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, he endowing the same with yearly maintenance'."

"Sir Roger Cholmeley was the natural son of Sir Richard Cholmeley, of Golston, in Yorkshire, Knt. lieutenant of the Tower

of London, who died in 1521 without legitimate issue. He appears to have turned his attention to the profession of the law in the life-time of his reputed father, at whose death he was already entered of Lincoln's Inn:—"He applied his studies so effectually" that his rise to legal honours was gradual yet rapid, as he ascended step by step to the highest offices in his profession; for we find him to have been successively reader in Lincoln's Inn at different periods; a bencher of that Society; Serjeant at Law; King's Serjeant; Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and finally Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

"Upon his removal from this high appointment in the reign of Mary, he settled at Hornsey, in Middlesex; in which county, as well as in Essex and London, he possessed lands, bequeathed to him by his father; and after an active life passed amidst the anxious and eventful scenes of that turbulent period, he appears to have spent the evening of his days in the calm delights of literary retirement.

"*Jucunda oblivia vitæ.*"

"A few years before his death, he entertained the desire participated by many other pious and distinguished protestants, of erecting and endowing a public grammar school for the diffusion of knowledge and the maintenance of the true religion, and having accomplished his laudable purpose in the foundation of a school at Highgate, he died in June 1565; the very month in which the seal was put to his last public act, by which he conveyed estates for the support of that establishment."

We are sorry to see by the sequel of this well-written work, and from the whole tenour of the "Epistle to J. G." that the hamlet of Highgate is at variance respecting the Chapel appended to the Free-school.

The "Epistle" (which is signed A. Z.) has the appearance of being the production of a Professional Gentleman; and treats the Historian of the School with some acrimony. For example:

"You quote a part of the inscription 'affixed to the West end of the Chapel' and surely I may assume, without attempting to prove, that you have read the whole of that inscription, especially when I find it most pathetically and poetically alluded to in page 69, as 'the graven tablet at the portal of the Church,' which 'stands, as it were, in solemn mockery of our degenerate system, and seems almost, from the silence of the tomb, to reproach us with a departure from its obvious import.' But, perchance, whenever you have attempted to read this graven tablet, your feelings have been always so overpowered by a sense of shame for 'violated trust,' that, on coming

* Inscription affixed to the West end of the Chapel.

These affecting words 'he endowing the with yearly maintenance,' you have put your hat over your brow, and muffled your face with your cloak—and read no more!—And yet for your credit as the Historian 'of the Free Grammar School of Highgate,' I must suppose you have at some time or other had the fortitude to decypher every letter of this awful hand writing on the Chapel wall. How otherwise, indeed, did you feel authorized to bewail as you the departure from 'its obvious import?' Will assume then, nor will you deny, that every word of this inscription was deeply engraven on the tablet of your memory."

We proceed no farther with extracts. *velut componere lites* is not within the province of a Reviewer. But, having long been well acquainted with the Vicinage, and knowing that there are many sensible and highly respectable individuals in Highgate, whose difference of opinion in the present case arises only from the various interpretations of some legal documents; I sincerely hope and trust, that by mutual concession, such an arrangement may be formed, under the sanction of Parliament, as may place both a Free Grammar-school and the Chapel on so firm a basis, that both may reflect credit on the memory of Sir Roger Cholmeley, and on the liberality of the age in which we live; and thus, in the process of time, may Highgate proudly rival the neighbouring hill of Marrow.

1. *Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France and Navarre, &c. &c.* By Madam Campan, *First Femme de Chambre to the Queen.* 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 494. Vol. II. pp. 470. Colburn and Co.

THE experience and records of all ages have demonstrated, that success and prosperity are not invariably attached to merit and virtue; but it seldom occurs that the practice and pursuit of the most laudable principles are the cause of the most dreadful and unmerited calamities. The *Memoirs of Marie Antoinette*, as portrayed in the delightful work of Madame de Campan, afford a remarkable instance of this unusual fatality. They display the illustrious Princess animated by the purest patriotism and benevolence, enforcing every social duty by her own example, yet pursued by the most barbarous calumnies, overwhelmed by the most unheard-of indignities, imprisoned, dethroned, murdered, denied

the honours of sepulture; her reputation studiously sullied, and her name malignantly stigmatized.

Such was the melancholy and unmerited fate of an illustrious Princess, the history of whose sufferings are here recorded by the hand of an able and affectionate servant and friend, and in the perusal of which we have felt the most poignant grief and indignation.

Madame de Campan died last year, and in her bureau were found the present most curious and authentic memoirs, the appearance of which must be peculiarly acceptable at the present period, as affording a complete refutation of the recently revived calumnies against the character of the late Queen of France.

Before we proceed to examine the work itself, it may be useful to give a brief outline of the life of the amiable and lamented writer.

Madame de Campan was born at Paris, on the 6th of October, 1762; her father, M. Genet, was first clerk in the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The young lady soon discovered such talents and accomplishments, as to make her spoken of at Court, where at an early age she was introduced, and became an attendant on the Princess. On the marriage of Marie Antoinette, Madame Campan was attached to her suite, and she soon afterwards married M. Campan. Louis XV. bestowed on her a pension of 5000 livres, and the Dauphiness secured her a place as *femme de chambre*. She continued in attendance on the Queen until the Revolution burst asunder so many ties, and among others, those that cemented a faithful servant with a benevolent mistress. The regicides who had usurped the reins of Government would not permit her to share the captivity of her illustrious mistress; she however escaped all the horrors of the Revolution, and died on the 6th of March last, leaving behind her several other useful works which it is the intention of her relatives to publish.

Madame Campan is a most lively writer, and gives an animated picture of the courts of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Speaking of her first admission into the service of the Royal Family, she says:

"I was fifteen years of age when I was appointed reader to the Princesses. I will begin by describing the Court at that period.

Marie

Marie Leckzinska was just dead; the death of the Dauphin had preceded hers by three years; the Jesuits were suppressed, and piety was to be found at Court only in the apartments of the Princesses. The Duke de Choiseul was in power. The King thought of nothing but the pleasures of the chase; it might have been imagined that the Courtiers indulged themselves in epigrammatizing, by hearing them say seriously on those days, when the King did not hunt, 'the King does nothing to-day.' Little journeys were also affairs of great importance with the King. On the first day of the year, he noted down in his almanack the days of departure for Compeigne, for Fontainebleau, Choisy, &c. The weightiest matters, the most serious events, never deranged this distribution of time. Etiquette still existed at Court with all the severity it had acquired under Louis XIV.; dignity alone was wanting. As to gaiety, it was out of the question. Versailles was no longer a rallying point to display the wit and grace of Frenchmen. The focus of sense and intelligence was Paris. Since the death of Madame de Pompadour the King had no avowed mistress: he contented himself with the pleasures presented to him by his little seraglio of the *Parc-aux-Cerfs*."

Marie-Antoinette-Josephe-Jeanne de Lorraine, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis de Lorraine, and Maria Theresa, was born on the 2d of November, 1755, the day of the Lisbon earthquake; and this catastrophe, which appeared to stamp the era of her birth with a fatal mark, made an impression on her mind. The Queen was fond of talking of her early days; her father, the Emperor Francis, had made a deep impression on her heart, by his affectionate conduct towards her. He died suddenly on a journey to Inspruck, having first taken a farewell of his beloved daughter. Her education had been superintended with most scrupulous care, and at the age of fifteen, her marriage with the Dauphin had been finally arranged. The arrival of the Princess on the frontiers of France was accompanied by much ceremony and pomp:

"A superb Pavilion had been prefixed on the frontiers near Kell; it consisted of a vast saloon, connected with two apartments, one of which was assigned to the Lords and Ladies of the Court of Nîmes; and the other to the suite of the Dauphiness, composed of the Countess de Noailles, her maid of honour; the Duchess de Cosé, her tire-woman; four Ladies of the Palace; the Count de Saulx-Tavannes, first Gentleman Usher; the Count de Tessé, first Equerry;

the Bishop of Chartres, Chief Almoner; the Officers of the Body Guards, and the Pages. When the Dauphiness had been entirely undressed, even to her body linen and stockings, in order that she might retain nothing belonging to a foreign court (an etiquette always observed on such an occasion), the doors were opened; the young princess came forward, looking round for the Countess de Noailles; then rushing into her arms she implored her, with tears in her eyes, and with a heart-felt sincerity, to direct her, to advise her, and to be in every respect her guide and support. It was impossible to refrain from admiring her aerial gait:—her smile was sufficient to win the heart, and in this enchanting being, in whom the splendor of French gaiety shone forth, and indescribable but august serenity, perhaps also the somewhat proud position of her head and shoulders, betrayed the daughter of the Cæsars."

The second volume opens with a detailed account of the famous Diamond Necklace, from which it appears that her Majesty's conduct, in that unfortunate and mysterious affair, has been most criminally and grossly misrepresented. The Queen was much averse to the interference of the French in the American war, and her sentiments on the subject do her the highest honour. In order to dissipate the clouds which overshadowed the political horizon, and to endeavour to ascertain the opinion of the English Ministry with respect to the line of conduct which they intended to pursue towards France, at the awful juncture of the Revolution, her Majesty dispatched a faithful messenger to England to sound Mr. Pitt.

"There are others besides myself, who know that, about this time, one of the things about which the Queen most desired to be satisfied, was the opinion of the famous Pitt. She would sometimes say to me, 'I never pronounce the name of Pitt, but I feel death at my shoulder (I repeat here her very expressions), that man is the mortal enemy of France, and he takes a dreadful revenge for the impolitic support given by the Cabinet of Versailles to the American Insurgents. He wishes, by our destruction, to guarantee the maritime power of his country for ever. He knows that it is the King's policy to be solicitous about his fleets, and that the most active step he has taken during his whole reign, was to visit the port of Cherbourg. I will endeavour to learn to what point he intends to lead us, and I am sending M**** to London for that purpose. He has been intimately connected with Pitt, and they

often in political conversations respecting the French Government. I will not make him to speak out, at least not till a man can speak out.' Some time afterwards the Queen told me that her secret survey was returned from London; and that till that he had been able to wring from Pitt, whom he found alarmingly reserved, was that he would not suffer the French Monarchy to fall; that to suffer the revolutionary spirit to erect an organized republic in France, would be a great error, as regarding the tranquillity of all Europe. 'Whenever,' said she, 'Pitt expressed himself upon the necessity of supporting Monarchy in France, he maintained the most profound silence, upon what concerns the Monarch. The result of these imaginations is any thing but encouraging, but even as to that Monarchy, which he wishes to save, will he have the means and strength to save it, if he suffers us to fall.'

It is truly painful to read of the many instances of brutal treatment which the Queen experienced from the ferocious Republicans, by whom the Royal Family were surrounded: we only give one instance.

"On the 20th of June, this mob thronged about the Thuilleries in still greater numbers, armed with pikes, hatchets, and murderous instruments of all kinds, decorated with ribbons of the national colours, shouting, '*The Nation for ever, down with the Veto.*' The King was without guards; part of these demoniacs rushed up to his apartment; the Queen could not join the King, who was in the Council Chamber. Preserving a noble and becoming demeanour in this dreadful situation, she held the Dauphin before her, seated on the table. The horde passed in files before the table; the sort of standards which they carried were symbols of the most atrocious barbarity. There was one representing a gibbet, to which a dirty doll was suspended; the words *Marie Antoinette à la lanterne*, were written beneath it. Another, was a bullock's heart fastened, with an inscription round it, *Heart of Louis XVI.*"

At length Madame de Campan was torn from her beloved mistress, and she could procure no further intelligence respecting the Royal Family, but through the medium of the newspapers, or the National Guards, who did duty at the Temple. Her narrative does not extend to the period of the King's death; her virtuous heart and benevolent mind had not sufficient courage to describe the subsequent calamities and horrors of the Royal Family: which are, however,

GENT. MAG. March, 1823.

written on the page of history, and the perusal of which will always excite a sentiment of horror against the authors and abettors of such barbarities and crimes.

We have now only to repeat, that we have read these Memoirs with delight, and strongly recommend them to general perusal.

52. *The Cause of the Fundholders maintained.*
Pp. 38.

THIS Pamphlet is the production of a very able and experienced pen. The Author shews clearly how much the Fundholders suffered during the late protracted war, in the enormous increase of all the necessary articles of life, and how much, in fact, the landed interest gained. Some calculators have even gone so far as to maintain, that during several years of the late war, the land, by the increased value of its produce, raised a contribution upon the country of near forty millions a year.

How many instances, indeed, says the author, may be produced of even tripled and sometimes quadrupled value in landed property. The Newspapers, he observes, have teemed with accounts of the liberal reduction of rents in 15 and even 20 per cent.; and no doubt paid for as so many puffs by those who would be very unwilling to disclose the quantum of remaining rents, and the difference between what they received in 1793, and their rents now.

Thanks, however, to the continued clamour of these gentlemen, every reflecting person begins to understand the question—the truth has at length been elicited. And some of the first authorities in the country have declared in parliament, that it is a mere struggle to shift the burthen from their own shoulders upon those who, during the war, were the greatest sufferers; but turn and turn about is fair, and the great landholders should not forget the privileges they still exclusively possess, and which might well content them under the present reduced prices; such as, the exemption of real property from the payment of debts: their right and influence in the election of national representatives; and their total exemption from those enormous stamp duties that fall with so much weight on

on personal property, upon the death of the proprietor.

Were land equally subjected to these duties, and for which no good reason can be given why not, the amount could not be less than 9 or 10 millions, and which would form such a reserve as would quickly reduce our enormous debt to such a sum as might be judged convenient for the country. In short, we most earnestly recommend the perusal of this excellent and well written pamphlet to our readers. It will enable them to see the question in its true light, and they will lament with the author, that a spirit of selfishness should manifest itself in those situations where it ought least to be seen, and which frequently defeats itself, as the event has clearly proved in the protecting price of 1815, which, through the blessing of providence, has been rendered nugatory; and we trust a continuance of the same blessings will long keep it a dead letter on the Statute Book.

53. *Rivington's Annual Register, for 1798; and the same, for 1821.*

THE volumes of this respectable continuation of our favourite *Dodsley*, multiply upon us so quickly, that we can scarcely keep pace with them.

The volume for 1798, abounds with interesting matter. The fall of Rome and Switzerland, the conquest of Naples, the French Egyptian campaign, the battle of the Nile, and the insurrection in Ireland, claim a prominent rank among its striking occurrences. One advantage has arisen from the delay of this volume; it has enabled the editors to collect much personal and private history, from authentic sources, which would not have been accessible at an earlier period.

In the volume for 1821, the question relative to the Queen, and the account of the King's Coronation, are amongst the most important British events; and on the Continent of Europe, the putting down of the Italian insurrection by an Austrian military force. "In the Western hemisphere, by the fall of Lima, the defeat of Carobozo, and the Insurrection in Mexico, Spain has lost almost her last hold upon the American Continent. Three new Empires have thus started into existence." In narrating these American affairs, the Editors lament their scanty materials: indeed it is evident

the period is not yet arrived, in which they can become matters of history with advantage. The political portion of the volume is, however, able and impartially written; and the miscellaneous parts selected with good taste.

We heartily wish each volume had a copious index. We are confident such an addition would meet with the approbation of the numerous readers of the *Annual Register*.

54. *Lectures on the Elements of Botany, Part I. Containing the Descriptive Anatomy of those Organs on which the growth and preservation of the Vegetable depend. By Anthony Todd Thomson, F. L. S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 732.*

THE Lectures which compose the present volume, treat of the functions of plants; of the general components of their structure, and of the forms and anatomy of those organs which are necessary to the growth and preservation of the vegetable individual; namely, the root, the stem, and branches, the leaves and their appendages. They are accompanied with explanations of the laws which regulate the functions of those organic structures, so modified as to aid and relieve the anatomical details, without anticipating the physiological discussions which are destined to form the subject of the second volume.

The descriptions are illustrated by the introduction of woodcuts in the letter-press; while those parts of vegetable structure which from their minuteness are necessarily microscopic objects, are given in a series of engraved plates.

To those who, adopting the opinion of a celebrated naturalist, are disposed to regard that study as a pursuit which amuses the fancy and exercises the memory, without improving the mind or advancing any real knowledge, we would strongly recommend the perusal of Mr. Thomson's introductory lecture. It is from that part of the work, and others of a similar nature, rather than from those which are occupied by technical disquisitions, that we are induced to select our extracts. In considering the utility of the science as a branch of general knowledge, the author adverts in the first instance to the services which it has rendered and is capable of rendering to medicine.

"As civilized men are not stationary beings,

but are led by the thirst of gain, or curiosity, or enterprise, to visit part of the habitable surface of the earth. It is requisite that medical practitioners should be able to generalize, and search for remedies to remove the effects of changes of climate and contingencies on the constitution, to know how to substitute the materials within reach for those they have been accustomed to employ, but which they cannot in situation obtain. The question may naturally be asked, how is Botany to teach knowledge? Let us examine how far it can satisfactorily answer it. Do we, in the first place, wish to ascertain which plants are poisonous or salutary? Botany informs us that all those arranged in the order denominated *Cruciferae*, in that of the *Umbelliferae*, and in those of the *Malvaceae*, *Ranunculaceae*, and almost all the *Cerealia*, contain poisonous species; that the *Mushrooms*, the *Solanaceae*, the *Apocynaceae*, the *Algae*, the *Ranunculaceae*, and the *Papaveraceae*, are almost all suspicious; and that the *Umbelliferae*, the *Ari*, the *Polygonaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae*, and several deleterious species. Botany informs us, that some plants are both poisonous when growing in water, and appear to be their natural element, though they are inert when they vegetate on land; and that some inert land plants become acrid when they accidentally spring up in water or in marshy places. Do we wish to discover the probable medicinal properties of the plants in any new situation, we venture to try their effects upon the human frame?—Botany informs us how to do so, by arranging the plants with which we are unacquainted, into their natural families. Thus we know that the *Solanaceae* are emetic; the *Gentianaceae* yield a bitter, sometimes a purgative principle; in the tribe a stimulant, which is in some cases highly deleterious; the *Corymbiferae* emmenagogue; the *Rubiaceae*, to Cinchona belongs, diuretic and tonic; the *Umbelliferae* antiscorbutic; and the *Malvaceae* emollient. A medical Botanist, being that a certain plant yields a peculiar medicinal principle, is led to examine whether the species of the same genus which grows in the climate that he inhabits contain something similar, if not the same; and thence discoveries are made to his country, and sometimes to other nations, are effected. But this method of generalizing can be practically applied by the Botanist; for, to one ignorant of Botany, not only is the language of plants unintelligible, but the resemblances which characterize the various members of the same family, and which are so obvious and striking to the Botanist, are overlooked and cannot be perceived by a vulgar observer. The advantages of a knowledge of Botany, also, and of the habits

of plants, to the Physician, are equally evident in the assistance they afford in the cultivation of a branch of the profession, which has lately been much and properly attended to; I refer to medical topography; a subject important to all, but absolutely requisite to the military medical practitioner. Suppose, for example, that an army is about to encamp in an enemy's country, and in a situation where circumstances may require that it should remain for a considerable time. The season of the year, and the kind of weather prevailing at the moment, may render it difficult for the medical staff to pronounce whether the place be healthy or otherwise; and the information afforded by experience is too late to prevent the impending evil, should it prove unhealthy. But the very plants which cover the soil, clothe with a prophetic character the Botanical physician, and enable him to anticipate the danger which it is requisite to avoid. Yet how little has this branch of study been attended to in the education of professional men; who, before they presume to commence the performance of the duties expected of them, ought at least to be acquainted with the nature and qualities of the implements they are about to employ in the cure of diseases."

Pursuing these considerations, he adds:

"Botany is one of those collateral sciences, which is not only useful, but adds grace to the medical character. Did I wish to select examples in support of this remark, I need only point to the works of *Prosper Alpinus*, *Sir Hans Sloane*, *Malpighi*, *Haller*, *Alston*, *Lewis*, and of our own contemporary, the indefatigable *Orfila*. A practitioner, indeed, unacquainted with Botany, may know the names of many plants and their uses; he may even gain a knowledge of the physiognomy of a few of them; but his ideas are obscure and confused; his ignorance may often be rendered conspicuous where he would most desire to conceal it; and it lays him open to the arts of the designing, and of those who would wish to expose him. Of the advantages which the profession has derived from the labours of Botanists, I need mention a very few only of many examples that might be adduced: the re-introduction of the Fox-glove by Dr. Withering, as a remedy for dropsies, and the recent extension to this country of the *Pyrola umbellata*, and the Gum *Acaroides*. As many of the medicinal plants appear as common weeds, a medical man ought to be able to distinguish these when required; and, in the case of vegetable poisons, nothing will sink him more in the opinion of others, than his appearing ignorant of the plant which has occasioned the mischief; while nothing will raise him more in their esteem than his being able to point out

out its distinguishing characteristics, by which it may be known and avoided in futuro. But a more important consideration still, to a reflecting mind, is, that by the degree of acquaintance which a practitioner has with plants that are poisonous to the animal economy, the life of a fellow-creature may be lost or saved. All poisonous plants do not produce the same effects, and these, consequently, require different modes of treatment; but if the plant which has caused the mischief cannot be ascertained, how is the remedy to be selected?

"The utility of Botany to many of the other arts is not less obvious; and we are indebted to it for a variety of our comforts, both as to food and the luxuries of life. The grains so indispensable for our existence, the greater number of the fruits, and the most beautiful flowers, that enrich our orchards and ornament our gardens, are of foreign origin; and many of them have been brought to us by Botanists whose inquiries had led them to visit remote countries. The Horse Chestnut, for example, now so common in our plantations, was conveyed to Europe from the north of Asia, by Clusius, a Botanist, in the year 1550. The Kidney Bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, was brought from the East Indies; and the Nol-kol, the root of which affords a large supply of wholesome nutriment, has just been introduced from the same place. The Crown Imperial, *Fritillaria imperialis*, was transported from Constantinople; the Camellia, from Japan; many of the Roses from China; the Nasturtium from South America; and the Pelargonium, or Geranium, as it is improperly called, from the coast of Caffreria. The Potatoe, the chief support of a great majority of our poor, was first described by Caspar Bauhin in 1590; and afterwards brought into this country, whence it was dispersed over Europe*. In our own times we have seen the West Indies enriched with the Bread-fruit by the scientific skill of Sir Joseph Banks; and every day new plants are brought home and naturalized to our climate, of great importance both in an economical and political point of view†."

If any farther proof were wanting, of the extensive utility of Botany, it might be found in that part of the fifth lecture which treats of soils and

manures, and which alone entitles this work to the most serious attention of the practical agriculturist. It contains a variety of valuable information, for the want of which the most deplorable and ruinous errors are often made in the estimation of landed property, as well as in the particular uses to which it is converted. In this important division of his subject, the author undertakes to point out in the first place the known general component parts of natural soils; secondly, what part of these is taken up as food by plants; and thirdly, in what manner and by what means soils are improved and rendered more productive. Distinguishing the earths which form the essential basis of all soils into calcareous earth, argillaceous earth, siliceous earth, magnesian earth, and ferruginous earth, he gives an analysis of each, and also of vegetable earth, which he represents as containing, besides vegetables in a state of decay, animal matter and a large proportion of salts, which are chiefly common salt, sulphates of magnesia and potash, nitrates of lime, and carbonates of potash and soda. The different kinds of soil receive their denominations from that particular earth which abounds or predominates in them; as for instance, a calcareous soil, an argillaceous soil, &c. The principal difference which characterizes them is their power of retaining the next component of soils, water, on which, and on another necessary component, air, there are some very acute and judicious observations. These are followed by an enquiry into the effect of oxygen gas as a healthy stimulus to roots; the production of carbonic acid gas from the fermentation or decomposition of vegetable substances; the caloric evolved during this continual decomposition; and, finally, that very important component of soils, which consists of animal or vegetable matter, actually decomposed. Having finished these analytical researches, the author proceeds to give

* "It is very generally believed that this useful vegetable was brought from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh; and Willdenow states that, 'in the year 1623, he distributed the first which he brought from Virginia, in Ireland.' Doctor Smith Barton has pointed out the errors of this statement: in the first place, Sir Walter never was in Virginia; secondly, he was not living in 1623; having lost his head in October 1618; and, thirdly, it is by no means certain that the first exclusive depot of the Potatoe was Ireland."

† "The number of plants now known and systematically arranged amounts to 44,000; although those known by the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians, did not exceed 1400; and in Caspar Bauhin's time, all that indefatigable Botanist could collect for his *Pinax Thrauri Botanici*, a work of forty years labour, did not exceed six thousand species."

ns for ascertaining the nature
ality of land with the view
of determining its value, or of
g on the measures proper for
movement.

Thomson has accordingly en-
to a full explanation of the
s prescribed by the most emi-
nemists, for attaining that im-
object. He has recourse also
same aid, in adverting to those
of fertilization in which con-
e art of the husbandman and
ticulturist.

ting that we have sufficiently
ified the nature and merits of
k, we shall merely refer to the
ent Lectures, as abounding in
equally interesting and useful
ose parts we have already noticed.
is that Botany should be rescued
eglect, we wish every success
Thomson in the completion of
dertaking, for which he has
himself well qualified.

in Carlos; or, *Persecution. A Tra-*
in 5 Acts. By Lord John Russell.
lit. 8vo. pp. 119. Longman and Co.

sublime, though not necessa-
cluded, is of so little compara-
portance in the Drama, that its
e scarcely affects the merits of a

The great object of dramatic
is not to delight or amuse, but
e an audience; yet in Greek
hese leading qualities are blend-
admirable effect, the admission
one into the province of the
arising from a distinct cause,

our system does not afford:
catastrophe, in the former in-
is brought about on the prin-
Predestination, which, while
a sameness over the different
ves, makes room for some pecu-
auties. Piety to the gods, and
to mankind, are urged, and the
n of them condemned, in
ts and expressions, that consti-
e sublime. Moreover, the occa-
intervention of spiritual per-
s opens a field for display which
derns do not possess, except in
ring magic, or introducing a

But as an increase of know-
and taste have restricted the
istorical or domestic subjects are
enerally selected, in which every
of the passions may be struck in
without exceeding the proper
supplied by the possibilities of
fe. "I imagine (says our au-

thor) that, according to the strictest
probability, extraordinary circum-
stances may occur on extraordinary
occasions:" it is, however, not so
much the circumstances, as the me-
thod of using them, that comes within
the consideration of criticism.

The tale on which this drama is
founded, forms one of the most gloomy
episodes in Spanish History. The
author follows Llorente and de Thou,
qualifying their narrations according
to his fancy or prejudice: Carlos is
drawn as endowed by nature with
every pleasing quality, a gift which
never fails to render the possessor un-
fortunate; but in truth, he was pas-
sionate, weak, and self-willed, a cast
of character which would naturally
lead him into the errors related by
those writers.

The Inquisition has been a con-
venient piece of machinery for poets and
novelists since the publication of Isaac
Martin's tale, in the last century, nor
has the poet displayed a good judg-
ment in making use of it:—in the
first scene, speaking of the Catholic
Church, newly planted in Grenada,
he says,

"The accursed race
Of Mahomet still cling with barbarous love
To their old idol."

The play is dedicated to Lord Hol-
land, whose "knowledge of the cus-
toms of Spain" might have informed
his friend, that images were forbidden
to the Mahometans, by their apostle,
as tending to *idolatry*.

We wish, also, that a little regard
had been paid to the critical sentences
of others: the first scene opens with
the exploded dialogue, in which two
friends inform each other what has
been passing,

"And bid us see what we shall soon behold."

A similar conversation was once
prefixed to Otway's "Orphan," and
discarded by some judicious manager:
since that of Hatton and Raleigh, it
has not been suffered on the stage, nor
can the closet fairly claim an excep-
tion. At p. 67, we were surprised to
find rhyme, or, what is worse, a jingle
of versification introduced, in the fol-
lowing quatrain:

"*Valdés.*

"Yet by such means the holy soil of Spain
Is from the common stain of Europe free;
And erring minds are from their wandering
path
Reclaimed by our laborious ministry."

The

The reader will find Bayes's opinion of such stanzas, in the "Rehearsal": "nor are such expressions as 'braced up the nerves,' 'sing'd the limbs of him,' of a tragical cast: but, to quit verbal criticism, the catastrophe is brought about by the stale contrivance of a letter in prose, written as no man ever wrote under similar circumstances."

It would be difficult to select a speech that is not flat or faulty; the following lines are extracted, as conveying a remarkable moral truth, and form the most valuable passage in the drama:

Lucero. "Your fame of holiness
Was bruited through all Spain."

Valdez. "It was my aim,
And I obtained it: not for empty glory;
For as I rooted out the weeds of passion,
One still remained, and grew till its tall plant
Struck root in every fibre of my heart.
It was ambition; not the mean desire
Of rank or title, but great glorious sway
O'er multitudes of minds.....
The feebleness of common man proceeds
From hosts of appetites that tear the soul
With mingled purpose: his resolves are weak,
His vision clouded, but my appetites
Were in one potent essence concentrate;
I neither loved, nor feasted, nor played dice:
Power was my feast, my mistress, and my game.
Thus have I acted with a will entire,
And wreathed the passions that distracted
others

Into a sceptre for myself." P. 88. Act iv. Sc. 1.

It has been wantonly insinuated that "*Don Carlos*" was published with retrospective views of a political nature; but, to judge from the performance, it must have been written long before circumstances could have warranted the supposition.

55. *The Genuine Remains of Samuel Butler. With Notes.* By Robert Thyer, Keeper of the Public Library, Manchester. *A New Edition, corrected and enlarged.* In 2 Vols. Vol. I. Royal 8vo. pp. 208.

BUTLER was a man of remarkably strong mind, with a taste for wit and humour. Such characters are common, though of far inferior talent; and are formed by uniting acquired learning with a vigilant observation of life, and thorough knowledge of the world.

The times were favourable for the display of such powers, because almost every species of character was brought into action. The avenues to power were not closed by any established authorities; and the army, the public

office, and the pulpit, were open to adventurers and projectors of all kinds. It only required party and popularity to rise into consequence; and capacity for business was but a secondary consideration. The flood-gates which hemmed in nonsense and folly, were thrown down; and the result was, that inundation of error and absurdity, which is so finely ridiculed in *Hudibras*. In a mob, all are talkers and few are actors. The latter consisted of the army alone; and its members conducted affairs in the steady usual way of common sense, because deviation from that, in the art of war, is ruin.

The history of the civil war of Charles the First is therefore simply that of a wise Military, and a foolish People.

Wit consists in singular combinations, but those combinations cannot be formed by a mind not habituated to such incessant intellectual practice, as to acquire the utmost possible dexterity, adroitness, and versatility. Butler read, but did not read only: he analysed, and, catching at every absurdity, worked it up in some form or other in his exquisite *Pantomime of Hudibras*. Of this immortal piece of humour, every thing is known to the learned; but it may amuse our general readers to give the following advertisement of it from the *Kingdom's Intelligencer* of Dec. 29, 1662, to Jan. 5, 1662-3.

"There is stoln abroad a most false imperfect copy of a poem, called *Hudibras*, without name of either Printer or Bookseller (sic) as fit for so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition, printed by the Author's original, is sold by *Richard Marriott*, under *St. Dunstan's Church*, in *Fleet-street*; that other nameless impression is a cheat, and will but abuse the buyer as well as the author, whose Poems deserves (sic) to have fallen into better hands."

The Poems before us have not the uniform levity of *Hudibras*. They are compounds of the respective manners of Horace and Juvenal; but not so flippant as the former, nor so grave as the latter. The caustic energy of the satire is in all places inimitable, though the turns of wit are not so numerous as in the Master Poem. We shall make our selections from curious passages:

"Nor putting pigs t' a bitch to nurse,
To turn them into mungrel-curs." P. 88.
"Male

chips of elms produce the largest
rees,
g saw-dust furnish nurseries :
our heading darts (a swinging one)
ter only harden'd in the sun." P. 45.

is satire upon Gaming, is the
g fine illustration of its folly :

hat but miracles can serve
a madness to preserve,
hat ventures goods and chattels
there's no quarter giv'n) in battles,
its with money-bags as hold,
with sand-bags did of old :
ls and tenements, and stocks,
ltry Juggler's box." P. 83.

following lines upon our imita-
the French, however coarse
the humour, is yet one of the
rns ever known.

rn their English with French scraps,
their very language, claps." P. 162.
nes to Philosopher have been
ght; we know only one good
Swift :

like some acute philosopher,
lt have drawn a gloss over."

one of Butler, here given, is
ood :

reat Philosopher
goose for his lover,
t follow'd him day and night .
e a true story
t an allegory,
ay be both ways right." P. 188.

ort the admirers of Butler may
at marks of that mighty Master
collection, which is very hand-
edited, and accompanied with
cellent plates. We shall ex-
; second part with impatience.

*Enchanted Flute, with other Poems ;
ables from La Fontaine. By E. P.
rstan. 8vo, pp. 440. Longman
o.*

i. WOLFERSTAN, in a very
Preface, announces that several
Poems which are contained in
lection have been written many
d a few have more than doubled
bationary nine prescribed by
in Poet. They are now pub-
in the hope they might add
ng to the stock of innocent
ent, and aid, however feebly,
se of Religion and Virtue."
ese important objects in view,
safely recommend the pleasing
to our Readers' perusal. The
poetry has much merit. Mrs.
tan has evidently a very elegant

mind, has much command of language,
and often (to coin a word) charmingly
imagines a sentiment. For instance,
how sweet and delicate is the figure
marked by italics in the following ex-
tract, which opens the poem of "The
Enchanted Flute;" the first and prin-
cipal one in the volume :

"Beats there a heart no Care is near,
No Sorrow dare invade ?

Glow there a cheek where never tear
Has taught the rose to fade ?

Lives one, in all this scene below,

Where Troubles stalk around,

Who from the very touch of Woe

Has strange exemption found ;

With spirits lighter than the play

Of moonlight on the wave,

A frame where Health, with even sway,

Maintains the law she gave ;

A mind in whose gigantic grasp

All science lives enroll'd ;

A mem'ry whose tenacious clasp

Can all the past enfold ;

A soul where blazing Genius breaks

In visions from on high,

And ever-thrilling Fancy wakes

Her world of ecstasy ?

No ! such exuberance of bliss

Was never in a world like this !

"Tis all a dream,—a *beau ideal*,—

Seldom *imagin'd*, never real ;

By Reason crush'd, as when you stir,

You break the filmy gossamer."

The naiveté and simplicity of La
Fontaine are in poetry, what the sweet
notes of the bugle, at a proper dis-
tance, are in musick. Such a charm
is what a certain atmosphere is to a
view ; but it is plainly not a subject
of long discussion. It is a manner, an
ideal perfection, perceived and felt,
but intangible. A smile consists in a
certain disposition of the features ; but
it may, in some faces, have a sweet-
ness, which no similar disposition of
features can produce in others. Of
such a character is the style of La
Fontaine. Whether an English mind
is not rather too serious for it, we shall
not at present discuss. The French
are inimitable adepts in dressing levity
with grace. The fair Authoress here
means to make her book instructive,
and she catches the manner of her
archetype very happily. Love and
Folly (p. 432), we think a very favour-
able specimen. This we shall accord-
ingly give ; as the *allegory* is very
pretty, and the subject not so familiar
to our readers, as some of the others.

"Love

"Love is a little world of mystery,
 His arrows, quiver, bow, and infant years;
 A long, long summer's day too short appears
 To tell the marvels of his history.
 O! 'tis a science far too deep for me!
 I only mean to say,
 In my poor careless way,
 How this blind urchin (a divinity)
 How he, I say, his eyesight lost,
 What fatal issue it has cost,
 Or rather, what infinity
 Of good ensued—bring here a lover
 His skill, not mine, shall all the truth
 discover.
 Folly and Love were once at play,
 When one or other was offended,
 And, as is frequently the way,
 Their gambols in a quarrel ended.
 Love threaten'd he the gods would call,
 And lay the case before them all.
 Folly, as he essay'd to go,
 Opposing his endeavour,
 Gave in her rage a furious blow,
 And blinded him for ever.
 To vengeance! vengeance! Venus calls;
 Woman and mother, need I say
 How much the clam'rous din appals,
 Or what confusion and dismay
 Were spread throughout the whole Divan?
 Jove and th' infernal Judges three
 And Nemesis were *tourdis*,
 (Stunn'd I would say) and all the clan.
 Th' enormity of such a crime
 It was not possible to say;
 Her son from this disastrous time
 Forced with a stick to grope his way.
 No punishment, however great,
 Could be considered adequate.
 Nay, for the wrong they must atone,
 Must remedy the damage done.
 The gods then, taking into view,
 The public good, the parties too,
 Made this unchangeable decree
 The evil to remove,
 That Folly—as who does not see—
 Should serve as guide to Love."

57. *Patronage of the Church of England; concisely considered in reference to National Reformation and Improvement; to the permanence of our Ecclesiastical Establishments; and to its influence on the Pastoral Charge and Clerical Character. In a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K. G. &c. By Richard Yates, D. D. and F.S.A. &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 126.*

IF things grow out of circumstances, we apprehend that it is essential, for the formation of wise measures, that those circumstances should be stated. In our opinion, things have grown out of circumstances with regard to the Church of England, which require such a statement.

1. There are only two characters in

society, which the lower orders, in an intellectual view, venerate; viz. sanctified preachers and quack-doctors. These they call *fine men*. A good, learned, and benevolent Clergyman merely excites esteem—is "a good sort of man," &c. Hence the success of sectaries, and the necessity of counteracting it by education; for, in large towns, nearly all the superior class consists of Church-people.

2. The institution of tithes (we do not question the propriety of them) inevitably brings the Clergyman into collisions of worldly interest with his parishioners, *volens volens*; and in all money questions, where one is to pay and another to receive, there is often no possibility of satisfactory adjustment, unless the former has greatly the advantage. The bearing, in our present view, is not one of principle; for that would dictate common sense and equity. A man buys an estate subject to tithes so much cheaper, and the tenant rents it at a proportional less sum. It is to all intents and purposes a land tax, subject to controul by taking in kind, when markets are low, or oppression is attempted. A more equitable mode of doing things, in the abstract view, cannot be devised. The philanthropic Mr. Bowdler, some years ago, published a pamphlet, entitled, "Reform or Ruin," and in it the following query was introduced: "Take away the Tithes from the Parsons, where will they go to?" "To the Landlord, to be sure," was the reply. "Then let them alone, for I can always make a better bargain with the Parson than with the Landlord."

Setting aside the robbery of giving to a man an income in perpetuity, for which he never paid any consideration whatever, in the purchase of the original estate, is it a shadow of difference to the publick, if the rent roll of a parish be 3000*l.* per annum, whether it is spent by one or more persons. Farmers however, are hostile to the Clergyman, and the reason in part is this: we speak from facts within our knowledge. A farming capitalist expects three proceeds of the amount of his rent; one for the landlord, the second for expenses, and the third for his own profit. Now Landlords, for the purpose of obviating diminution of rent, let their farms to those inferior persons, who will be content, by mean living,

which hold of
 the husbandmen, and are ruined them-
 at least ruin the land by beg-
 it down. Such men, however,
 that they cannot live without a
 though they can live without a
 The Landlord has them in a
 not leaves their hands at liberty.
 arson is obliged to come within
 and, they therefore squeeze
 like a bear, because they may
 hence to get some paltry recom-
 for the excess of rent under
 they suffer.

If the disposition of livings be in
 patronage, it grows out of cir-
 cumstances that men, who have good
 will occasionally be more re-
 than they ought of clerical
 ties.

If men marry and have families,
 is a strong temptation to be-
 gular and worldly.

If men have liberal educations,
 in polished society, they abhor
 and if the vulgar be weak, do
 use to become hypocrites. But
 the chaff which collects the
 the mountebank's tricks,
 bring the mob to the quack-
 stage; nor is there any human
 of preventing it, unless the
 of the vulgar are enlightened;
 Clergy become philanthropists,
 do good.

are the views which we have
 of the subject; and thus exhi-
 the obstructions to popularity,
 impede the success of the Esta-
 Clergy, in competing with the
 dable results of that indispens-
 litical privilege, Toleration. If
 come mere low pulpiteers, they
 be the pillars of civilization;
 od is not publick, but personal
 orate; and their congregations
 re factions, guided by who is
 t performer, Rev. A. or Rev. B.
 souls of their hearers are rack-
 h mean passions. We would
 have them prove their utility
 high reason and publick service
 they show in mind and con-
 their being the philosophers,
 and philanthropists, to whom
 they resort for enlightened coun-
 he men of fortune for the liberal
 op of their children, and the
 patronage; for on them the
 Mas. March, 1823.

civil
 ch
 of
 class.
 nevo
 in the
 sympathize in the holy
 conscientious convict
 leading points urged by
 Doctor are unexcepti-
 are, a resident minister in every
 and a provision for effecting
 excellent object. In exten-
 says Dr. Yates,

"From the annual value [of livings]
 stated in the returns of the years 1808 and
 1809, few of them had then reached one
 hundred pounds per annum, and the greater
 number were even at that time below that
 general income. On a review of these pain-
 ful facts, no one can reasonably wonder,
 that many deficiencies in the duties and
 effects of the pastoral charge are still to be
 found."

"That the Christian devotedness and
 patriotism of the great body of the Clergy
 should have, under the pressure of such
 difficulties, produced in the country the
 present comparatively pre-eminent aggregate
 of instruction, is certainly deserving of grate-
 ful acknowledgment. And it surely affords
 no occasion of surprize, that much should
 remain to be effected, when, upon an ac-
 curate estimation, considerably more than a
 third of the parochial benefices appear to be
 without a fit house for the residence of a
 minister; and nearly one half of them without
 an annual revenue of one hundred pounds;
 how lamentably insufficient this must be to
 the respectable maintenance of a liberally
 educated publick instructor, needs not any
 further enforcement to make evident." P. 86.

Sensible as we are of the valuable
 amelioration of character which may
 be effected among the people by wise,
 publick-spirited, and philanthropical
 resident ministers, we wish that the
 good Doctor had enlarged his views to
 things not wholly unconnected with
 the useful office of the breaking in of
 youth. The education of the country
 is, in its liberal branch, purely in the
 hands of the Clergy, but the Press is
 not. Merit is not a title to prefer-
 ment. We do not say that author-
 ship, as authorship, has any claim.
 The multiplicity of trash is so great,
 that it has produced a disgust in the
 publick mind to books in general;
 to the serious injury of men of
 genius and learning, who are qualified
 to instruct and enlighten mankind,
 and give them a taste for abstract per-
 suits;

suits; a taste which, by domesticating the character, is most favourable to virtue, and next only to matrimony. But eminent men have already received the unerring testimony of public approbation; and were the press in the hands of these powerful men, would the enormous lever of the periodical branch be in the hands of political blowers of soap-bubbles, of party resurrection-men, who convert our prelates and dignitaries into anatomical subjects? Ought there not to be a *Clerical Review* of as commanding character as those already statued and pedestaled? While Newton, Shakespeare, Milton, Burleigh, and Marlborough were *Englishmen*, what is there to boast, that we have not had, and may not have again? But alas! the evil lies not here. Dr. Yates makes the following recapitulation of the number of benefices in public disposal.

	Patrons.	Par.	Benefices.
Crown	- 3	- -	1041
Episcopate	- 26	- -	1303
Deans and Chapters	} 30	- -	1037
			3381

Now we would ask, are there even the odd *eighty-one* known in the literary world? Distinguished men, who have only the public to thank for their eminence, perhaps have encountered mean conduct to obstruct them, and met with a cruel reply of *plora vere suis*, &c. if they ventured to ask for what their utmost necessities wanted; such men have gratuitously conferred the valuable donation of their powers and services, in support of their rich brethren. Such pure sacrifices, such high-minded suppressions of justifiable disgust, such patient endurances of intolerable, unjust, and imprudent conduct, are borne with pity for the folly which removes the Clergy from the aid of the press, and from consciousness of superior estimation by the Laity.

58. *Memoirs, including Original Journals, Letters, Papers, and Antiquarian Tracts, of the late Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. Author of "the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain." With Connective Notices of his Life, and some Account of a Journey in the Netherlands. By Mrs. Charles Stothard, Author of "Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Brittany, and other parts of France, in 1818."* 8vo, pp. 497. Longman and Co.

THIS entertaining volume may, without impropriety, be styled autobiographical, a considerable portion of it being formed from the Letters and Essays of Mr. C. Stothard, and the remainder the production of what, in common parlance, is called "his better half." Congenial in their taste, their studies, and their enthusiasm for Gothic edifices and Sepulchral Tombs, Charles and Eliza were certainly formed for each other. Unfortunately their "wedded love" was of short duration; and it is not a little remarkable that Mr. Stothard almost predicted an early separation, though not by his own death. In a Letter to his wife, in 1819, he says,

"I hope you will never again destroy any of your letters to me. Now that you are near me, they have no particular value, they are not objects of attention. In keeping your letters, they would only become valuable in case any accident should part us. Would you then put me in such a situation, that, should the Almighty choose me to be alone in the world, I must in vain look for characters of affection from a being who ceased to exist, and without which, memory would very inefficiently hold up traces Time might render so faint, that the lapse of years would leave, as a dream, only melancholy recollections of a being dear to me as life.

"It is on this account I am so anxious to possess your picture, but you always put me off with delays. You know how uneasy I am frequently about you; do not then deprive me of a consolation which nothing will purchase when it is most wanted. You may leave me, and I shall have nothing to remember you by, but your remaining letters; it is probably written by Providence that one day I shall be truly wretched; and bitter will be the thought, that Eliza might have left me one comfort. Do not then deprive me of the little happiness remaining, in case I should unfortunately lose you; for how uncertain is every thing here. Time may blunt the first overwhelming impulse of sorrow: it may do more; it may teach us the value of those blessings we still possess. New affections, new ties may spring up; but time can never, never erase the early, the deep-rooted impressions of a first affection. The hope, too, of having in my possession the resemblance of the dearest object of my love, gives me a pleasure I scarcely know how to describe to you. In this I secure a resource against the accidents of life, that which all the riches of the world could not procure me when I should most feel its value. It shall ever be my constant companion; no accident then can rob me of it; a thousand might otherwise deprive me of such a treasure."

Of the personal history of Mr. Stothard,

it is not necessary here to enlarge on an ample memoir from the pen of a near relative is given in our vol. xci. p. 642; and his untimely fate is fresh in recollection. Such indeed was his enterprising spirit, that it is wonderful he had not earlier been snatched away by death. Take for example his perilous journey to Canterbury Cathedral.

In the summer of 1811, Charles visited Canterbury, for the purpose of making a drawing in the Cathedral for his work. He was so engaged upon an effigy situated in the under-croft of the Church, that, with an accident that would have required a less arduous spirit. The effigy was desirous of delineating lay observation in darkness; by the assistance of a number of candles placed upon a plank, he contrived to elevate till he obtained sufficient light, he commenced drawing, and by the means of a ladder upon the floor. Thus occupied till night, he nearly completed his object, when he slipped, and precipitated him to the ground; the plank also fell, and he was left in total darkness, without any hope of being rescued from his unpleasant situation. Straining for the hour was late, and he was but himself had quitted the place. Fortunately he received no injury, although at the moment he was engaged in the act of cutting his pencil. Frustrated, after many fruitless efforts, he ended in groping out his way, till at length he reached the door of the Cathedral, which was unlocked, having possession of the key.

After this accident, he never again experienced the desire of gaining time to induce him to go so late in any Church."

Westminster Abbey, also, though the accident happened, he was in imminent danger:

He was exceedingly fearless in his pursuit, nor did he allow difficulty to impede the achievement of his object; I remember the scene of this, which at the time made me shudder with apprehension and alarm. On viewing the Abbey, when, on suddenly entering one of the aisles near the tomb of Edward the Confessor, I saw Charles elevated between thirty and forty feet from the ground, standing upon a narrow plank, with both hands engaged, one in the drawing board, and the other in the pencil; and I found he had actually employed nearly the whole morning in this dangerous situation, making out some escutcheons for his work. When alarmed, he descended, but with time assuring me there was no danger, he felt not the least apprehension, and never giddy his head."

And in his zeal to perpetuate the curiosities in the Painted Chamber:

"Enthusiastic and fearless in his pursuit, Charles took his stand upon the highest and most dangerous parts of the scaffold erected in the Painted Chamber for the repairs; and there, almost stunned by the incessant noise of the workmen, amidst dust and every possible annoyance, he actually commenced and finished these beautiful productions of his pencil. On one occasion, his life was so imminently in danger whilst standing upon the scaffolding, that he narrowly escaped the terrible fate which afterwards befell him."

On the whole we are delighted with the talent both of the Artist and the Biographer. But we cannot subscribe to the sweeping verdict on this drawing for the splendid volume of Mr. Godwin. Some few of them, perhaps, prefixed to him by Mr. Walpole and other writers, may not have been so accurate as the excellence of the engravings deserved. This, however, could not apply either to Schneckelie or Carter, or to the matchless portraits of our Sovereigns by Basire. A considerable number of most valuable monumental drawings by first-rate Artists, not hitherto engraved, accompany Mr. Gough's copy of his "Sepulchral Monuments" bequeathed, with the copper-plates, to the Bodleian Library.

A good portrait of Mr. Stothard is prefixed to the volume; and for an etching of the portrait of De Coster, Buonaparte's Guide in the memorable battle of Waterloo, after a drawing by Mr. C. Stothard, "the Author is indebted to the talents and liberality of Mrs. Dawson Turner."

Of De Coster, the master of a small inn near the farm of Mount St. John, and of the Emperor's conduct on the 18th of June, we have the following particulars:

"De Coster has the appearance of a respectable farmer. He is at least sixty years of age; was born at Louvain; and, for the last thirty years, has resided in this neighbourhood. His countenance is mild and agreeable. His manner of answering questions, giving details, and adding his remarks, is distinguished by the most perfect simplicity, and evinces a considerable share of natural good sense, and a quickness of apprehension, without the least tincture of that parade of speech, or that self-importance, which generally accompanies falsehood. Such is De Coster—who gave us the information, the substance of which I shall now relate to you.

"It was five o'clock, on the morning of the battle, when De Coster was going to *Planchenoit*. He was stopped in his way by three French generals, who demanded of him where he lived, who he was, and how long he had been in that country. Upon answering that he had resided seven years at *La Belle Alliance*, they said he must go with them to the Emperor. Some one was despatched before with the intelligence. De Coster accordingly appeared before Napoleon, at the farm of *Rosomme*. 'The Emperor,' continued De Coster, 'was seated at a table, and, as I came in, he looked up, and fixing his eye upon me, said, 'I find you have lived seven years at *La Belle Alliance*. Do you know this country, and the ground about here well?' I told the Emperor I did. He immediately turned about, and called for the map. This he placed before him upon the table. He then asked me repeated questions respecting the country, and kept looking over the map. At last he exclaimed, 'Yes, it is true, you know the country. All you say agrees with the map. You must remain with me till the battle is over. If I gain it I will reward you an hundred times more than you can think.' He directly turned round to some one, and said, 'Give him a horse.' The Emperor then placed De Coster near him. He was surrounded with maps; and, during the space of the five hours which he remained at *Rosomme*, was planning in what manner he should conduct the battle, and still questioning De Coster, relative to the ground, and other objects of attention. De Coster says, that the Emperor expressed himself as confident of success; and, to use his own words, 'had a gay air the whole day, with a smile upon his countenance.' He then proceeded to *La Belle Alliance*, and remained there three hours more.

"De Coster's particular narrative of the different attacks and positions of the battle, is too long for a letter; and, did I attempt to give it, from my total ignorance of military subjects, I should send you but a blundering account. The great points, however, and all the little interesting details, I cannot mistake in repeating; for, indeed, I noted down several in my pocket-book, as De Coster related them.

"The Emperor (for so his guide always termed him) was dressed in white pantaloons, with a plain grey coat, and a three-cornered hat. 'He had nothing to distinguish him,' said De Coster, 'but an air of authority, which marked him as a king, the moment you beheld him.' During one part of the action, for the space of half an hour, Buonaparte and the Duke of Wellington were not more than seven hundred paces from each other. The Emperor took up his last position in the middle of a road, or, as it is called, a *ravine*, between two high banks of earth, but not higher, I should

think, than twelve or sixteen feet. When Napoleon and his suite were stationed in this ravine, the fire of the English lines, from the right and left wing, crossed above their heads, as the balls flew over the two banks of earth.

"De Coster described this last interesting position thus:—'The Emperor was seated on his horse; Bertrand was by his side; I was sometimes on one side, sometimes in the rear of him. Throughout the whole day he gave every order to the *aides-de-camp* himself. He gave them quick, and in few words. He spoke little, but he looked smiling. Till within the last ten minutes, he felt confident of success. He would gain, he said, that lastly by his own views: he would consult no one—no advice. He expressed no sign of pity, either by word or look, for the dying or the dead. As the bullets, whilst we were in the ravine, were flying over our heads, he paid no attention to them. He never changed countenance. It seemed as if he scarcely would avoid a ball, even if it were coming to him; so careless was he of danger—so insensible to fear. When the balls whistled over our heads, I kept bending down mine upon the horse, expecting every moment to be killed. The Emperor, observing it, turned to me with a smile, and said, 'Hold yourself up, De Coster. When you hear the cannon balls, they are far off from you: when a ball comes to kill you, you are dead before you hear it.' This, I suppose, he said to encourage me. He held a telescope in his hand, through which he looked, as the smoke would permit, if it momentarily cleared; but it was generally so thick that nothing could be seen. When the Prussians came up, and not till then, the Duke of Wellington ordered the charge. The English rushed upon the French, who made no resistance, but threw down their arms. The whole was the work of ten minutes. Then, and not till then, for a moment the Emperor looked disconcerted. He said but this—'*A present, tout est fini. Ils sont mêlés tout ensemble. Sauvons-nous.*' He looked through his glass, to see if the French were retreating; then turned his horse's head, and rode on, as hard as he could possibly gallop, for three leagues, without speaking one word, or pausing one moment. No person who was about the Emperor, the whole day, was either killed or wounded. His staff and five hundred men on horseback followed his flight.' De Coster conducted the Emperor's retreat, as his guide, as far as *Charleroi*, where they arrived at four o'clock in the morning. Napoleon then demanded of De Coster, if he knew the road to conduct him into France. 'No,' was the reply. 'You may return then to your home,' was all the rejoinder of the Emperor. He gave De Coster nothing; but Bertrand put his hand into his pocket, and

in person a gold Napoleon, presented to him as a guide. Napoleon had then been nineteen days Bonaparte, who, when he left Charles, notwithstanding he had a rest, betrayed no signs either of indignation.

Journal of the Private Life and Confessions of the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Helena. By the Count de Las Cases. 8vo. Colburn.

(Continued from p. 55.)

On more volumes of this work than issued since our last notice. It consists of a vast mass of interesting materials, which, however valuable they may be to the future historian, indigested, and too indiscriminately blended, to afford entire satisfaction. Indeed, the plan of a journal inconsistent with that order which only details require. We are greatly disappointed by the abrupt mention of some important subjects unconnected with the affairs of Europe when the Journalist suddenly turns into vituperations against the power of the Island, or unexpected returns to some trivial remarks, without the least reference to the present matter. Yet, as a Journal, it is written with interest. The high importance of the subjects detailed contributes to its value, and adds a consequence to the whole, which it would otherwise possess. An excellent material assistance to the reader.

have already given our opinion. The Author, as well as the sentiments we entertain of his imperial career. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a few desultory extracts.

The present Quixotic expedition of the Bourbons against Spain, excites special attention, and strongly renews of Napoleon's treatment of the unfortunate country, we shall speak without comment, the following justification of his conduct to his Catholic Majesty.

War, and Royal Family of Spain, Ferdinand at Valencey, &c.

June 14, 1816.—The Emperor began conversation, of which the constant subject was the Spanish war.—‘The old and Queen,’ said the Emperor, ‘at the moment of the event, were the objects of hatred and contempt of their subjects. The Prince of Asturias conspired against them, forced them to abdicate, and admitted in his own person the love

and disposal of the nation.’ This initial was, however, ripe for great changes, and attended them with energy. I enjoyed the popularity in the country, and it was in this state of things that all these persons met at Bayonne; the old king talking with me for vengeance against his son, and the young prince soliciting my protection against his father, and imploring a wife at my hands. I resolved to convert this singular conspiracy to my advantage, with the view of freeing myself from that branch of the Bourbons of continuing in my own dynasty the family system of Louis XIV. and of binding Spain to the destinies of France. Ferdinand was sent to Valencey, the old king to Bayonne, as he wished, and my brother Joseph went to reign at Madrid with a liberal constitution, adopted by a junta of the Spanish nation, which had come to reside at Bayonne.

‘It seems to me,’ continued he, ‘that Europe, and even France, has never had a just idea of Ferdinand's situation at Valencey. There is a strange misunderstanding in the world with respect to the treatment he experienced, and still more so, with respect to his wishes and personal opinions as to that situation. The fact is, that he was scarcely guarded at Valencey, and that he did not wish to escape. If any plots were contrived to favour his evasion, he was the first to make them known. An Irishman (Baron de Colli) gained access to his prison, and offered, in the name of George the Third, to carry him off; but Ferdinand, far from embracing the offer, instantly communicated it to the proper authority.

‘His applications to me for a wife at my hands were incessant. He spontaneously wrote to me letters of congratulation upon every event that occurred in my favour. He had addressed proclamations to the Spaniards, recommending their submission; he had recognised Joseph. All these were circumstances, which might, indeed, have been considered as forced upon him; but he requested from him the insignia of his grand order; he tendered to me the services of his brother, Don Carlos, to take the command of the Spanish regiments, which were marching to Russia,—proceedings to which he was, in no respect, obliged. To sum up all, he earnestly solicited my permission to visit my court at Paris, and if I did not lend myself to a spectacle, which would have astonished Europe, by displaying the full consolidation of my power, it was because the important circumstances which called me abroad, and my frequent absence from the capital, deprived me of the proper opportunity.’

‘Towards the beginning of a new year, at one of the levees, I happened to be next to the Chamberlain, Count d'Arberg, who had been doing duty at Valencey, near the persons of the princes of Spain. When

the

the Emperor approached, he enquired if these princes conducted themselves with propriety, and added: 'You have brought me a very pretty letter; but between ourselves, it was you that wrote it for them.' D'Arberg assured him, that he was altogether unacquainted even with the nature of its contents. 'Well,' said the Emperor, 'a son could not write more cordially to his father.'

" 'When our situation in Spain,' observed the Emperor, 'turned out dangerous, I more than once proposed to Ferdinand to return and reign over his people; that we should openly carry on war against each other, and that the contest should be decided by the fate of arms.' 'No,' answered the prince, who seems to have been well advised, and never deviated from that way of thinking; 'my country is agitated by political disturbances; I should but multiply its embarrassments; I might become their victim, and lose my head upon the scaffold. I remain; but if you will choose a wife for me; if you will grant me your protection and the support of your arms, I shall set out and prove a faithful ally.'

" At a later period, during our disasters, and towards the end of 1813, I yielded to that proposal, and Ferdinand's marriage with Joseph's eldest daughter was decided; but circumstances were then no longer the same, and Ferdinand was desirous that the marriage should be deferred. 'You can no longer,' he observed, 'support me with your arms, and I ought not to make my wife a title of exclusion in the eyes of my people.' 'He left me,' continued the Emperor, 'as it seemed, with every intention of good faith; for he remained faithful to the principles which he avowed on his departure, until the events of Fontainebleau.'

" The Emperor assured us, that, had the affairs of 1814 turned out differently, he would unquestionably have accomplished his marriage with Joseph's daughter."

The religious opinions of Napoleon have often excited the curiosity of mankind. His creed has always been doubtful. The following extract will therefore be perused with interest:

"Napoleon's Religious opinions."

" June 7.—In the evening, after dinner, the conversation turned upon Religion. The Emperor dwelt on the subject at length. The following is a faithful summary of his arguments; I give it as being quite characteristic upon a point which has probably often excited the curiosity of many.

" The Emperor, after having spoken for some time with warmth and animation, said: 'Every thing proclaims the existence of a God, that cannot be questioned; but all our religions are evidently the work of men. Why are there so many?—Why has ours

not always existed?—Why does it consider itself exclusively the right one?—What becomes in that case of all the virtuous men who have gone before us?—Why do these religions revile, oppose, exterminate one another?—Why has this been the case ever and every where?—Because men are ever men; because priests have ever and every where introduced fraud and falsehood. However, as soon as I had power I immediately re-established Religion. I made it the ground-work and foundation upon which I built. I considered it as the support of sound principles and good morality, both in doctrine and in practice. Besides, such is the restlessness of man, that his mind requires that something undefined and marvellous which religion offers; and it is better for him to find it there, than to seek it of Cagliostro, of Mademoiselle Lenormand, or of the other soothsayers and impostors. Somebody having ventured to say to him, that he might possibly in the end become devout, the Emperor answered with an air of conviction, that he feared not, and that it was with regret he said it; for it was no doubt a great source of consolation; for that his incredulity did not proceed from perverseness or from licentiousness of mind, but from the strength of his reason. 'You added he, 'no man can answer for what will happen, particularly in his last moments. At present I certainly believe that I shall die without a confessor; and yet there is such a one (pointing to one of us) who will perhaps receive my confession. I am assuredly very far from being an atheist, but I cannot believe all that I am taught in spite of my reason, without being false and a hypocrite. When I became Emperor, and particularly after my marriage with Maria Louisa, every effort was made to induce me to go with great pomp according to the custom of the Kings of France, to take the sacrament at the Church of *Notre Dame*; but this I positively refused to do. I did not believe in the act sufficiently to derive any benefit from it, and yet I believed too much in it to expose myself to commit a profanation.' On this occasion a certain person was alluded to, who had boasted, as it were, that he had never taken the sacrament. 'That is very wrong,' said the Emperor; 'either he has not fulfilled the intention of his education, or his education had not been completed.' Then, resuming the subject, he said, 'To explain where I come from, what I am, and whither I go, is above my comprehension; and yet all that is. I am like the watch that exists, without possessing the consciousness of existence. However, the sentiment of Religion is so consolatory, that it must be considered as a gift of Heaven: what a resource would it not be for us here to possess it? What influence could men and events exercise over me, if bearing my misfortunes as if inflicted by God,

expected to be compensated by him hereafter! What rewards not a right to expect, who have run so extraordinary, so tempestuous as has been, without committing a single and yet how many might I not have guilty of? I can appear before the God. I can await his judgment with fear. He will not find my conscience stained with the thoughts of murder, poisonings, with the infliction of violent unmeditated deaths, events so common

in the history of those whose lives have resembled mine. I have wished only for this glory, the power, the greatness of France. All my faculties, all my efforts, all my moments, were directed to the attainment of that object. These cannot be crimes; to me they appeared acts of virtue! What then would be my happiness, if the bright prospect of futurity presented itself to crown the last moments of my existence!"

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SIDE OF A STREET AT POMPEII.

(Extracted from the Second Number of Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.)



A. Shops.—The Roofs and Rails are modern.

shops. The shops at Pompeii have been fixed in the wall, and stone-counters; their parts being open, like those of modern butchers, and poulterers. The shops at Rome, as well as the taverns, were supported by pillars, projecting into the street, and on the bookseller's columns were inscribed the titles of the works which he had to sell; the books being kept in the best in the upper, the worst in the lower. Plutarch mentions the show-rooms over the gate, and Petronius calls it *malitium*, upon which were written the names of the goods to be sold. Particulars lived in distinct streets. Shut-up shops, as now upon Sundays, was called *Iusticium* in times of mourning. In notes, that tradesmen attended shops, while other persons walked. Bankers and others had shops and stands in the forum. Martial adds, the streets of Rome and fronts of houses were looked up with sheds and stalls, which have been removed. The rich used to keep shops for the purpose of making various things. Thus Antony branded Augustus, for the want of his father having been a rope-maker, and the tradesmen about the house

of Paratus, called Pansa's, were probably slaves, who sold goods of their master's manufacture.

"Shops at Pompeii are frequent; some of them being under an arcade; there being above a terrace with others, and part of a house. In the shop represented in the Engraving [given above], the counter was of the form of the letter L. In this were sunk and fixed large jars to hold the materials sold. In front of the counter the shutters were slipped in a groove, and the door, when closed, met the edge of the last, and being fastened, kept all secure. The door turned on pivots, and of course opened to the left. Other shops appear by the remains of their stair-cases, seen on the sides, to have had apartments above. In them are dwarf walls, against which were ranged oil jars and other goods. The shops have stone seats before them, and over the doors emblems of their trade in relief, but the Phallus upon one of them is no proof of a brothel. No attention was paid to uniformity in building, some houses advancing, others receding.

"The first house on the right hand was thought to have been an inn. Chequers are

are exhibited on the sides of the door-way, and rings for tying horses were excavated. The bones of horses were also found in the stables, and in the cellar large earthen vessels for wine. Another shop had marks of cups remaining on the marble counter. The first was an inn, the second an *Oinopolium* or *Thermopolium*, answering to our coffee-house."

HERCULANEUM.

(Extracted from the same.)

"*Publick-houses.* Nothing is a stronger proof of the size and populousness of *Herculaneum*, than its nine hundred publick-houses. These houses, as appears by the *Herculanean placard**, contained not only baths, but *Pergule*—galleries at the top of the houses, or balconies, but more commonly green arbours, most probably the sense here,—and *Cenacula*, dining-rooms in the upper story of the house. A kind of counter appears at *Pompeii*, because the Romans did not recline, but sat, when they refreshed themselves at these places. *Flagons* were chained to posts. *Juvenal* adds,

that the vessels were common. The lady wore a *succinct* (tucked up) and brought the wine in vases for the taste. The landlord had also a particular costume. Vendors of unguents and perfumes (whence the *Uneta Popina*) of also attended, and addressed the guests as *Dominus* and *Rex*, if he hoped for more. In the inns on the roads there were both hot and cold meats; but *Plutarch* says that a Spartan who brought his own meat gave it to the host to dress. They prohibited their selling any baker's bread. *Nero* permitted only boiled vegetables, though every kind of delicacy was before. *Juvenal* describes the company usually consisting of thieves, sailors, soldiers, drunken Galli, &c. and the host, then, as now, were considered as persons of freer behaviour than elsewhere. They were deemed mean to buy wine from a pedlar. The bill is the *Locarium* of *Varro*, a sign of the chequer is an abacus on the board, made oblong, because that was the Roman fashion. It showed that the board was there used."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 23.—The subjects for the present year are, for the SENIOR BACHELORS: *Quænam sunt Ecclesiæ Legibus Statuta Beneficia et quâ Ratione maximè promovenda?*—MIDDLE BACHELORS: *Qui Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosis percipiendi sunt?*—PERSON PRIZE: The passage fixed upon for the present year is: *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. Act v. Scene 6*, beginning with "This Royal Infant," &c.; and ending with "And so stand fix'd." The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum*.

Ready for Publication.

Lectures on Scripture Comparison, or Christianity compared with Hinduism, Mohammedanism, the ancient Philosophy, and Deism; forming the seventh volume of a series of Lectures on the Evidences of Divine Revelation, which comprise an examination of Scripture Facts, Prophecies, Mi-

racles, Parables, Doctrines, and a comparison of Christianity with Paganism, &c. In seven vols. 8vo. By WILLIAM BENGOLLYER, D.D. &c. N.

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The Words of the Lord Jesus; Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion, as delivered in the Discourses and Conversations of the Son of God, during his personal Ministry upon Earth; collected from the records of the Four Evangelists. By JOHN READ.

An Appeal for Religion, to the Libertines and Interests of Mankind. By Rev. EDWARD IRVING, A.M.

* "It is an inscription which has preserved the publication of a lease of one of the houses. It was placed upon the wall of a house, from whence it was removed to the Museum, and is properly a bill for letting the baths and publick-houses. As it is unique in the world, it shall be here given. IN PRÆDIS JULIÆ SP. FELICIS—LOCANTUR—BALNEUM ET TABERNACULUM—TABERNÆ—PERGULÆ—CENACULUM EX IDIBUS AUG. PRIMIS IN IDU SEPTAS—ANNOS CONTINUOS QVINQUE—S. Q. D. L. E. N. C.—A. SUETIIUM VERUM A. Winckelman reads the sigles, s. q. d. &c. by *Si Quis Dominum Loci Ejus Non Censeat Suetium Verum Edilem*, I think that he is mistaken. Otto (*de Aedilibus*, c. 5. p. 219,) speaking of baths, &c. says, that when baths were let by private persons, the *Aediles*, "*locationis conditiones publicis tabulis proponebant, i. e. proposuerunt, et si quis dubitaverit locationis edictum nobis concessum adeat, &c.*" It is absurd to think it is to apply to the *Aedile* for the address of a person of course known."

History of Enfield. By W. ROBIN-

W. Dawson, Secretary of State to Elizabeth. By N. H. NICOLAS, Esq. Dr. RUDGE's Lectures on Genesis. Romances, a New Translation of St. Aspley to the Romans. By CLERICUS. Appeal to the Gentlemen of England, of the Church of England. By CAMPBELL, A.M. Rector of Wal-

the county of Chester. Position of the Church and Clergy and, from the Misrepresentations of Church Review. By a BENEFICED

MAN. Position of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Peterborough, from the Actions of a Writer in the Edinburgh a Letter to the Rev. S—— S—— P.F——, &c. &c.

Positions on the Claims of Protestant and Dissenters, especially of the late Equality in Civil Privileges with those of the Established Church. By MORRIS, M.A. Prebendary of Rector of Great Cheverell, and Britford, Wilts.

OWNSEND's specimen of a Work on the state of Baronies by Writ.

ARSDEN's first portion of his Nubia Orientalia Illustrata. The Orient, Ancient and Modern, of his collected historically.

Legal and Philosophical Strictures on the Reformation, the Liberty of the Press, the Criminal Jurisprudence of

By the author of "Sketch of a History of Suppressing Mendicity," &c.

Considerations on the present Disposition of the British West Indian Colonies Claims on the Government for Compensation. By a WEST INDIAN.

relative to the habits, character, and improvement of the Hindoos, have originally appeared in the Journal of India.

History of Erin, or the Cause of the Reformation, in 5 Acts. By a native of GEO. BURGESS, A.M. Trinity College, Cambridge.

Poem, entitled "Alfred." By R. B. ST.

ingham's Pocket Novelists, 3 vols. containing Tom Jones; and 1 vol. containing Romance of the Forest.

son Anecdotes, Part V. with an account of the battle of Austerlitz.

de Barsas, a Tradition of the Twelfth Century, a Novel.

Preparing for Publication.

epi Salisburienses; or, Lives and Letters of the Bishops of Salisbury, from 705 to the present time. By the Rev. PHEN HYDE CASSAN, A.M. Chapman & Mag. March, 1823.

lain to the Earl of Caledon, and Captains of the 1st and 2nd Regiments. This Work was published under the Patronage of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

The English Flora. By Sir JAS. EDW. SMITH, President of the Linnean Society.

A reprint of SOUTHWELL's Mary Magdalene's Funeral Tears for the Death of our Saviour.

A Poem entitled Coronation, addressed to the King, by WM. BUNCE, Esq. of Northiam in Sussex, has been recently presented in MS. to his Majesty at Brighton, and very graciously received. It is descriptive of that splendid and national Ceremony, with notes of reference to every distinct part, and is shortly intended to be published, with a correct account prefixed.

The Geography, History, and Statistics of America and the West Indies, is originally published in the American Atlas of Messrs. CARY and LEA, of Philadelphia.

The Second Part of Mr. JAMES'S History of Great Britain; containing a History of the Battle of Trafalgar.

Address to the Right Hon. George Canning on the importance of Catholic Emancipation at the present Crisis.

Outlines of a System of Political Economy. By Mr. JOPLIN, author of an "Essay on the Principles of Banking."

New Russia, being some account of the colonization of that country, and of the manners and customs of the Colonists, to which is added, a brief detail of a Journey Overland from Riga to the Crimea by way of Kilo, accompanied with Notes on the Crimean Tartars.

Captain FRANKLIN's Narrative of his perilous Journey from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the Mouth of the Copper Mine River.

Doctor T. FORSTER's Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena.

Popular observations upon Muscular Contraction, with the mode of Treatment of the Diseases of the Limbs associated therewith. By Mr. OLIVER, Surgeon.

A Translation of Longinus on the Sublime, with Notes Critical and Illustrative. By the Rev. W. TYLNEY SPURDENS, of North Walsham.

The Cambridge Tart, (intended as a companion to the Oxford Sausage) consisting of Epigrammatic and Satiric Poetical Effusions.

The Life of a Soldier, with 20 plates by Heath.

Remembrance: with other Poems. By WM. GRAY.

The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems. By W. and MARY HOWITT.

The Ionian, or Woman in the Nineteenth Century. By the author of "Village Conversations," &c.

The King of the Peak. By the author of the "Cavalier."

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Character of the late JOHN KEMBLE, Esq.

*By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.**

TO close in order due our long career,
See KEMBLE march, majestic and severe;
Fraught with uncommon pow'rs of form and face,
He comes the pomp of Tragedy to grace.
Fertile in genius, and matur'd by art,
Not soft to steal, but stern to seize, the heart;
In mould of figure, and in frame of mind,
To him th' heroic sphere must be assign'd.
August or daring, he adorns the stage;
The gloomy subtlety, the savage rage,
The scornful menace, and the cynic ire,
The hardy valour, and the patriot fire—
These show the vigour of a master's hand,
And o'er the fancy give him firm command:
As Richard, Timon, and Macbeth, proclaim,
Or stern Coriolanus' nobler aim.

Nor fierce alone, for well his pow'rs can show

Calm declamation and attemper'd woe;
The virtuous Duke, whose sway awhile declines,

Yet checks the Deputy's abhorr'd designs;
And, in the sov'reign or the saintly guise,
Benevolently just, and meekly wise:
The Dane, bewailing now a father's fate,
Now deeply pond'ring man's mysterious state;

Tender and dignified, alike are seen
The philosophic mind and princely mien.

When merely tender, he appears too cold,
Or rather fashion'd in too rough a mould;
Nor fitted love in softer form to wear,
But stung with pride, or madd'ning with despair;

As when the lost Octavian's murmurs flow
In full luxuriance of romantic woe:
Yet, where Orlando cheers desponding age,
Or the sweet wiles of Rosalind engage,
We own that manly graces finely blend
The tender lover and the soothing friend.

Though Nature was so prodigally kind
In the bold lineaments of form and mind;
As if to check a fond excess of pride,
The powers of voice she scantily supplied;
Oft, when the hurricanes of passion rise,
For correspondent tones he vainly tries;
To aid the storm no tow'ring note combines,
And the spent breath th' unequal task declines.

Yet, spite of Nature, he compels us still
To own the potent triumph of his skill;
While, with dread pauses, deepen'd accents roll,

Whose awful energy arrests the soul.

* Extracted from a Poem, entitled "The Stage," published in 1795.

At times, perchance, the spirit
scene,

Th' impassion'd accent, and impress
May lose their wonted force, while,
fin'd,

He strives by niceties to strike the;
For meaning too precise inclin'd to
And labour for a point unknown be
Untimely playing thus the critic's p
To gain the head, when he should's
heart,

Yet still must candour, on reflect
Much useful comment has been
shown;

Nor here let puny malice vent its g
And texts with skill restor'd new
call;

KEMBLE for actors nobly led the wa
And prompted them to think as wel
With cultur'd sense, and with ex
sage,

Patient he cons the time-disfigur'd
Hence oft we see him with success,
And clear the dross from rich poeth
Trace, through the maze of dicti
sion's clue,

And open latent character to view.

Though for the Muse of Trag
sign'd,

In form, in features, passions, and i
Yet would he fain the comic nymph e
Who seldom without awe beholds h
Whene'er he tries the airy and the g
Judgment, not genius, marks the co
But in a graver province he can ple
With well-bred spirit, and with mar
When genuine wit, with satire's acti
And faithful love pursues its gen'rou
Here, in his Valentine might Congr
Th' embodied portrait, vig'rous, wa
true,

Nor let us, with unhallow'd tou
sume

To pluck one sprig of laurel from th
Yet, with due reverence for the migh
'Tis just the fame of living worth to
And could the noblest vet'rans now
KEMBLE might keep his state, devoid
Still, while observant of his proper
With native lustre as a rival shine.

AN EVENING WALK IN M

LO! surly Winter flies the flow'r
The green-clad hills and h
shady vales;

In sullen flight his hoary train re
And leaves creation to more geni
And see! where Phæbus, source
and light!

O'er Southern hills displays hi
The hills and vales are by his a
dight;

lasy streams reflect his banish'd
low, [beaming brow.
grant zephyr grace his crimson-
as' blasts succeed the milder ray,
iving sleet assails the budding trees;
satient gleams of Zephyr flee away,
y-coats again attire the breeze:
ach possess alternately the air,
ve at large along the sylvan plain;
learning hope adorns this nether
here,
ends in sweet oblivion the strain
re's blissful thoughts or pangs of
nding pain.

reetest hope! that cheers the gal-
y slave
chain'd for life unto the galling ear,
heds a ray of rapture on the wave
m Despair, and lends a soothing
ow'r [heart;
se the dungeon captive's troubl'd
pe celestial! lovely to behold!
oes th' enchanting period impart
Venus' train the blushing flow'rs
fold,
the shady groves and plains with
aid gold.

pour'd a genial fragrant dew,
bank, whose mossy sides were gay.
iolet dress'd in robe of purple hue,
odest primrose in its best array;
its side in plaintive murmurs roll'd
y streamlet—holding to the sky
re mirror, ting'd with beaming gold
ed from Phœbus' chariot wheels
high, [sky.
e he mounts majestic th' empyrean
as music fill'd the neighbouring
ove, [ear.
g with softest strains my ravish'd
eckled songster tun'd his notes to
ve, [near.
o'd his tender mate soft warbling
tty minstrel strain'd his feather'd
roat, [along
cho swell'd the trembling notes
van scene,—the magic numbers float
dest pathos, and the enchanting
ng
ing accents loaths to quit the
rbler's tongue.

le hearts with soft emotions swell,
at responsive to the glad strain,
st Aurora in each shady dell,
low'ry dale, each mossy-dighted
ain:—

come Flora dipt in heavenly dews,
sing odours from her aerial feet,
rinkling flow'rs array'd in varied
ies;

g with influence mild their sweet
treat, [hostile feet.

with care their bow'r of bliss from
t, 1823. G.

Translation of an Ancient Spanish Ballad.*

YOUR horse is *sick*, my King, my Lord,
Your gallant horse is sick;
His limbs are torn, his breast is gored,
On his eye the film is thick;
Mount, mount, on mine! oh, mount
apace!—

I pray thee, mount and fly!
Or in my arms I'll lift your Grace—
Their trampling hoofs are high.

My King, my King, you're wounded sore;
The blood runs from your feet:

But only lay a hand before,
And I'll lift you to your seat:
Mount, Juan! for they gather fast—

I hear their coming cry;
Mount, mount! and ride for jeopardy—
I'll save you though I die!

Stand, noble steed, this hour of need;
Be gentle as a lamb:

I'll kiss the foam from off thy mouth:
Thy master dear I am.

Mount, Juan, mount! what's'er betide;
Away the bridle fling,

And plunge the rowels in his side—
My horse shall save my King!

Nay, never speak! my sires, Lord King,

Received their land from yours,
And joyfully their blood shall spring,

So it but thine secures:

If I should fly, and thou, my King,

Be found among the dead,

How could I stand 'mong gentlemen,

Such scorn on my grey head?

Castille's proud dames shall never point

The finger of disdain,

And say, "There's *ONE* that ran away

When our good Lord was slain."

I'll leave Diego in your care;

You'll fill his father's place;—

Strike, strike the spur! and never spare:

God's blessing on your Grace!

—So spake the brave Montanez,

(Butrago's Lord was he),

And turned him to the coming host

In stedfastness and glee:

He flung himself among them,

As they came down the hill;

He died, God wot! but not before

His sword had drunk its fill.

* The incident on which this ballad is founded is supposed to have occurred on the famous field of Aljubarrota, where King Juan the First, of Castille, was defeated by the Portuguese. The King, who was at the time in a feeble state of health, exposed himself very much during the action, and, being wounded, had great difficulty in making his escape. The battle was fought A.D. 1385.

A Plan for Increasing the value of Spanish Bonds.

OF the errors of priestcraft confess your-
selves tir'd,
Take the Bible alone as divinely inspir'd,
To *acts*, not *opinions*, let Government look,
Nor seek greater precision than found in that
Book.

To do so! what is it but vainly pretending,
In expression at least, that the Scriptures
want mending?

View man as redeemed, nor any withstand
Who to Freedom's fair cause brings his heart
and his hand.

To the watch-tower of virtue on liberty's
rock,

To the well-spring of life shall the nations
then flock;

Where grows the rank night-shade, and
briars do cling, [shall spring.

The cluster shall bloom, and the olive
While nurtur'd in freshness, IBERIA! thy
child [who smil'd

Shall wax strong as the son of Alcmena;
When he saw the dread serpents, so fierce
in their pride,

Uncoiled and gasping, expire at his side.

AMICUS.

ON A BIRTHDAY, MARCH 4.

AND shall the day unheeded pass
Which gave thee birth, my much-lov'd
Friend?

Ah no! tho' far from thee, alas!
My thoughts will ever thee attend.

Tho' Boreas with loud furious blast
Obscure with storms thy natal day,
Yet will the tempest soon be past,
And into calmness die away.

Thus may it be thro' Life's rough gale,
Which erst with threat'ning fury blows;
Tho' o'er the morn the storm prevail,
The evening sinks in calm repose.

This is the pray'r of one whose heart,
From *thine* has never been estrang'd,
Whose sweetest solace now we part,
To think that *that* is still unchang'd.

May happiness and peace be thine,
Life's roses in thy path be shed,
Their thorns, which for a time were mine,
Thy hand has pluck'd—with balm o'er-
spread. S. K.

IN OBITU* JOHANNIS COOKE,
S.T.P.

IF Saints with joy on human kindness
look,
What heavenly joy must hail the approach
of Cooke;

* See our Obituary, p. 281.

How fit all joy, in realms of love to be
In realms of hate, who never had a foe
E'en souls perverso, who virtue's
withstood,

In him embodied, saw and lov'd the g
The God of Love, our weaker so
raise,

Our bright example bless'd with len
days.

Come, said the Seraph Summomer, to
Come, from the toil of blessing to be

TO THE CAMELLIA JAPONICA

SAY what impels me, pure and
flower!

To love thee with a secret sympathy
Is there some hidden virtue shrou
thee,

That as thou bloom'st within my
bower,

Endows thee with some strange my
power,

Waking high thoughts? as the
chance might be

Some angel form of truth and purity,
Whose hallow'd presence shared my
hour.

Yes, lovely flower! 'tis not thy
glow,

Thy petals whiter than descending
Nor all the charms their velvet f
play;

'Tis the soft image of some beaming
By grace adorn'd, by elegance ref
That o'er my heart thus holds it
sway.

EPIGRAM,

*On reading the Inscription on a
School in Stamford-street, Blackf*

IN Stamford-street a house there a
Far fam'd in charitable story;
And on its front some Irish hands
Have stuck up "*Detur Digniori*."

Thus, if I've rightly understood,
We read in every bouncing letter
Although this Charity be good
"Go give your money to a better
J

+ We copy these elegant lines
"The Museum." In return we are
glad when our pages furnish any thing
transplanting into other parterres—
damus petimusque vicissim.—EDIT.

‡ Although we have inserted a
respondent's jocose Epigram, we
he will agree with us in commending
excellent Charity, which is described
last Volume, part i. p. 497, where
the Schools is given.—EDIT.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

A most important proceedings of the day were the passing through different of two Bills, designed to supply and to the deficiencies and difficulties of the Marriage Act. The first of these legalizes marriages solemnized upon a license issued (in error) by Officers whose duty of granting them had been taken by the Act of last Session. The second is a provisional measure, intended to supply, for the present, and until the new body of Marriage Laws have been introduced into one Act, all the perplexities enjoined by the late Marriage Amendment Law.

. 28. The NEW MARRIAGE ACT and a Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. Brougham moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the SALE OF BEER, of which he had given notice last Session. The Hon. Member at the same time explained that he did not design to urge the measure further after the recess, as he hoped that in the mean time the subject would be taken into consideration by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to enter into the details of the measure which he proposed to introduce; he would, however, say this much, that its purpose was to do for the poor a better and cheaper thing than they can now obtain.

Mr. Brougham next put a question to the Chancellor, with respect to the colour of the foreign policy of the British Government in M. de Chateaubriand's speech, more particularly with respect to a statement given in that speech, from a Note which had been written by the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—The Chancellor replied, that the extracts were fairly given; that they conveyed, as he stated, propositions which, in fact, were with a qualification. The Right Hon. Gentleman admitted that the statement was for a hope of peace had been diminished; but he suggested, that any ground for hope remained, it would be improper to make a complete disavowal of all the circumstances connected with the late negotiations.

Mr. Maberly brought forward his Resolution for the SALE OF THE LAND TAX, and the REMISSION OF THE ASSESSED TAXES.

The Honourable Member introduced his motion with a speech of great length, in which he justified his plan by the authority and example of Mr. Pitt, who, he stated, had promised to effect, long since, the sale of the whole of the land (Mr. Maberly) proposed. Mr. Pitt's failure of effecting a sale of the whole he ascribed to the high terms demanded by his Act; and he would therefore not only propose terms of greater pecuniary advantage to the purchasers, but also the addition of some privileges which would strongly recommend this species of property for the investment of capital. He proposed that 100*l.* Three per Cent. Stock (now 75*l.*) should buy 8*l.* per annum Land Tax, giving the owner of the land a priority of right to purchase for three months. At the end of three months he proposed to allow a stranger to purchase, subject to a right of redemption on the part of the owner at any time within five years, upon a payment of the purchase-money so advanced by the stranger, and an additional premium of five per cent., which was to be the stranger's profit. He also proposed that such stranger purchasers should, in respect to the privileges of killing game, and in regard to qualifications for Parliament, stand in the condition of fee farm renters. Mr. Maberly also stated, that according to the present arrangements the redemption of the Land-tax would take many centuries, and that the expenses attending it would, allowing compound interest, exceed many times over the whole of the National Debt.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the measure proposed was a substitute for a Sinking Fund. The first essential quality of which was, that the diminution of debt should not be accompanied by any loss of revenue. He also denied that the scheme for selling the Land-tax to strangers could be called a redemption of that tax; it was merely a change of the power over enforcing the tribute from the hand of Government to the hands of individuals—of individuals who, as mortgagees or creditors, had already perhaps some power over the land-owner, which with the additional power proposed to be given, might be applied to purposes of oppression. The Right Hon. Gentleman also observed, that considerations of a much higher nature than views of mere financial convenience, ought to make the Legislature cautious of selling, as recommendations to a money bargain, the privileges which it proposed to confer

on purchasers. As to the authority supposed to be derived from Mr. Pitt's measure, he reminded the House that that measure was directed solely to supporting the public funds, which at the time of its enactment were as low as 48*l.* the Three per Cent. Consols; the difference between that price and the present, (73*l.*) would, he said, explain the diminished demand for the redemption of the tax, since a land-owner must pay the same sum in Consols now for the redemption of any given amount of tax, which he should have paid when Consols were at 48*l.*—Mr. Ricardo said that, were it inviolable, a Sinking Fund would be a valuable institution; but placed as it was at the mercy of Ministers, he thought it scarcely worth preserving at the cost of any serious sacrifice. Mr. Ricardo illustrated his argument by the familiar example of a man, who, living economically for the discharge of his debts, allowed his steward to dispose of his savings, and involve him in new difficulties.—Mr. Baring, in a long and very able speech, defended the Sinking Fund as necessary to maintain the public credit; and as placing in the hands of the Government a fund available for the public service upon every occasion of emergency.—Mr. Tierney contended that the public credit was as much assailed by reducing the Sinking Fund from 17 millions, at which it had been fixed by the Act of Parliament, as it would be by acceding to Mr. Maberly's motion.—Mr. Huskisson opposed the motion, as not only injurious to public credit at home, but as making in the face of Europe a confession that Great Britain is unable to support a Sinking Fund of five millions, a confession which, in the present state of Europe, would be as injurious as it would be humiliating.—Mr. Maberly replied; and on a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 157 to 72.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 3.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, for considering the resolution for the reduction of the National Debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into the same train of reasoning as on the 1st inst. He argued upon the advantage of his plan, which was, to allow so much of the interest of the debt as these five millions would annually redeem, to go on, accumulating, so as to constitute that sort of principal, or capital, which Mr. Pitt originally contemplated, until in process of time it should have reached an amount equal to one per cent. on the total of the funded and unfunded debt taken together. The Chancellor then proposed his resolutions, which were to the following effect:—That all stock standing in the names of the Commissioners for the reduction of the debt be cancelled, and all dividends cease to be paid

on such stock after the 5th April, 1823.—That the annual sum of 5,000,000*l.* be placed to the account of the Commissioners, to be charged upon the consolidated fund, and issued by equally quarterly payments.—That the previous Acts relating to the reduction of the debt be repealed.—That no capital stock shall be cancelled until the interest of the debt redeemed by the application of the sum of 5,000,000*l.* and of the growing interest thereof, shall have accumulated to the annual amount of one hundredth part of the then unredeemed debt, when so much of it shall have been cancelled by the direction of Parliament.—That the several acts for the reduction of the National Debt shall be altered and amended.—Mr. Hume was opposed to the system altogether.—Mr. A. Baring spoke to the necessity of upholding a Sinking Fund, particularly as a falling off might take place next year, or the year following, of 4,000,000*l.* or 5,000,000*l.* in the revenue.—Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. D. Gilbert supported the resolutions.—Mr. H. G. Bessel opposed any thing like a Sinking Fund in the present exigencies of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had already remitted 2,000,000*l.* of taxes; and he wanted to obtain from him a remission of 3,000,000*l.* more. Any surplus of revenue that there might be, instead of going to support a Sinking Fund, ought to be employed in remitting taxation. The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

March 4. Mr. Hume brought forward a motion on the subject of TITHES IN IRELAND, and entered into lengthened statements to shew the necessity which existed for reform in the Irish Church. The Hon. Gentleman observed, that the members of the Established Church in Ireland were only 1-14th of the population. The Presbyterian Dissenters amounted likewise to about 1-14th of the whole—that is, to 490,000 each. The remainder, about 5,820,000, were Catholics. The establishment of Ireland consisted of four Archbishops, eighteen Bishops, thirty-three Deans, 108 Dignitaries, 178 Prebendaries, 107 Rural Deans, fifty-two Vicars Choral, twenty Choristers, fourteen Canons and Stipendaries—in all 534 persons, belonging to the Church Establishment of Ireland. The rental of Ireland was valued at about fourteen millions. Taking the tithes of 1289 benefices (the number in Ireland) at only 500*l.* each, although many of them were as high as 1000*l.*, 2000*l.*, or 3000*l.* and upwards, they would amount to 700,000*l.*, and the total of the Church revenue was 3,200,000*l.* He contended, therefore, that this income was most extravagant and oppressive, and that the House were as much bound to reduce it as they were to curtail any of the useless expenditure of the State. He wished to equalize the

was according to Adam Smith's plan to allow the Clergy compensation in relation to the duty which they performed.

With regard to tithes, he should propose that the property of the Bishops, and Chapters, should be applied to the formation of one fund, the disbursement of which should be left to the discretion of a Committee appointed by Parliament, who would apportion the income according to the duty to be performed; and this should be commuted for twelve years' purchase. With respect to improPRIATORS, the whole value of property should be made good to them; they should not sustain the loss of a single farthing. Mr. Hume concluded by moving resolutions for a Committee, and declared—that the property of the Church of Ireland is public property, under the control of Parliament; that it is expedient to enquire whether a reduction of tithes should not take place—that a commutation of tithes would be for the peace and best interests of the country.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion. Mr. Goulburn at great length opposed the motion, contending that it was an incitement to the invasion of every man's property, whether belonging to the Church or Laity. There was no argument advanced forward by that Hon. Gentleman which might not with equal force and justice be applied to the seizure of individual property (hear, hear). Tithes were the property of the Church, subject, it was true, to certain conditions; viz. that the proprietors should discharge certain duties. If these duties were performed, Parliament had no more right to divest the Church of its property than it had to deny an individual (hear, hear). The Rt. Hon. Gentleman in conclusion said that his effort was making to enforce resignation among the Irish Clergy.—Mr. Stuart moved the motion.—Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Monck, supported the ground that the subject required consideration.—Mr. Peel said, if they were to deprive the maxims of the Honourable House, there would be no confidence in property; and should this measure be introduced, the articles of the Union would be violated.—Mr. Plunkett spoke with great effect against the resolutions. He deemed it imperative on him to express in the strongest terms with which the English House could supply him, and the use of which was allowed him by the customs of the House, his opinion of the desperation which would result from the measure proposed by the Member.—Mr. Gtattan said, although he did not agree in all the measures of the Member, he still thought that upon every important occasion he was entitled to the aid of the House and of the country, particularly to that of every friend of

Ireland (hear).—Mr. Hume, in reply, said, before the investigation of last year it would have been considered spoliation to propose a commutation of tithes. At present the principle of a commutation was pretty generally adopted. Thus, by investigation, some progress had been effected; and he had no doubt that, in a few years, we should make a greater progress towards a reformation in this and other matters (hear). He then replied to what he deemed the personalities of Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Goulburn, and observed, that he had a public duty to perform, and no taunts or censures should divert him from his purpose. The Hon. Member withdrew the first resolution, and the House divided on the others—Ayes, 62; Noes, 167—Majority, 105.

March 6. Mr. Goulburn explained the nature and tendency of the measures, which he proposes to introduce for the amelioration of the IRISH TITHES SYSTEM. His first Bill was to be (he said) but temporary and provisional. It was intended to give by it the advantages of a composition to the tithe payer, by a triennial valuation, to be made by two valuers, to be respectively appointed by the Parish and the Clergyman; and to the Clergyman the advantage of a satisfactory and peaceful payment through the hands of the Parish Officers. The other Bill, which was to be permanent in its operation, was intended to effect a commutation of tithes for land. The tithes of each parish were to be valued; and as soon as a full equivalent in land could be purchased within the parish, the land was to be purchased by the Government for the Church. The tithes to be from thence levied by the Officers of the Crown, until the State should be re-imbursed the cost of the purchase.

March 10. On the motion that the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of SUPPLY be brought up, Mr. Hume moved an amendment, remonstrating against the inconsiderable amount of the reductions that had been made in the Estimates (15,670*l.*), which he said was wholly inadequate to the promise held out in the King's Speech.—Colonel Davies declared that he would oppose the whole proposed expenditure, were it not that a war with France appeared to be inevitable. This opinion was received with conflicting cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear," from the opposite sides of the House.—Lord Palmerston expressed some astonishment at the calculation by which Mr. Hume had arrived at 15,670*l.* as the maximum of reduction: the reduction was in fact 68,000*l.*—Mr. Hume's amendment was then rejected without a division.

The resolutions of the Committee were then read *seriatim*, and each of them was met by some objection from Mr. Hume, Colonel Davies, and Mr. Grey Bennet.

On the resolution respecting the IRISH VOLUNTEER CORPS, Mr. *Hume* observed, that the Yeomanry of Ireland formed the great strength of the Orange party—they were almost exclusively Protestant. In Ulster, the Protestant province, there were no less than 20,000 of these Volunteers; in Leinster, the next in Protestant feeling, there were within a few of 6,000, while in the two Catholic provinces, Connaught and Munster, there were not more than 4,600. The Hon. Member alluded to the Derry corps of Yeomanry as an example of excessive Orange feeling; and appealed to the Attorney General for Ireland to state the number of cases of Orange outrages which had come officially before him. He concluded by moving an amendment reducing the grant for the Volunteer corps to one half year's provision, with a view to the total reduction of those corps after April.—Sir *John Brydges* bore testimony to the zeal, loyalty, and good conduct of the Irish Volunteer Corps, with whom he had served: he denied that any recommendation but loyalty and good conduct was ever required upon admission into them. They formed the least expensive and most constitutional force that could be employed to maintain the peace of the country.—Sir *George Hill* (Vice Treasurer of Ireland) vindicated the character of the Irish Yeomanry generally, and warmly resented the attack made upon the Derry Corps. He avowed a firm attachment to Orange principles, though he declared that neither himself, nor, to his knowledge, any of his friends had ever taken the oaths of Orangemen.—Mr. *S. Rice* observed upon the little importance of the oath where the principles were cherished. He complained that the Police Establishment had introduced Orangism into the South of Ireland.—Mr. *Dawson* defended the Police Establishment from this charge. He asserted that the Catholics had not been excluded from the Yeomanry Corps by the Orange party; but that from the first they refused to associate themselves in corps with their Protestant fellow subjects, though they had indeed offered to enroll themselves in corps exclusively Catholic. He concluded by observing, that in the North of Ireland, where the Yeomanry were in greater number, the country was tranquil; but in the South, where the Yeomanry force was small, the laws were violated.—Mr. *Plunkett*, in answer to the appeal made to him, declared that *no case of an outrage committed by Orangemen ever came officially before him, nor did he believe that any such case existed*. He however proceeded to vindicate the Catholics of Ireland from being the authors of the Rebellion in 1798; and in contradiction to Mr. *Dawson*, asserted that the Catholics were originally desirous of enrolling themselves in the Yeomanry Corps. Adverting to the question of the Orange in-

stitutions, Mr. *Plunkett* said, that as the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department agreed with him in the mischievous tendency of those institutions, he agreed with the Right Hon. Secretary as to the honourable feelings of the great majority of the members of the Orange society.—Mr. *Abercromby* declined supporting Mr. *Hume's* amendment, as it implied a distrust in the Irish Government, which he did not feel.—Mr. *Peel* predicted that if Mr. *Hume* persisted in his amendment, it would be condemned by such a majority as would affirm its principle a signal mark of reprobation.—Some other Members spoke shortly, and Mr. *Hume* withdrew the amendment.

On the House going into a Committee on the ASSESSED TAXES, Mr. *Curwen* proposed, as an instruction to the Committee, to repeal the Window Tax upon all houses paying *6s.* or under, of annual rent.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the proposition, on the ground that such cases of hardship under the tax are already sufficiently provided for. The motion was rejected by a majority of 87 to 34. Some modifications of the tax, suggested by Mr. *Curwen*, were however promised by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

March 11. On the House going into a Committee upon the NATIONAL DEBT REDUCTION BILL, Mr. *Grenfell* gave a long detail of the mischievous operation of the old system of the Sinking Fund, by which the country acted in the double capacity of lender and borrower. By a reference to the negotiation of the loan in 1819, he showed that by not borrowing from the Sinking Fund Commissioners directly, the Government sustained a loss of 6, or 7, or 8 per cent.—a loss which, upon the aggregate of years, he estimated as high as 50 millions. He declared himself, however, as friendly to a *bona fide* Sinking Fund, as he was hostile to a fictitious one, and ridiculed Mr. *Ricardo's* scheme for the reduction of the National Debt by a contribution from property.—Mr. *John Smith* applauded the conduct of Mr. *Vansittart* in the transaction of 1819.—Sir *Henry Parnell* declared that his objection to a Sinking Fund rested upon the power of misapplying it which Ministers possessed. He thought, however, that it was possible to overcome that objection, and support public credit by a different arrangement, namely, by employing the surplus revenue, to convert the interminable three per cent. annuities into terminable annuities at four per cent.—Mr. *Ricardo* concurred in Sir *Henry Parnell's* plan, and defended his own proposition from the attack made upon it by Mr. *Grenfell*; however difficult he said it might be to obtain an equitable contribution of property to the amount of the National Debt in a month or two, spread over a long tract of time, such a contribution

tion would not be unattainable.—
Mr. Martin denied that the Sinking Fund was the mercy of Ministers.—*Mr. Hume* said, that the habitual compliance of one of Commons placed the Sinking Fund absolutely at the pleasure of the Government; and, in proof of his assertion, said that Ministers had, from time to time taken 324 millions from that Fund.—A variation followed, in which the forerunners, *Mr. Monck*, *Mr. Huskisson*, took part; and, at length, *Mr. Hume* introduced an amendment, restricting the Sinking Fund in terms to the actual surplus revenue.—The Amendment was rejected by a majority of 55 to 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 12.

Lord Ellenborough stated that an opinion was abroad that the new provisional Game Act (dispensing with the perplexities enjoined by the Act of last Session) already in operation; he therefore said it necessary to explain that the proposed act had not yet passed the House of Lords, and that though there was no reason to apprehend any difficulty in the final adoption of the proposed Act by the Legislature, all marriages must in the present be celebrated under the Act of 1829.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 13.

Mr. Grantborne moved for a Committee on GAME LAWS. He enforced the necessity of his motion by stating, that in the year of the last year 1467 persons had been convicted for offences against these laws, the last month of that year 372.—*Mr. John Sebright* seconded the motion. He spoke at some length upon the demoralising effect of those laws, observing that annually threw into prison a great number of persons in the vigour of life, with whatever feelings they entered prisons, emerged from thence confirmed criminals.—*Sir John Shelley* opposed the motion. He attributed the increase of idleness to the want of employment among labourers, which necessarily resulted in the depressed state of agriculture.—A division was carried unanimously.

Mr. Huskisson introduced a measure for the REGULATION OF APPRENTICES AT SEA. It was to adjust the number of apprentices to the tonnage of vessels, according to a certain and reasonable scale; and to protect apprentices from impressment up to the 31st year, the present age of protection being only to the 17th. The measure appeared to give general satisfaction to the gentlemen who represent the shipping interest in the House of Commons.

March 14. The MUTINY BILL was the principal subject of discussion. On the motion for going into a Committee on the Bill, *Colonel Davies* favoured the House with a long exposition of the harsh operation of the power of summary dismissal of officers without trial exercised by the Crown. He concluded by moving as an amendment, that a clause should be inserted in the Bill "to prevent the dismissal of officers from the army, without trial by Courts Martial; and to prevent the punishment of any officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, who shall have been previously tried and sentenced by a Court Martial, from being carried beyond the extent and import of such sentence."—*Lord Palmerston* defended the prerogative complained of as necessary to maintaining the discipline of the army—without such a power vested in the Crown, the army, he said, would be changed into a corps of mamelukes, which would very soon overthrow the laws, and annihilate all power but their own.—*Mr. C. Huskisson* supported the amendment, using *Sir R. Wilson's* case as an illustration of the mischievous consequences of leaving with the Crown an absolute control over the army.—*Mr. Hume* also supported the amendment. He contended that the assumed right of cashiering was contrary to the spirit of the Act.—*Mr. C. Wynn* opposed the amendment; and ridiculed *Mr. Hume's* notion, that the Crown did not possess the right of dismissal, because such a right was not specifically recognised in the Mutiny Act.—A conversation followed, in which *Lord Palmerston*, *Mr. Hume*, and *Mr. Creevey*, took part; and *Colonel Davies's* motion was rejected without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Preparations for war appear to be increasing on the part of France; her collecting on the Lower Pyrenees is estimated at 35,000 men, and the Chiefs of the Faith are also re-organising their bands; for this purpose 12,000 men, 12 pieces of artillery, and a large sum of money, have been placed at the disposal of *O'Donnell* and *Quesada*. On Saturday, March, 1833.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. the Duc d'Angouleme set out to take the command of the invading army, which, if we may credit both French and Spanish accounts, amounts to 90,000: the advanced guard, consisting of 30,000, being already upon the Spanish frontiers. The Duke proceeds first to Perpignan, and thence along the Pyrenees, and the different divisions of the army, to Bayonne.

A most violent tumult occurred in the Chamber

Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 26th, owing to some strong expressions used by M. Manuel, whose expulsion was moved for by a Ministerial Member. It appears that in the debate on Wednesday, Manuel alluded to the conduct of Ferdinand VII. in terms of strong reprobation, and declared his sway had been atrocious: the Ultra Members instantly exclaimed that it was insupportable to hear the Government of a Bourbon called atrocious! After considerable tumult, M. Manuel proceeded: "Foreign war would, instead of suppressing the excesses of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances which had hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense." (Cries of "You are justifying regicide!")—M. Manuel: "What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France, which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. Must I say, that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself with new strength, and by an energy wholly new."—Scarcely had this sentence been uttered, than a general movement of indignation was manifested; the Members of the right simultaneously arose, and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order. A violent tumult then ensued, and the President was obliged to adjourn the Chamber. In the sitting of Thursday M. de la Bourdonnaye proposed to expel M. Manuel from the Chamber. After a desolatory debate, the motion was referred to the bureaux. The decree for his expulsion passed on Monday, but regarding that as illegal and unconstitutional, on Tuesday, supported by many of his friends, M. Manuel took his usual seat. The President informed him of the decree, and advised him to withdraw, but he refused, and declared he would only yield to force. The sittings were then suspended for an hour; in the meantime the principal door-keeper entered and read to him the order he had received for his exclusion. M. Manuel remained firm, and the door-keeper called in a piquet of National Guards: the Serjeant and his men refused to act, which produced shouts of *bravo!* from M. Manuel's friends, as well in the galleries as on the floor of the Chamber. The Gendarmerie were then called in, who laid hold of him and hurried him out of the Chamber, followed by all the members on the left side; but after his exclusion the agitation was such, that the President was obliged to adjourn the sitting. On Wednesday morning MM. Foy, Demareay, and other members of the left side (i.e. of the Opposition) delivered a protest against the proceedings adopted toward M.

Manuel; but the majority refused to hear it read, and all the Members of the left side, except two (i.e. about 170) withdrew in a body, and the remainder voted the supplies for war. On Thursday no deputies on the left side were present. The Chamber met on Saturday, but no business of importance was transacted. The Ministers were present, but there were only eight Members on the left centre, and seven on the extreme left. The protest of the 60 Members of the Chamber of Deputies against the exclusion of M. Manuel contains the following passage:—"We are convinced that this first step is but the prelude to the system which conducts France to an unjust war abroad, in order to consummate the counter-revolution at home, and to invite the foreign occupation of our territory."

On Thursday, the 6th inst. the Journal des Debats, collections of people, amounting to between five and six hundred, took place on the Boulevards San Martin and du Temple. They were mostly of the working classes, though some few among them were of a better condition. The gendarmes arrested 29 of them.—Next day a crowd assembled at Port St. Dennis; they called out "Vive Manuel: Vive la Charte!"—"Mort à la Bourdonnaye." "The gendarmerie," says the Quotidienne, "dispersed the assemblage in a few moments; but the latter in despair at being driven from the field of their exploits, rushed in their flight upon a party of Swiss soldiers, some of whom were wounded by the fugitives, who on their way dealt blows on all sides, with bludgeons, knives, and stilettoes. Nine individuals were taken up and conveyed to the guard-house, and from thence to the Prefecture. Among them were a civilian, a physician, a merchant, two shoe-blacks, and three servants belonging to respectable families."

The Deputies of the left side of the Chamber intend presenting a golden sword to Mercier, the serjeant of the National Guard, who refused to seize M. Manuel, as a mark of approbation for his citizen-like conduct; they intend also to give a sabre d'honneur to each of the privates that were present. The Government have since dismissed him.

Bayonne papers state, that at Bayonne, and the environs, every thing assumes a war-like appearance. The troops continue to arrive, and most of them go into cantonments before Bayonne, and in the villages on the frontiers of Spain.

On the 16th of Feb. there was a disturbance at Lyons, occasioned by the opposition offered by the authorities and the military to the progress of a procession of masks, which, under the privilege of Carnival, represented the *Funeral of Trade*. The next day, in the afternoon, an individual uttered aloud several times on the Place Bellecour,

the forbidden cry of *Vive l'Empereur*. Attempts were made by gendarmes and officers to arrest him, but he was suddenly surrounded by a number of persons, who struck them and rescued him. The crowd increased, and menacing cries of "into the Rhone, into the Rhone!" were heard. A strong military force having at last assembled, order was restored, and the offending individual arrested.

SPAIN.

In the expectation of war, the Spaniards are preparing for the most vigorous resistance. The greatest activity prevails in the towns and villages of Catalonia, in order to provision the forts and warlike places. Misas has said publicly that he is certain, when the French army enter Catalonia, it will be altogether impossible to get subsistence. The Spaniards spare no sacrifices to place St. Sebastian and Pampeluna in a respectable state of defence. The resolution to defend the territory is incontestible in all the great towns this side of the Ebro. The inhabitants of Saragossa, especially the national militia, amounting to 3,000 men, have sworn to bury themselves under the ruins of their city, and to reduce it to ashes, rather than suffer the Constitution to be overthrown or modified by a foreign army. General Mina has made a rapid journey through Catalonia, where he has personally visited all the towns and villages—and in which the male inhabitants, from 18 to 40, have risen *en masse*.

The King, by his Decree of the 27th of February, has decided that the Navy shall be increased to 12 ships of the line, from 60 to 80 guns; 20 frigates, from 30 to 50 guns; 10 corvettes, from 20 to 30 guns; and 30 brigs, sloops, &c. from 10 to 20 guns.

Before the Extraordinary Cortes separated, the Ministers had, in obedience to its orders, endeavoured to induce the King to consent to leave Madrid for some place of greater security. To this he consented; but desired the opinion of the Council of State might be taken, as to the place, which a Junta of Generals had pointed out. The Council delayed to give the result of its deliberations for some days. In the mean time, however, the Ministry were dismissed, and a new one appointed, of five individuals, three of whom declined accepting office; and in consequence thereof, the other two, who had previously expressed their willingness to form part of the new Ministry, gave in their resignations. Mobs assembled round the Palace, and demanded the restoration of the former Ministers. The Ordinary Cortes having also assembled, declared that these Ministers had their confidence, and should not be dismissed abruptly; which it was alleged the King wanted to do, in order to throw the whole Government into confusion; and that in order to promote this ef-

fect, the Council of State had delayed to give in its decision on the place to which the seat of Government should be removed. Some of the members declared that a Regency ought to be chosen, and the King declared physically incapable of governing. It was allowed on all hands, that the Constitutionists were incapable of preventing the French from reaching Madrid. The old Ministry were replaced in office, and on the 8d inst. signified to the Cortes the King's choice of Seville, as the place of retreat. The Court and Cortes were to remove thither on the 20th of March.

A proclamation, signed Ferdinand VII., has been published throughout Madrid. It announces that war is definitively resolved upon, and that the Spanish Government will take all possible means to oppose the intended aggression.

Sir Wm. A. Court has communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, his receipt of particular orders from the Cabinet of Great Britain to follow his Catholic Majesty to the place which shall be chosen for the seat of Government.

During the late Carnival, the populace at Madrid, in ridicule, dressed up a figure as the Duke d'Angouleme, and paraded it about the streets, crying, "See the Petit fils of Louis—the valiant warrior who is to conquer Spain!" The exhibition afforded much mirth.

PORTUGAL.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th of February, Senor Moura spoke as follows:

"According to the accounts just arrived from England it seems beyond a doubt, that the French Cabinet assumes a really hostile attitude towards Spain. The speech of the king at the opening of the session, is very clear. And can we suppose that this war, being made against principles, is not made directly against Portugal, when Portugal has adopted the same principles, and labours together with Spain to destroy absolute power, and consolidate the system of a temperate Monarchy, with a Constitution and national Representation? Who can suppose it? Only he who is blind, or who purposely shuts his eyes. It is, therefore, necessary that the true Portuguese Patriots should consider, as the enemy of their institutions, and consequently of their independence, the first French soldier who shall set his foot on the south side of the Pyrenees; and in this case it is imperiously our duty, not only to organize the forces necessary for our defence, but likewise to provide means for the support of the defenders." M. Moura then moved for military preparations, observing that though the danger seemed remote, yet it was proper to think of preparing against it. "France (said he) instigated by an implacable faction, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain; Portugal (though not named) is included in this aggression, since

since it is not their territory, but principles, that are the object of this insolent, hypocritical, and most unjust attempt. And while Spain is providing arms, people, ammunition, and money, shall we be still? No—It is necessary to shew to every body that the analogy of the two Peninsular Powers, has made them contract a bond of the strictest alliance, for their common defence against the barbarous tyranny of the European Oligarchs, and that one of them must rise in the defence of the other, since the independence of one cannot perish without the destruction of the independence of the other."

By accounts from Lisbon, it appears that at an extraordinary sitting of the Portuguese Cortes, on the 27th of Feb. the Minister of Justice stated that a despatch had been received from the Governor of Oporto, stating that the Conde de Amarante, after having traversed a great part of the Province of Minho, and having sojourned at Braga and other considerable places in the province, went to Villa Real on the 21st, at the head of some militia and countrymen, mounted his horse, and cried, "*Death to the Constitution and its followers!*" General Riego arrived at Oporto, and succeeded in suppressing the insurrection. The most decisive measures were immediately adopted by the Cortes for the arrest of all suspected persons and the suppression of the insurrection.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Zante, Feb. 14. After the victory which the inhabitants of Missolongi gained on the 6th of this month, when they repulsed six assaults of the Turks, Omar Brioni, Pacha of Janina, retreated, leaving 1500 men on the field of battle. During two days it was unknown what route he had taken, and strong reconnoitering parties were sent out in different directions, and beyond Zygos. At the same time advice was received that a corps of 1800 Greeks from the Morea had disembarked opposite to Trisonta, and were advancing by the defiles of Mount Caracas, towards Tidarisi, while Marc Botzaris, at the head of 1500 men, was moving on by Lepenon to Vrachori. The movement from Missolongi having been calculated on this base of operations, its first object was the camp of Omar Brionis, which was found abandoned; 16 pieces of cannon, and ammunition, and provisions were found left behind, and even the magnificent tent of Chourschid Pacha. All the articles became the booty of the Christians, who soon learnt, that Omar Pacha had retreated to Vrachori.

CHINA.

A most destructive fire began at Canton, on the night of the 2d of Nov. at half past nine o'clock, and continued till five, on the morning of the 3d: it began on the city wall, and spread its fury along the westward of the breach. The whole of the East India Company and European factories were de-

stroyed; the re-building will cost 12 millions of dollars. The official return of houses burnt, is 13,070, and 500 Chinese killed. The quantity of ten destroyed is 30,000 chests. The Company's loss is estimated at one million sterling. The loss of the native and foreign traders was very great, but of European private property comparatively small. The Company's treasure had been sent on board their own ships. It is supposed it would take thirty years to restore the place and trade to its former state, as the Hong merchants and native traders had lost considerably. Woollens, nankeens, and raw silk, were the principal articles burnt.

AMERICA.

The Mexican Emperor, in the month of October, Cromwell-like, dissolved his Congress, and substituted a Junta, selected by himself. Santa Ana, the Governor of Vera Cruz, was removed from his command, which roused his indignation; he drew out his regiment, and proclaimed the Republic, denouncing the Emperor as a tyrant and usurper. Manifestoes were published on both sides, and a battle ensued, in which the Imperialists were defeated. But on the 20th Dec. Santa Ana was surprised and defeated with great loss, and, on the 22d, returned to Vera Cruz with the remnant of his troops. Commotions had also occurred in other places in consequence of the violent dissolution of the Congress; and it is said that the great mass of Mexicans are in favour of the republican system. It is altogether probable that the reign of his Imperial Majesty will be of short duration.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 20th of Dec. says, "this place has declared itself independant of the Emperor; the merchants have taken shelter in the castle, and all intercourse between this and Mexico is cut off."

Santa Martha, of the Spanish Main, has been taken by the Royalists after a spirited resistance. A general confiscation of property in the town followed. Captain Purcell, of his Majesty's ship *Falmouth*, demanded of Vincente Pusale, the political chief of Santa Martha, an assurance that British property should be respected, who, in his reply, denied all claim for protection on the part of those English merchants, who by residence at Santa Martha had become naturalised subjects of the Republic of Columbia; but stated that all others of that nation, who could identify their property, and would repair in person to Santa Martha, within one month, might depend on having justice done them. An attempt was about to be made by the Columbians for the recovery of the place. General Montilla had arrived at Baranguilla with 700 men; and Colonel Padillo was in the port of Savanilla with the same number, preparing to join him.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

HYDROPHOBIA.—On the 27th of December a poor woman, named Wright, the head of a family, was bitten in the arm by a dog, as she was quietly passing him, at Chatham. She went immediately to Mr. G. surgeon, residing in the same place, who recommended her to apply to a hospital, which she did. The wound was completely healed in about a month. Seven days after the accident, the part became increasingly painful, and she again applied to Mr. G., who observed that the symptoms indicated approaching hydrophobia. He immediately administered some liquid medicine to her, but although she exhibited a desire to take it, yet such was the irritation of the muscles of the throat, that she was upwards of half an hour swallowing it, and suffered extreme agony. In six days after this attack she was again seized. The symptoms which are usually attendant on hydrophobia were very apparent. The horrible pain which she described herself to suffer in any attempt to swallow liquid medicine was most heart-breaking; yet such was her desire even to attempt to obtain some alleviation from the neural fever she felt, that she would frequently fruitlessly try to swallow what she believed would abate her burning heat. In the last two days of her life, however, medicine could be got down; for the moment it touched her throat it was immediately rejected to a considerable distance, and convulsions followed. She retained consciousness until the last moment. She was finally quiet to the surgeon, but attempted to bite other people. In one instance, a woman would not escape her except by the decision of her gown.

PORTSMOUTH, March 15.—On Tuesday the ships were received here to fit the three ships at this port, viz. the *Queen Charlotte*, *Ramillies*, and *Albion*, and put them into a state of full peace establishment, as they were in the year 1817. The number of men in the *Queen Charlotte* will be increased from 150 to 360, with additional Lieutenants; and of the two other ships, from 135 to 300, with two additional Lieutenants to each. This order is issued as having one of two objects in view, either the exercise of the guard-ships during the ensuing summer on a cruise, or preparatory to their more efficient equipment as a squadron of observation, should a great menaced invasion of Spain by France terminate in a war between those powers. No orders of a correspondent nature, or having a more warlike aspect (if it can be so denominated) have been yet

received by any of the other official departments here. The same orders have been issued to the guard-ships at the other ports, which constitute, together, a force of ten sail of the line. The following are their names and stations: At Portsmouth, *Queen Charlotte*, 108, Admiral Sir James Hawkins; *Whitshed*, K. C. B. Captain Baker Hay; *Ramillies*, 74, Captain Edward Brace, C. B.; *Albion*, 74, Sir Wm. Hoste, Bart. K. C. B. At Plymouth—*Britannia*, 120, Admiral Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, G. C. B. Captain Skeene; *Windsor Castle*, 74, Captain Charles Dashwood; *Superb*, 74, Captain Adam M'Kenzie; *Bulwark*, 74, Captain Thomas Dundas. At Chatham—*Prince Regent*, 120 (to be launched on the 16th of April), Vice Admiral Sir B. Hallowell, Captain Webley Parry. At Sheerness—*Genoa*, 74, Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart. and *Northumberland*, 74, Captain T. J. Maling.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Mr. Secretary Peel in January last addressed a circular to the Visiting Magistrates of the twenty gaols and houses of correction where tread-wheels have been established; "asking how long the tread-wheel had been in operation; and whether they had found any injurious effects had been produced by it on the bodies or legs of the prisoners who had worked thereat?" The replies of the Magistrates in effect were, that no injury of the sort was complained of; on the contrary, that the tread-wheel conducted to health rather than otherwise. At Brixton, it is stated by Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate, that one woman, who had been at the wheel for a month, and who went to work with a rheumatic complaint, being asked how she felt when she went away, replied that her rheumatism was completely cured.

Two of the Lords of the Admiralty, attended by the Comptroller of the Navy, and Sir H. Davy, Dr. Woollaston, &c. lately attended at the Navy Office, to witness an experiment by Mr. Harris, of Plymouth. A small long-boat, fitted with a mast, was moored off Somerset-house, and a small boat stationed at some distance with a loaded howitzer. The object of the experiment was to prove, that electric fluid, discharged from an electrifying battery, and conducted by a wire rope affixed to the top of the mast, would pass down the mast, through the magazine, and into the water, without doing any injury in its passage either to the magazine or mast. The electric fluid, it was then expected, would discharge the howitzer, the water acting as a conductor, without there being any communication between the vessel and the boat, and the communication being then continued on the negative side, along another

ther wired rope, would return to a window in the room from which it had started, and fire a small quantity of powder. The result was highly gratifying, it being conclusive as to its infallibility. The object of the inventor is to preserve ships from being struck by lightning at sea, many of which, it is supposed, have gone to the bottom in consequence of such accidents.

A meeting has been held at the Egyptian Hall, Sir W. Rawlins in the chair, at which it was resolved to make an united application to Parliament for the alteration or repeal of the 37th Henry VIII. respecting tithes for the London Clergy, and to make such equitable provision for the Clergy as Parliament may think advisable; or to adopt other necessary steps.

MARRIAGE ACT REPEAL.—The short Bill for this purpose, which is now before Parliament, is proposed, when passed into a law, to be printed, and a copy of it to be sent to all officiating ministers throughout the kingdom. This object is meant to be specially provided for by one of the clauses in the Bill.

The Spanish Ambassador has contracted with one manufacturer only for the supply of twenty thousand barrels of gun-powder, which are to be shipped for the Spanish army with the least possible delay. A vessel recently left the river with 5000 stand of arms on board, which are intended to be landed at Corunna. This is the second export of arms to Spain within a very short period.

A curious document has just been published, by order of the House of Commons. It is an account of the sums of money given or bequeathed by individuals towards the reduction of the National Debt, up to the 5th of January 1823. The following is a list of these donations and bequests:—"James Burgis, 1st August 1809, 200*l.* 3 per cents. Admiral Peter Rainier, 1st February 1810, 11,488*l.* 18*s.*; and on the 5th April 1819, 187*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Anna Maria Reynolds, 1st May 1816, in Stocks of various descriptions, to the amount of 35,996*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* sterling. Anonymous, 1st May 1816, 10*l.*; ditto, 5th July 1818, 5*l.*; ditto, 5th April 1822, 300*l.* Richard Quarlemain, 5th April 1822, 100*l.* Major Thomas Gamble, 5th July 1822, 14,300*l.* Navy 5 per cents."—The total amount in money is 66,626*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; and the estimated amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, which the above donations and bequests would amount to, on the 4th of April 1823, if the whole sum had been vested in those annuities, is 137,243*l.*

LORD PORTSMOUTH'S CASE. *Friday, Feb. 28.*—This important case, after having occupied seventeen days, in the examination of witnesses, was this day concluded. Mr. Commissioner Trower summed up the whole at great length. He particularly commented on

the evidence of the medical men, declared Lord Portsmouth to be of sound mind, and put it to the jury whether they had seen any thing in their examination of his Lordship to lead them to a different conclusion. In alluding to the marriage of the Earl with the present Countess, he said that Mr. Hanson had been guilty of a neglect of his duty as a trustee, in that he had acted in furtherance of this without the knowledge of the other trustees. The Jury retired for an hour, and returned an unanimous verdict—"That Charles, Earl of Portsmouth, is of a sound mind and condition, and is capable of managing himself and his affairs, and that he has been so from the 1st Jan. 1823." The Jury afterwards declared, at the request of the Chief Commissioner, that they heard no evidence on the point, that the Earl was heir to the titles and honours of the Earl of Portsmouth.—Thus ended a tedious Commission, which, according to the assertion of one of the Jurors, cost the public a minute!

March 7.—A splendid entertainment in honour of the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors was this day given at the City of Dreadful Night Tavern. The most distinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament, and the most eminent persons of the commercial and political interest, filled the room. A number of 400 persons of the highest rank and respectability were there. Lord Bentinck was in the chair, and on his right sat the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Norfolk. Lorenzo supported by the Ambassadors of Spain and Portugal, &c. &c.

BANK STOCK. *March 20.*—A meeting of the Bank of England took place, presided over by the Directors, quite unnecessary, for the purpose of consulting the public, for reducing the half yearly dividend from five to four per cent. It led to a lengthened discussion. On the subject of the old rate, the numbers were nearly equal. The proposition of the Directors, to reduce the interest from five to four per cent. The effect upon Bank of England Stock, was excessive, falling from 236 to 210. An amendment for making the half yearly dividend 4½ per cent. was also negatived. The half yearly dividend is therefore reduced to four per cent. Bank Stock advanced from 210 to 215.

Another important event took place the same day at the Bank. That establishment takes the Annuities of Government for five years, that is, to the year 1828. The Bank engages to advance 13,089,400*l.* to pay the military and naval pensions for five years, in return for which the Bank receives an annuity of 585,740*l.* to commence on 5th of April 1823, and to continue for a term of 44 years.—The Bank of England, by their Charter, are restrained from entering into an engagement of this nature for a longer period than five years.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

hall, Feb. 20. Marquis of Tweed-
T. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff
of the shire of East Lothian, *vice*
Larrington, resigned.

n House, Feb. 21. Lieut.-gen. Hon.
Smith Lowry Cole, G.C.B. to be Go-
f the Island of Mauritius.

25. Right. Hon. C. Arbuthnot,
Adams, and H. Dawkins, esqrs. to be
tioners of his Majesty's Woods, For-
Land Revenues.

Chamberlain's Office, March 11. Pa-
agregor, esq. to be Third Principal
-Surgeon in Ordinary to his Ma-

h 15. Major-gen. Sir E. Barnes,
to be Governor and Commander-in-
f the Island of Ceylon.—The Earl
l to be one of the Lords of his Ma-
bedchamber, *vice* Lord Amherst.

rally Office, March 17. The Duke
nce, K. G. K.T. and G.C.B. Admi-
he Fleet, to be General of his Ma-
Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Earl of
ent, dec.

h 18. G. Bomeester, esq. to be his
's Consul for the Island of Sardinia.

Chamberlain's Office, March 21.
nes Russell, to be Gentleman Usher
Majesty's Most Honourable Privy
r in Ordinary.—H. T. Baucutt
esq. to be Assistant-Master and
l of the Ceremonies to his Majesty.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

N. Pearson, D. D. to the Deanery
rum, *vice* Talbot, dec.

Lilly, of Newcourt, to the Arch-
ary of Hereford, *vice* Jones, dec.

G. Baker, Springfield R. Essex.

Bishop, Great Clacton V. Essex.

Bouwens, Brampton Prebend in the
edral of Lincoln, *vice* Talbot, dec.;

Stoke Hammond R. Bucks, *vice*
ner, dec.

nd Rev. Frederic Pleydel Bouverie,
ton St. Quintin R. Wilts.

William Browne, B. A. Marlesford R.
olk.

D. Coleridge, St. Kenwyn and Kea
Cornwall.

C. Davies, Flint Perp. Cur.

Elers, Bickenhill V. Warwickshire,
Bree, dec.

V. R. Gilby, St. Mary's R. Beverley.

Henley, M. A. Wantesden Perp.
Suffolk.

J. B. Henshaw, Hungarton with
ford V. co. Leicester.

B. Henville, Portsea V. Hants.

Mr. Hoblyn, Mylor and Mabe VV.
awall.

Rev. Oswald Leicester, Carrington Cha-
pelry, Cheshire.

Rev. Matthew Marsh, B. D. Beaminster
Prima Prebend in the Cathedral of Sarum.

Rev. G. Moore, Cromby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. T. Nottidge, Old Newton V. Suf-
folk.

Rev. E. P. Owen, Wellington V. Salop.

Rev. W. Owen, Ryme Intrinseca R. Dorset.

Rev. W. M. Pierce, Burwell and Golceby
VV. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Dr. Povah, St. James's R. Duke's-
place, London.

Rev. G. Schobell, D. D. Henley-upon-
Thames R. *vice* E. Townshend, dec.

Rev. J. S. Sergrove, St. Mary Somerset and
St. Mary Mounthaw RR. London.

Rev. J. Smith, Kirkby cum Asgarby R.
Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. R. Spragg, Combe St. Nicholas V.
Somerset, *vice* Warren, dec.

Rev. John Steggall, Ashfield Magna Perp.
Cur. Suffolk.

Rev. J. M. Sumner, Sutton R. Essex.

Rev. John Swire, Manfield V. Yorkshire,
vice Cochrane, dec.

Rev. Lord John Thynne, Kingston Deve-
rell R. Wilts.

Rev. William White, Stradbroke V. Suffolk.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock, to be a Baron of the
Exchequer, *vice* Wood, who retires. [This
corrects a mistake in p. 177.]

Mr. Trower, Master of Chancery, *vice* Je-
kyll, resigned.

Rev. T. Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, and
Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, to
the Mastership of St. Nicholas' Hospital,
near Salisbury.

Rev. T. E. Bridges, B. D. Fellow and Se-
nior Bursar of Corpus Christi College,
Oxford, unanimously elected President of
that Society.

NEW MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Arundel. Thomas Read Kemp, esq.

Berwick. Sir J. P. Beresford, bart.

Coleraine. Sir J. Brydges, *vice* Sir J. P.
Beresford, bart. Steward of East Hendred.

Dorsetshire. E. B. Portman, esq. *vice* his
father, dec.

Fermanagh County. Lord Viscount Corry,
vice Sir G. L. Cole.

Ross-shire. Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie,
bart.

Rye. Rob. Knight, esq. *vice* J. Dodson,
D. C. L. Chiltern Hundreds.

Ryegate. James Cocks, esq. *vice* the Hon.
J. S. Cocks, Chiltern Hundreds.

Wigtown. Sir W. Maxwell, bart.

Winchelsea. W. Leader, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Lately. The wife of T. P. Courtenay, esq. M. P. a son.—The wife of Capt. Saurin, R.N. a dau.—In Duke-street, Westminster, the wife of C. A. Talk, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Ravenhill, co. Stafford, Lady Selina Bridgnorth, a son.—At Hendon, the wife of P. Walker, esq. M. P. a son.—At Brussels, the widow of late Duke de Croij, a son.

Feb. 8. Mrs. George Buckton, of Great Coram-street, a dau.

Feb. 12. The wife of Tatton Sykes, esq. (now Sir Tatton), a dau.

Feb. 15. At Cambridge, the Lady of Sir John C. Mortlock, a dau.

Feb. 17. At Somerleaze, near Wells, Lady C. Bathurst, a son.

Feb. 23. At Brewers' Hall, Mrs. Bury Hutchinson, jun. a son.

March 4. In Gloucester-place, the wife of G. H. Cherry, esq. M. P. a dau.

March 7. The wife of Lieut.-col. T. W. Forster, a son.

March 8. Mrs. W. Harrison, of Conyngham Hall, near Knaresbro. a son.

March 15. In Somerset-place, Mrs. Waller Clifton, a son.

March 17. The Duchess of Richmond, a dau.—In New-street, Spring-garden, Lady Georgiana Grenfell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 18, 1822. At Bombay, Lieut. G. Frankland, 65th reg. of Foot, son of the Rev. R. Frankland, Canon of Wells, and grandson of Sir T. Frankland, bart. to Anne, third dau. of the late Thos. Mason, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

Aug. 15. At Colombo, Ensign Eyre Massey Frome, of 47th regt. to Harriet, only dau. of C. Mackenfield, esq. Royal Navy.

Dec. 29. At Demerara, W. Arundell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, to Mary Anne, dau. of late John Shearson, esq. of Newton in the Willows, Lancashire.

Lately. Wm. Davis, esq. of Grimsend, Worcestershire, to Maria Anne, dau. of Ed. Oliver, esq. of Wolescot House.—Capt. Harding, Carmarthen Militia, to Anne, relict of J. G. Philipps, esq. of Cwmgwilly.

Capt. Messenger, Cornwall Militia, to only dau. of late W. Couch, esq. banker.—

H. Stanton, esq. of the Thrupp, near Stroud, to Jane, dau. of the late R. Smith, esq. of Walworth House.—

John, son of late J. Terry, esq. of Warfield, Berks, to

Anne, dau. of S. Terry, esq. of Odiham.—

C. Turner, esq. of the Strand, to Rebecca, dau. of late Sir G. Clifton, bart.—

Capt. O. Saunders, to Miss Mary Gardiner, both of Wotton-under-edge.—

At Mary-le-bonne, George Jackson, esq. to Elizabeth-Maria, dau. of T. Lodington, esq. of Park Crescent, Portland-place.—

At Bath, J. S. Williams, esq. late of 3d reg. Bengal Cavalry, to Harriet, 2d dau. of Capt. Dyer, R.N.—

At Cheltenham, J. J. Brett, esq. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Shield, esq. of Frieston.—

Thos. Nalder, esq. of Shepton-Mallet, to Miss Marsh, of Crocombe.—

Capt. Bowen, 77th reg. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of E. Iggulden, esq. of Deal.—

Isaac, son of John Walker, esq. of Arno's Grove, to Sophia, dau. of John Vickris Taylor, esq. of Southgate.—

At Ludlow, the Rev. Charles Collins Crump,

of Wolverley, to Sarah, dau. of late Wade Brown, esq.—John Bogue, esq. of London, to Susan, dau. of late John Heyworth, esq. of York.

Jan. 2, 1823. Edw. Roht. Payne, esq. of Bath, to Helen, dau. of Rich. Turner, esq. of Warrington.—

13. John Plumer, esq. of Kennington, to Frances, dau. of late R. Soper, esq. of Totness.—

16. At Naples, George Wm. son of Major G. Aubrey, of Brecon, to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Hon. George H. Monk.

Feb. 1. At St. Petersburg, Edward Mosberly, jun. esq. of Odessa, to Harriet, dau. of the late Dr. Simpson.—

10. Geo. Froh Furnivall, esq. of Egham, to Sophia-Hughes, dau. of late J. Barwell, esq. of Coworth.—

At Froyle, Hants, E. R. Bertrand, esq. of Tabery, in the Island of Dominica, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of R. Newton, esq. of Coldrey, Hants.—

11. John Drake, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Frances, dau. of W. Vanderstegen, esq. of Cane Ead House, Oxon.—

12. Joseph Gibbons, esq. banker, Birmingham and Swansea, to Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Richard Clarence, Minorities.—

14. J. D. Hustler, B.D. to Elizabeth Mansel, dau. of late Bp. of Bristol.—

15. At Filleigh, Major Charles Hamlyn Williams, son of Sir J. H. W. bart. of Clovelly-Court, to Lady Mary, dau. of Earl Portescue.—

13. Joseph Smyth Egginton, esq. of Kirk Ella, co. York, to Louisa Fanny, dau. of N. Gosling, esq. of Earl's Court House, Old Brumpton.

March 1. At Scarbro', Lieut. Leadley, R. N. of Kilham, to Mary, widow of late Capt. J. Fligg.—

4. Rev. H. Sampson, LL.B. son of Rev. Dr. Sampson of Peterham, to Elizabeth-Corbitt, eldest dau. of T. Talboys, esq. of Oxted, Surrey, and of Doughton House, Gloucestershire.—

11. Rev. H. Hubbard, Rector of Hinton-Ampner, Hants, to Miss Gouger, of Stamford.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD VISCOUNT KEITH.

Near Kincardine, George Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, Baron of Stonehaven-Marischal, co. Aberdeen; Baron Keith of Banheath, Barton; Viscount Keith, of the Kingdom; Admiral of the Red, J.C. and F.R.S. Secretary Chamberlain of the Signet, and a Lord of State for Scotland, to his Grace and Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household to the Duke of Clarence. He was fifth son of Charles Elphinstone, 10th Baron Elphinstone, by Anna Fleming, only daughter of John Fleming, Earl of Wigtown, in the Peerage of Scotland, and was born in 1747. Notwithstanding the melancholy fate of another George, who was lost in the *George* in 1758, he was stationed on board a King's ship, and at an early age to contend with the boisterous elements, fire, air, &c.

After serving his due time as a Midshipman, he was appointed a Lieutenant, an event which forms a remarkable in the life of a young sailor.

In 1763 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and Commander in the *Scot*, 14 guns, in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Sir Peter Dennis; three years after, viz. March 4, 1775, he was promoted Post Captain, and received the Knight of the Shire for the County of Dumbarton, in which he possessed considerable property and estate.

In 1776 he was honoured with the command of the *Pearl* frigate of 32 guns, and served under Lord Howe, in the *Phoenix*.

In 1780, he again represented the County, and was one of the independent Members who met at the St. James's Tavern, with a view of reconciling Mr. Pitt with Mr. Fox and the Government, the latter being at that time in opposition, and by an arrangement forming a "broad-bottomed administration."

During the Colonial War, Capt. Elphinstone served in America, and was at the attack of Mud-Island and Fort Mifflin, at which time he had the command of the frigate. Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot shifted his flag from the *Europe*, 64 guns to the *Roebuck* of 44, and sailed from New York with a squadron of ships of war, to co-operate with General Clinton in an attempt to subvert the capital of South Carolina. On this occasion Capt. Elphinstone's presence was not required.

After the termination of the war, he remained in the service of the Admiralty, and was at the attack of Mud-Island and Fort Mifflin, at which time he had the command of the frigate.

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He was flying in the little detachment, and on the requisition of the General for some heavy cannon from the West, the same were landed with a detachment of seamen under him and Capt. Evans of the *Raleigh*.

In 1778 he commanded the *Berwick* of 74 guns, in the action off Brest; and had ten men killed, and eleven wounded on that occasion.

In 1781 we find him on board the *Warwick* of fifty guns and three hundred men. On his passage down Channel he fell in with, and captured the *Rotterdam*, a Dutch ship of war of exactly the same number of guns and seamen, which had been before ineffectually engaged by the *Isis*, also a fifty-gun ship.

In 1783 he served once more in America. Being on a cruise off the Delaware, in company with the *Lion*, the *Vestal*, and *Bonnette*, after a chase of several hours, he came up with and captured a large French frigate named *L'Aigle*, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders, on the main deck, and 600 men, commanded by the Count de la Touche; who made his escape on shore with the Baron de Viominsil, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in America, together with M. de la Montmorency, the Duc de Lausun, the Vicomte de Fleury, and several other officers of high rank. They took in the boat with them the greater part of the treasure which was on board the frigate, but two small casks and two boxes fell into the hands of the captors. *La Gloire*, another French frigate in company, made her escape by drawing less water; an armed merchantman called *La Sophie*, of 22 guns and 104 men, was however taken, and two brigs destroyed; while *L'Aigle*, proving to be an excellent vessel, was purchased by Government, and added to the Royal Navy.

The termination of the war in 1783 threw him out of employ, and he remained so for ten years.

In 1786, he was chosen Member of Parliament for Sterlingshire; and, April 9, 1787, married Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Wm. Mercer, esq. of Aldie in the county of Perth: who died Dec. 12, 1789, leaving an only daughter Margaret-Mercer Elphinstone, on whom and the heirs male of her body, the English and Irish baronies are settled in remainder. She was married June 13, 1817, to Count Platen.

On

On the commencement of the French war, in 1793, Captain Elphinstone was appointed to the Robuste of 74 guns, and having been placed under the command of Lord Hood, sailed with him to the Mediterranean. On Admiral St. Julian refusing the terms of the English, the French were accordingly forced to yield; and on Aug. 28, 1793, the English obtained possession of Toulon, of which Rear-Admiral Goodall was declared Governor, &c. But as it became necessary to take possession of the forts which commanded the ships in the road before the fleet could enter, 1500 men were previously landed under Capt. Elphinstone; who, after effecting this service, was ordered to assume the command of the whole, as Governor of Fort Malgue.

A few days after their arrival, General Carteaux, at the head of a detachment of the Republican army, which had lately taken possession of Marseilles, and routed the troops raised by the associated departments, appeared on the heights near Toulon. As he was only accompanied by an advanced guard of 750 men, and 10 pieces of cannon, the Governor of Fort Malgue placed himself at the head of 600 British and Spanish troops, with which he marched out, put the enemy to the rout, and seized their artillery, ammunition, and horses, together with two stands of colours, &c. &c.

On the 1st of October, the combined British, Spanish, and Neapolitan forces, under the command of Lord Mulgrave, Captain Elphinstone, and Rear Admiral Gravina, also obtained a complete victory at the heights of Pharon over a detachment of the French army, consisting of nearly 2000 men; of whom about 1500 were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, during their precipitate retreat. The loss on the side of the allies amounted to only eight killed, 72 wounded, two missing, and 42 taken prisoners.

When it was resolved that Toulon was no longer tenable, measures were accordingly adopted for the immediate evacuation of the town and arsenal, as well as for the destruction of the ships of war. In the evening of the 18th of December, the artillery, stores, and troops, to the number of 2000, in consequence of this, were embarked, together with several thousand of the French Royalists, without the loss of a single man. This important service was conducted with singular success, under the judicious management of Captain Elphinstone, assisted by the Captains Halliwell and Matthews; and it was to their unremitting efforts that many of the inhabitants were indebted for an asylum.

Lord Hood, in his dispatch to Govern-

ment, says, "In the execution of this service, I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Capt. Elphinstone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off," &c.; and Lieut.-gen. Dundas, in his official letter, says, "Capt. Elphinstone, as Governor of Fort La Malgue, has ably afforded me the most essential assistance in his command and arrangement of the several important posts included in that district."

Having returned to England with a convoy in 1794, Capt. Elphinstone was honoured with the order of the Bath, as a reward for his services. On the 11th of April, 1794, he was made Rear Admiral of the Blue; and on the 4th of July, Rear Admiral of the White, in which capacity he hoisted his flag.

We hitherto have beheld the subject of this Memoir acting under the command of others, but we are now to contemplate him in a different situation.

Jan. 1, 1795, Sir George Keith Elphinstone was appointed Vice Admiral, and the same year was entrusted with an important expedition; and a squadron having been previously fitted out for him, he hoisted his flag as a Rear-Admiral of the White, on board the *Monarch* of 74 guns, and sailed from Spithead for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 2d April.

Having landed in July at Simon's Bay, he sent proposals to the Dutch Governor to surrender the Cape to his Britannic Majesty's arms, which being refused, proper measures were taken by him, in conjunction with Gen. A. Clarke, for reducing it by force.

But the success of our Admiral did not end here. The new Gallo-Batavian Government resolved on making an attempt to regain possession of the settlement, and for that purpose a squadron of eight ships of war and a store-ship arrived off Saldanha Bay, early in Aug. 1796. Admiral Elphinstone was soon apprized of their approach, and prepared for battle; but with the humanity so natural to British Officers, he sent a letter by a flag of truce, to Adm. Lucas, the Dutch Commander, requesting that, to spare the effusion of blood, he would surrender his squadron, which could have no chance of success in a contest with a British force superior to his own. The Dutch Admiral yielded, and on the 17th of Aug. surrendered his squadron, consisting of two ships of 66, one 54, one 40, one 28, one 26, one 18, and a store-ship. The Cabinet was so well pleased with the conduct of Sir George on this occasion, that on March 7, 1797, he was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Baron Keith of Stonehaven-Marischal.

In the month of May, of the same year,

ord Keith was sent to Sheerness, to intend the naval preparations against the mutineers, who at that time already had possession and command of his Majesty's ships at the Subordination having been re- his Lordship had for a short command in the Channel fleet.

November 1798, Admiral Lord hoisted his flag on board the *Yant* of 80 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean, under the orders of Earl of Vincent. On the 14th of 99, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Red.

On the morning of the 4th of May, when at anchor off Cadiz, with five ships of the line, he discovered the fleet, which had eluded the vigilance of Lord Bridport, at some distance seaward, steering for the land with a variable gale. Notwithstanding his superior inferiority, the Vice-Admiral bravely weighed and offered battle. Surprised, however, to find, that, unmindful of so favourable an opportunity, the enemy did not make attempt to enter the bay, and join their squadrons; yet being determined to wherever they might steer, his ship chased to windward, but at the next morning, only four sail could be seen, the rest having separating under a hard gale in the night.

Pursuing these without effect, he returned to his station, and on the supposing that the enemy had the Straits, he first anchored at Cadiz, and then cruised off Cape St. Vincent. Having by this time learned that the French were at anchor in the Bay of Cádiz, he determined to attack them, but Earl St. Vincent, who had intelligence that the Spaniards needed a descent on Minorca, immediately dispatched him to the relief of the island. In the mean time, the

Commander reached Carthage, where he was soon after joined by the *Massaredo*, with five ships of the line, one 80, and 11 seventy-four, together with the following flagships, viz. *Gravina*, *Grandillana*, *Corrientes*, and *Villavincencis*.

Vice-Admiral on this collected the force, and proceeded in quest of the combined fleet; but on his arrival off Cadiz, he learned from one of his ships, that they had sailed for Brest the 21st of July, and on his repairing there, found that they had entered the port only five hours before! After an unsuccessful pursuit, he then steered for England; but his ship did not prove upon the whole unavailing, for on the 19th of June, a

part of his squadron, consisting of the *Centaur*, *Bellona*, *Santa Teresa*, and *Emerald*, captured a 40 gun ship, a frigates, and three small armed vessels, bound from Jaffa to Toulon.

Towards the latter end of the same year, we find Lord Keith once more in Gibraltar, but with his flag on board the *Queen Charlotte*, of 100 guns, Earl St. Vincent having resigned, June 23; the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean to him, and returned home.

Early in the year 1800, his Lordship proceeded to Malta, and cruised off the port of La Valetta, to intercept any succours that might be attempted to be thrown in during the blockade. In order more completely to ensure success, he ordered Lord Nelson to cruise to windward with three sail of the line, while he himself remained with the flag-ship and a small squadron at the mouth of the harbour. This judicious arrangement produced the capture of *Le Genereux* of 74 guns, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Perrée, and having a number of troops on board for the relief of the place, together with a large store-ship.

In March, Lord Keith issued a proclamation, declaring the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Nice, &c. in a state of blockade; and being now determined to seize on the island of Cabrera, then in possession of the French, as a proper place for refreshing his men, he detached Captain Todd with the *Queen Charlotte* for that purpose; but when within sight of Leghorn, March 17, the same year, where his Lordship then was, that noble vessel was discovered to be on fire, and soon after perished in her own flames.

After this, the *Audacious* first, and then the *Minotaur*, received the Vice-Admiral's flag, and he proceeded with the latter of these to Genoa, in order to co-operate with the Austrians, who were at that time besieging it. He not only bombarded the city repeatedly, but carried off the principal galley in the port.

Jan. 1, 1801, Lord Keith was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue, and he this year commanded in the Foudroyant the naval force employed against the French on the coast of Egypt; and on the surrender of the enemy's army there, his Lordship was created, Dec. 5, 1801, a Peer of Great Britain (by the title of Baron Keith of Banheath, co. Dumbarton), received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was presented by the City of London with a sword of 100 guineas value. His services in Egypt were thus noticed in General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson's Dispatches:

"During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord

Lord Keith has at all times given me the most able assistance and counsel. The labour and fatigue of the Navy have been continued and excessive; it has not been of one day or of one week, but of months together."

In a subsequent Dispatch, the General recurs to the "many obligations" that he was under to Lord Keith.

When hostilities recommenced with France, in 1803, Lord Keith was appointed to the chief naval command at Plymouth.

In the beginning of October of that year, his Lordship made an experiment on a small scale, with a new mode of attack on the gun-vessels in Boulogne, which, to a certain degree, succeeded, and without any loss being sustained on our part.

On the 9th of Nov. 1805, his Lordship was raised to the rank of Admiral of the White; and on the 10th of Jan. 1808, his Lordship married, secondly, Hester-Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Thrale, esq. of Streatham, co. Surrey, M. P. for Southwark, 1763 and 1775, by Mrs. Piozzi, and by her had issue Georgiana-Augusta-Henrietta Elphinstone, born Dec. 12, 1809.

In 1814, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Keith, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

In 1822, he was permitted to accept the Grand Cross of the Royal Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and Lazare, for services rendered at Genoa in 1809.

BISHOP OF MEATH.

Feb. 15. After a very short illness of a bilious nature, at the Lee House, Ardbraccan, Navan, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D.D. Bp. of Meath. Misled by a circumstantial account of this venerable Prelate's death, which appeared uncontradicted in almost all the newspapers, we inserted in our last volume, part i. p. 471, a Biographical Memoir, to which we refer. We now give some interesting additional particulars of the Life of this amiable Prelate, extracted from the "*Warden*" Dublin paper.

His Lordship was the representative of an ancient and respectable family of the county of Longford, descended from one of those princely dynasties, or toparchs, which, through the lapse of time and mutations of fortune, have now no such honoured existence but in the recollections of national pride and enthusiasm. The motto "*Fuimus*," adopted by some members of the family, is very expressive of the ancient consideration of the name of O'Beirne.

His Lordship was one of the characters whose intrinsic merits exceeded distinctions which, in general, are accorded to the claims of family or political intrigue, and which create our free government in the estimation of its honours to individuals was, we believe, the last, or next to the last, of that bright constellation of talent, genius, and learning, to which Burke and Fox lent their illustrious lights, and, to the last moment of life, the powers of his elegant, refined classic mind, were strong and energetic. As the mortal fabric decayed, the illumination became but more conspicuous—the soul seemed to have an increased vigour as the moment of release approached, and the glow of intellect was sublimated, not suppressed. He laboured, for the latter years of life, under an acutely painful rheumatism, which never affected the strength of his mind, nor interrupted the active duties. In his domestic circle, he was one of the most amiable and pleasant of men—none could enjoy his free and unencumbered society, without being enlightened and instructed; nor depress such an intercourse, without being impressed with the best character of a Gentleman, the Scholar, and the Christian Divine: these impressions were much assisted by his personal appearance, having been one of the handsomest men of his day. He occupied no trivial or uninteresting space in the history of his own time; and having attained to an exalted distinction by the possession of his own native talents, and commanding superiority, it would be indeed, if he had not been the victim of individual envy, and of factious rivalry.

Dr. O'Beirne had formerly been presented to the Living of Templemore near Longford, where he exercised his sacred duties as a Minister of the established Church, and the active and efficient charities of him and his excellent Lady, a member of the Noble Society we might almost say, Royal Society of Stuart, Earls of Murray, will be gratefully remembered.

The great trust as Bishop of Meath his Lordship discharged with a purity and efficiency of duty, of which we have left a stronger and more permanent record than our feeble but sincere expressions of approbation. During the twenty years of his Lordship's government of the diocese, he did more to improve the Christian character, promote the duties of public worship, and the education and residence of the clergy, than been accomplished either in the

lucose in Ireland, for the last . We need but refer our readers to the Ecclesiastical Register, for its honourable confirmation of its advance. The life of such a man will not be withheld from posterity; and the more durable page of his history, we yield those details which our brief limits cannot appropriate justice. He was a zealous, and orthodox divine—amly, and bold in the expression of principles and the exercise of his important duties; and his death at the present moment, is most cruelly aggravated by a sense of the dangers which threaten that element, of which he was not only the brightest ornaments, but most zealous defenders. It will not be weak or unhonouring eulogy to the character of this good, pious, and learned Prelate, to add, that he was more than ordinary esteem by the Majesties.

The remains of his Lordship were, in ostentatious privacy, by his own deposition in the same vault with Pococke, in Ardbraccan Church—on Wednesday morning, the 19th the Funeral Sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Packen-

poor of the neighbourhood of Dean, have lost the kindest and efficient benefactor.

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, ESQ.

26. At Lausanne, aged 66, John Kemble, esq. the first Tragedian of the times, and brother to the celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons. The following particulars of his death are contained in a Letter from that of the 28th:

Monday, the 24th, Mr. Kemble apparently quite well, but shortly thereafter, was observed to totter in his gait. Getting worse, his friend and physician Dr. Schole was sent for, and him exhibiting very unfavourable symptoms—his left side had suffered a decided attack, and he could with difficulty articulate. Dr. Schole, with the assistance of his old-attached surgeon, helped him to his bed, and the act of conducting him there, and the attack took place, so suddenly, his clothes were obliged to be cut off, that he might be more speedily attended. A third attack, 48 hours after the first, proved fatal. Mr. Kemble imagined that the climate of Italy would prove beneficial to his health; having arrived in Rome three days since, under unfavourable cir-

cumstances of the season, he became worse and worse, so that the English physician, Dr. Clarke, hurried him away to return to Lausanne, where he had been comparatively well. His occupations here were his books and his garden; the latter was his predilection; and it was resorted to by him with the first rays of the Sun, and kept in a state of cultivation rarely to be surpassed."

He was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, who, at the time of his birth, was Manager of a Company of Comedians in Lancashire, and some of the neighbouring counties. He was born at Prescott in Lancashire, Feb. 1, 1737, and received the rudiments of letters at the celebrated Roman Catholic Seminary of Sedgley Park, in Staffordshire; and here made so rapid a progress in his studies, and gave proofs of a taste for Literature so uncommon at his early age, that his father was induced to send him to the University of Douay, for the advantage of an education that might qualify him for one of the learned professions. Whilst at College, he was already distinguished for that talent of elocution, which afterwards raised him to unrivalled eminence in the delivery of the compositions of our immortal Shakspeare. Having gone through his academical course with much reputation, Mr. Kemble returned to England, and, preferring the stage to every other pursuit, performed at Liverpool, York, and Edinburgh.

Of his merit or success as an actor, at that period, we have not heard; but his mind seems to have been always full of his profession; for, while at Liverpool, he produced a tragedy on the story of Belisarius, which recommended him to the notice of Mrs. Dobson, author of the "Life of Petrarch," to whom he inscribed a poem, entitled "The Palace of Mersey." At York, he brought on the stage an alteration of "The New Way to pay Old Debts," and also of "The Comedy of Errors," named in the alteration "Oh! It's impossible!" He, about the same time, published a small collection of verses, under the title of "Fugitive Pieces*." They were juvenile productions, with which we have been told, he was so much discontented when he saw them in print, that, the very day after their publication, he destroyed every copy of them that he could recover from the publisher, or elsewhere;

* See a specimen of this Collection in our Poetry of March 1783, being an "Occasional Prologue to the Foundling, acted at York, for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum."

though with more modesty, perhaps, than dispassionate decision; for we have heard, from a very good judge who had seen them, that, though not faultless, they were certainly characterized by vivid flashes of feeling and fancy. A copy of these birth-strangled poems was afterwards sold by Mr. King the auctioneer, for 3*l.* 5*s.*

Whilst at York, Mr. Kemble also tried a new species of entertainment in the Theatre of that city, consisting of a repetition of the most beautiful odes from Mason, Gray, and Collins; of the tales of *Le Fevre* and *Maria from Sterne*; with other pieces in prose and verse; and in this novel and hazardous undertaking met with such approbation, that we have ever since been overrun by crowds of reciters, who want nothing but his talents to be as successful as their original. In Edinburgh, he delivered a lecture, of his own composition, on sacred and profane oratory, which, while it proved him a sound critic in his own profession, obtained him the reputation of refined taste among men of letters. From Edinburgh he was engaged to act in Dublin, where he remained two years, and where the attraction of his exertions, and the applause that rewarded them, are still so fresh in every body's remembrance, as not to need our expatiating on them.

Mr. Kemble appeared on the stage for the first time in London, at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 30th of September, 1783, in the character of Hamlet. His reception in the Metropolis was highly favourable and encouraging, and his performance of the Danish Prince became even then the subject of universal discourse and approbation; yet he had not, till some seasons after, the opportunity of displaying his abilities in their complete extent; almost all the principal parts, both in tragedy and comedy, being at that time in the possession of Mr. Smith; on whose retirement, in 1788, Mr. Kemble was promoted to that decisive lead in the tragic path, which he ever after maintained with increasing powers and popularity, till his retirement from the Stage.

In 1787, he formed a happy alliance with Mrs. Brereton, daughter of Mr. Hopkins*, prompter of Drury Lane The-

atre; which Lady survives him. This marriage was certainly got up in a hurry; and in a circle where Mrs. Hopkins, the mother, was a constant visitant, it was believed, it arose out of a stipulation of a nobleman, under a pecuniary offer, that he should be married in a limited number of days, to subside the rising passion of the nobleman's daughter for the actor. At the same time, Mr. K. is not the first actor of whom such a relation was made, of something like it.

On the secession of Mr. King, Mr. Kemble became Manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In this office, which he held uninterruptedly for eight years, he amply justified the discernment that had placed him in it, by the many material improvements which he made in the general conduct of the preparatory business of the Stage, in the regular decorum of representation, in the impartial appointment of performers to characters suited to their real abilities, and in giving to all characters their true and appropriate costume. The departments of the painter and machinist were likewise objects of his constant attention; and to his study and exertions the Drama is indebted for the present propriety and magnificence of its scenery and decorations. These essential improvements he unremittingly supported; and, while they remain, they will at once give testimony to the good sense, the professional knowledge, and classical taste of their introducer, and lay our native Drama under great obligations to him, for having raised it, in truth and splendour of representation, far above the competition of any other in Europe.

Mr. Kemble, at various times during his management, successfully prepared several of our old plays for performance, with alterations more or less material, as modern manners might happen to require; and many new productions, particularly the plays of "*Deaf and Dumb*," "*The Stranger*," and the opera of "*The Siege of Belgrade*," are, we have heard, much indebted to his friendly and skilful assistance. In 1794 he produced, at Drury Lane Theatre, a musical romance, called "*Lodoiska*," which was performed during a long succession of nights with very great and merited applause.

In 1796 Mr. Kemble resigned the si-

* We have reason to believe that Mr. Kemble obtained, by his marriage, a theatrical journal, kept by Mr. Hopkins during the time he was prompter, and should hope, at no distant time, it will be given to the public, by a deposit of same at the British Museum. The entrances and exits of histrionic friends

always afford amusement to the public; and, we should presume, the day is gone by for any of the heroes or heroines to object to the chronicle of the deeds being known, under the belief it might take from the eclat since obtained.

tuation

of Manager of Drury Lane Theatre shortly after resumed, and till the end of the season 1800-1. He visited the Continent, for the purpose of studying the French theatrical Stages, and of employing, improvement of our own Theatre—whatever he might find worthy of among the foreign professors of scenic art. After passing a twelve-month at Paris and Madrid, with very high marks of consideration in those capitals, he returned home. He purchased a sixth part of the property of Covent Garden patent, &c. he became Manager of that Theatre; and on the 24th of September, for the first time appeared on these boards in his character of Hamlet. Here he continued his career with eminent success as a manager and a performer, till 1809, when the tremendous fire broke out, which destroyed the theatre. The burning of the present noble edifice, in the P. riot of 1809, his taking refuge at the Edinburgh audience in the Macbeth in March 1817, his retirement from the Stage on the 1st of June in the same year, and the elegant public dinner and other honours bestowed on him in commemoration of that event, are of so recent occurrence, that detail would be tedious. Combined in an eminent degree with physical and mental requisites for the highest rank in his profession*. To his form and classical and expressive enunciation, he added the advantage of a sound judgment, indefatigable industry, and an ardent love and genius for the art of which he was distinguished an ornament. He possesses, what we have always regarded as an essential characteristic of a great tragic actor, an air of intellectual superiority, and a peculiarity of manner and appearance, which impresses the spectator at the first glance, with the conviction that he was not of the common men. His voice was peculiar in the undertones necessary to lowly loquies; but in declamation it was strong and efficient; and in tones of melancholy indescribably touching. His voice was ever heard which could revive the tale of past times. It was one of the most exquisite beauties of his performances, that a single phrase frequently recalled to the mind some noble history." His groupings, his actions, all his arrangements, while

they were in the highest degree conducive to theatrical effect, were yet so chaste and free from glare and undue pompousness, that they appeared rather historical than dramatic, and might have been safely thrown upon the canvas by the Painter almost without alteration.

In private life, we can affirm he was a scholar and a gentleman—not like Colman, however, ashamed of his profession. He was polite and unassuming in his manners; equally willing to attend to any suggestion for the improvement of the Drama from the humblest as from the highest sources; and never exhibiting, in his manner, that he was conscious of his own master-judgment. One peculiarity of Mr. Kemble deserves to be particularly noticed—his reverential and impressive tone, when naming the Supreme in private conversation, which he was accustomed to make more marked by uncovering his head, or some other acknowledgment of his own humility, and of his respect.

Whether on or off the Stage, Mr. Kemble never lost sight of his profession. While performing, he was ever attentive to the minutest circumstance, whether relating to his own part, or to the sentiments expressed by others who may be concerned in the scene; when off the Stage, he was diligently engaged in the pursuit of whatever was connected with the history or illustration of his art. He therefore, at a prodigious expence, made an unrivalled collection of the dramatic works of British genius, and of books relative to the history of the Stage; and during the long period of his management in the two Winter Theatres, the public were indebted to his researches into our ancient Drama for the revival of many pieces of acknowledged merit, which had been long neglected and almost forgotten; but which his very judicious alterations contributed to restore to their merited popularity.

Mr. Kemble early commenced his career as a dramatic writer, but his powers of original composition he afterwards neglected, and contented himself with altering and adapting for the modern Stage pieces that had been popular, particularly those of Shakspeare. The following list contains all (we believe) that have been attributed to, or acknowledged by him:—

1. *Belisarius*, Tragedy, acted at Hull, 1778, not printed.—2. *The Female Officer*, Farce, acted at York, 1779. Altered, and under the title of "*The Projector*," performed at Drury Lane, 1786, n. p.—3. *Oh! it's impossible!* Comedy, 1780, n. p. See *Europ. Mag.* vol. IV.

The character of Mr. Kemble was drawn by Mr. John Taylor, in his entitled "*The Stage*." See our Number, p. 258.

p. 335.—4. Arthur and Emmeline, Dram. Ent. (altered) at D. L. 1784.—5. Maid of Honour (altered from Massinger), at D. L. 1785, n. p.—6. The Pilgrim, C. (alt. from Beaumont and Fletcher), at D. L. 1787.—7. The Pannel, F. at D. L. 1788.—8. Coriolanus, T. (alt. from Shakspeare), at D. L. 1789, revised for Covent Garden, 1806.—9. Love in many Masks, C. at D. L. 1790.—10. Henry V. (alt. from Shaks.) at D. L. 1789. Again for D. L. 1801. Further revised for C. G. 1806.—11. Tempest (alt. from Shaks. and Dryden), at D. L. 1789. Again (from Dryden and Davenant), at C. G. 1806.—12. All's Well that ends Well, C. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1793, altered for C. G. 1811.—13. Lodoiska, Mus. Ent. at D. L. 1794.—14. Macbeth, T. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1794, revised for C. G. 1803.—15. Merchant of Venice (Shaks.) at D. L. 1795. Revised for C. G. 1810.—16. Alexander the Great, T. (alt. at D. L. 1795).—17. Celadon and Florimel, or the Happy Counterplot, Interlude (alt. from Cibber), at D. L. 1796, n. p.—18. Merry Wives of Windsor, C. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1797. Again for C. G. 1804.—19. Much Ado about Nothing, C. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1799. Revised for C. G. 1810.—20. Way of the World, C. (alt.) at D. L. 1800.—21. Hamlet, T. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1800. Revised for C. G. 1804.—22. King John, T. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1800, at C. G. 1804.—23. De Montfort, T. adapted to the Stage, at D. L. 1800.—24. King Lear, T. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1800, at C. G. 1808.—25. Cymbeline, T. (Shaks.) at D. L. 1801, at C. G. 1810.—26. Henry IV. Part I. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1803.—27. Measure for Measure, C. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1803.—28. Othello, T. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1804.—29. Henry IV. Part II. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1804.—30. Henry VIII. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1804.—31. Bonduca (alt.) at C. G. 1808.—32. Two Gentlemen of Verona, C. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1808.—33. As You Like it, C. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1810.—34. Richard III. T. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1810.—35. Catherine and Petruchio, F. (from Shaks.) revised for C. G. 1810.—36. A New Way to pay Old Debts, C. (alt. from Massinger), for C. G. 1810.—37. Follies of a Day, C. Compressed into three Acts, for C. G. 1811.—38. Comedy of Errors, revised for C. G. 1811.—39. Romeo and Juliet, T. (Shaks.) at C. G. 1811.—40. Winter's Tale, C. (Shaks.) altered for C. G. 1811.—41. Double Dealer, C. altered for D. L. n. d.

EDWARD BERKELEY PORTMAN, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 19. At Rome, aged 51, Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire. This family is of the highest antiquity, being descended from Sir Mau-

rice Berkeley, son of Maurice Lord Berkeley, (19 Edw. II.) the immediate descendant from Sir Robert Fitzharding, first Lord Berkeley, who was the son of Harding, son of a King of Denmark, who accompanied Duke William from Normandy, and was with him at the Battle of Hastings, when the death of Harold decided the fate of the kingdom in favour of the Normans. He resided at Bristol, of which he was Governor, and possessed great estates in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.—William Berkeley, esq. of Pylle, co. Somerset, great grandfather of the late Mr. Portman, first added to his original name of Berkeley, the name and arms of Portman, by Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. II. on succeeding to the Portman estates, in consequence of the will of Sir William Portman, K. B. who died in 1629-90.—The late Mr. Portman was the second son of Henry Wm. Portman, esq. of Bryanston, co. Dorset, who died Jan. 16, 1796, aged 59. His eldest brother Henry Berkeley Portman, M.P. for Wells, married in 1793, Lucy-Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Dormer, and died March 22, 1803, without issue, when the late Mr. Portman succeeded to his property in the West of England, and the immense estates in St. Mary-le-bone, in which parish, Portman-square, Bryanston-square, Berkeley-street, &c. have been named after himself, or the place of his residence. He was a Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1792. He married, Aug. 28, 1798, at Walscot Church, Bath, Lucy, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Portland-place; by whom he had a family. He served the office of Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1792. He was first elected M. P. for Bournemouth in 1802; and in 1806, was chosen Representative for the County of Dorset.—His eldest son is in his 24th year, and has been unanimously chosen to succeed his father in the representation of the County of Dorset in Parliament.

SIR JOHN NEWBOLT.

Jan. 22. Aged 53. Sir John Newbolt, of Portwood House, Hants. He found himself a little indisposed on the preceding day, but his death was quite unexpected. He had eaten a hearty dinner on the day he died, and the awful event occurred as the attendants were conveying him up stairs. He was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Wiltshire, was son of the Rev. Mr. Newbolt, of Salisbury, and was educated at Winchester College. He was bred to the Bar, and went for some time on the Western Circuit.

He afterwards passed eleven years in, as Recorder at Bombay, and as Judge in the Court of Judicature at Bengal, situations which he held with great honour to himself and credit to his country. On his return to England, he succeeded the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne as Chairman of the County Sessions. Sir John was married, and has left a large family to deplore his loss. His remains rested at Stoneham.

Mrs. EDWARD SPENCER COWPER.

1. At Nice, where he had gone for recovery of his health, aged 44, Mrs. Edward Spencer Cowper, formerly present and late Earls Cowper. He was 3d son of George-Nassau, Esq., by Anne, daughter of Francis Esq., of Southampton; was born 6, 1779; married, May 23, 1803, Anne, youngest daughter of Thos. Phillips, esq. of Garendon Park, Leicester. He was formerly M. P. for Bedford.

Rev. H. BUCKNALL, D.D.

30. At Richmond, aged 71, the late Rev. Harbottle Bucknall, D.D. in ordinary to his Majesty, and of Pebmarsh and High Halstow. He was the third son of James Viscount Grimston, and uncle of the present Earl of Verulam. He was born April 14, 1752; and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. 1774. In the same year he was presented to the living of Halstow by C. Spooner, esq.; and the same year to that of Pebmarsh, by his brother, the late Viscount Grimston. By permission of the Prince Regent he assumed the name of Bucknall

stitutional. Principles of manning and recruiting the Royal Navy and Army," 1791, 4to. "A Letter concerning the Establishment of a Provision for Sailors and Soldiers after certain length of Services," 1805, 8vo. "Two Tracts on Agricultural Subjects," 1805, 8vo.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COOKE.

Feb. 3. At the President's lodgings, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in his 89th year, John Cooke, D.D. President of that College, Rector of Woodeaton and Begbroke, Oxfordshire, and for about 50 years an active Magistrate for that County. He was of Corpus Christi College, where he proceeded M. A. Jan. 14, 1757; B. D. Jan. 28, 1765; D.D. May 2, 1782; and in 1783, was elected President of his College. Two years after he had taken his degree of B. D. he was presented by J. Heyland, esq. to the Rectory of Woodeaton; and in 1776, by Sir J. Dashwood, bart. to that of Begbroke. He was emphatically termed the Father of the University. In religion steadfast and orthodox—in politics true to his King and country—in conduct generous and hospitable—in manners gentle though dignified, he might have been regarded as the representative of those olden times we daily hear praised, but seldom see imitated. Dr. Cooke was for many years, as before mentioned, in the Commission of the Peace for this County; during which period, conciliating the love of the poor, and gaining the respect of the rich, he proved that an upright and attentive Magistrate is a blessing to all around. By his death, the University has lost one of her most solid ornaments, the poor a steady friend, and the country a firm support.

Rev. John BARTLAM, M.A.

The late Rev. John Bartlam was born at Alcester, Warwickshire, in July 1770. His maternal ancestors were members of the Church of England; his paternal, down to his grandfather, belonged to the Church of Rome; his father, with a well-cultivated understanding and polished manners, was admitted to an early intimacy with the late Marquis of Hertford, by whose kindness he was appointed first to a military, and afterwards to a civil employment. While he was pursuing his favourite amusement of fishing, in an arm of the sea, near Orford in Suffolk, the boat was suddenly overset, and he was drowned within the sight of his villa, leaving behind him a wife and three sons. After the decease of her beloved husband, Mrs. Bartlam

Rev. J. A. COCHRANE.

and Rev. James Atholl Cochrane, 35 years Vicar of Manfield, co. being presented in 1788 by his Majesty, who also, in Aug. 1792, presented him to the Vicarage of Longwy, Northumberland. He was the 4th and 5th son of Thomas, late of Dundonald, brother to the present Earl and Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, G.C.B. Admiral of the 1st and uncle to the celebrated Lord Dundonald. He married Miss Mary Wilson, but by her had no issue. He was formerly Chaplain to the 82d regt. of Foot; and published "A Plan for reorganizing the British Army," 1779, 4to. His last work concerning the proper conduct of the Army, 1823.

fixed her abode at Alcester, where she received many courteous attentions, and many important services, from the noble family at Ragley. Thomas, the eldest son, after a short stay as Colleger at Eton, was removed to Rugby School, where his brothers Robert and John had been placed, under the care of the late Dr. James, who had meritoriously introduced the Eton plan of instruction, and thus laid the foundations of all the celebrity which that seminary afterwards acquired, and now deservedly retains. In the winter of 1786, he had the misfortune to be in the number of those boys who, in consequence of disobedience, were sent away. Hearing that his case was accompanied by many circumstances of mitigation, Dr. Parr made some enquiries into his general character, and finding that he was a good scholar, and had stood high in the esteem of his master, the Doctor applied for permission to take him as a pupil. The request was granted by Dr. James, and Mr. Bartlam came to Hatton, where he had comfortable lodgings in the village, and received the same instruction which was given to the other pupils of Dr. Parr. His application there was diligent, his progress in classical learning was considerable, and his good behaviour and good nature so endeared him to the Doctor, as to produce a friendship which continued to the end of his life. Mr. B. entered as Commensalis of Merton College, May 16, 1789; was elected Portionist, April 26, 1790; took the degree of B. A. Feb. 13, 1793; gained the Chancellor's Prize for the English Essay, 1794; was elected Fellow of Merton, 3 Aug. 1795; took the degree of M. A. May 25, 1796; was Pro-proctor, 1805; and in the absence of the Senior Proctor, who was confined by illness, Mr. Bartlam delivered a very elegant speech in Latin. Mr. Bartlam was presented to the perpetual Curacy of Tettenhall, Staffordshire, by Sir John Wrottesley, in the year 1797; and ten years after he resigned it, when the brother of Sir John was of proper age to be his successor. In January 1800, he was presented to the Vicarage of Beoley in Worcestershire, by Mr. Holmes, and to the Curacy of Studley, by Mr. Knight of Barrells, in Warwickshire. October 1, 1811, he was presented by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Ponteland, in Northumberland. When his attention was called to business by a sense of duty, he was acute without artifice, and active without selfishness. While he filled the office of Barsar in Merton College, he increased the revenues of the Society, by judicious improvements in the me-

thod of letting leases; and while incumbent of Studley, he exerted himself strenuously and successfully in founding a parochial school. At Hatton he was often employed by Dr. Parr, as an amanuensis; and by these means he not only increased his stock of knowledge, but acquired a copious, correct, and often beautiful style in the English tongue. His letters to numerous correspondents, and his more elaborate writings for the Pulpit, abound with proofs of his erudition and his ingenuity.

Bartlam's perception of beauties in prose and verse was quick and lively; his memory was retentive; his flow of words both in writing and speaking, was ready and copious; and his delivery in addressing, either an enlightened or promiscuous audience, was distinct, without ostentatious precision; animated without noisy vehemence; or serious without "austere sanctimony*." Hence his talents and his literary attainments procured for him the honourable distinction—"laudari a laudatis viris," (vid. *Nævius* in *Hectore*, and *Cicero*, lib. 6. *Familiar. Epist.* 12). And among them may be classed Dr. Cornwall, the venerable Bishop of Worcester, Lord Holland, Sir Charles Monk, the late Dr. Charles Barney; his excellent son, now living; Mr. Nichols, the intelligent and well-known Conductor of the *Gent's Magazine*; Mr. Edmund Henry Barker, the Editor of *Henry Stephens's Thesaurus*; Mr. Archdeacon Butler, the Editor of *Æschylus*; Dr. Edward Maltby, the Editor of *Morell's Thesaurus*; Dr. Symmons, the ingenious biographer of *Milton*, and translator of *Virgil*; his son John Symmons, who, like *Richard Porson*, is a prodigy in extensive reading, never-failing memory, and skilful application, the eloquent and philosophical *Robert Fellowes*; the sagacious and learned *William Lowndes of Gray's Inn*; the very learned *Samuel Bloomfield*, who has long been preparing an edition of *Thucydides*; the celebrated Mr. *Crowe*, public Orator at Oxford; and that most profound scholar and exemplary Christian Dr. *Martin Routh*, President of *Magdalen College*. Such are the excellent contemporaries by whom John Bartlam was deservedly respected for his talents. It is, however, to be lamented, that the luxuries of taste, which were always within his reach, decoyed him from the toil of study, and that a consciousness of ability to gain more knowledge, soothed him into content with that which he had already gained. In his political and religious creeds, he was much influenced by the precepts and

* Vide *Shakspeare*.

of his Instructor. Shun-
extravagant and visionary no-
about Government, he was a
advocate for Constitutional Li-
by the natural ardour and
of his mind, he was led to
champion in the sacred
Federation. Wheresoever he dis-
intellectual or moral excellence,
and his heart led him to do ho-
the possessors; nor did he stop
whether they were Homou-
Unitarians, Episcopalians or
Episcopalians, Lutherans or Cal-
Protestants or Romanists. At
the time, he was most sincerely
en affectionately attached to the
and honour of the Established
By the advice, and according
practice of his Preceptor, he
attentively and impartially all
tentative discussions upon the me-
that Church in doctrines or dis-
but his indignation kindled
those doctrines or that discipline
ailed by vulgar railery or se-
virulence. In the discharge of
total duties, he was most exem-
He was ever ready to relieve
uits of his parishioners, to heal
disputes, to enlighten their under-
and encourage their virtues.
few human beings have passed
the cradle to the grave with less
ance, from the soreness of va-
he restlessness of ambition, or the
ions of envy. Unlike Carazan
the Adventurer, No. 132), "who
nown to every man, but by no man
d," Bartlam, whether going to the
ary or the banquet, was greeted
a smile on every countenance, and
voice of the poor, as he passed on-
was raised in supplication for his
and his happiness. Long, indeed,
e be remembered with esteem, af-
n, and gratitude, by the inhabit-
of Alcester, Studley, Beoly, and
neighbouring parishes. From the
farquis of Hertford he received oc-
al acts of courtesy, and there is
n to believe that he would have
honoured with patronage from the
nt Marquis, who discerned clearly,
stimated justly, his solid merits as
n of letters, a gentleman, and an
stened, diligent, and faithful Teach-
Religion. The sweetness of his
er, and the vivacity of his conver-
sation, procured for him many well-
re, and many admirers in the
r classes of society. Bartlam, in
rdinary intercourse with the world
inaffecting, unassuming, undesign-
and in domestic life he often re-

called to the midst of the robes, and a
beautiful passage in Hosney.

"Vivet extento Proculus iussu
Notus in fratres animi paterni"

To his surviving brother, the Precep-
tor of Exeter, and to his preceptor and
guide, Dr. Parr, the loss of a companion
so amiable, and a friend so faithful, is
irreparable.

This excellent man died in London,
of an apoplexy, Thursday, Feb. 27. He
was interred in the Church of Alcester,
on Friday, the 7th of March, in the same
vault with his late worthy brother Ro-
bert. His funeral was conducted with
great solemnity, and his remains were
accompanied to the grave by his brother
the Preceptor of Exeter, by the
Hon. Mr. Eardley, by the Rev. Dr.
Vaughan, Dean of Chester and Warden
of Merton, by Dr. Parr, by Dr. John
Johnstone, and by many respectable
gentlemen and clergymen in the neigh-
bourhood of Alcester.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Jan. 10. At Swanes, in the 27th year
of his age, after a long and severe affliction,
endured with much patience and resignation,
the Rev. David Williams, Baptist Minister,
latterly of the above place; he has left to
lament and feel his loss, besides a numerous
circle of friends, a wife and three children.

Jan. 25. Aged 75, the Rev. John Wemy,
38 years pastor at the Independent Church
at Newbury, Berks.

Jan. 29. The Rev. W. Mead, Minister
of St. Mary-le-bone Parochial Chapel, and
Rector of Dunstable, Bedfordshire. He was
of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, where he took
his degree of M. A. June 30, 1781. In 1800
he was presented to the Rectory of Dunsta-
ble by the Lord Chancellor. He was an
agreeable man, and an useful Magistrate for
the county of Bedford.

Feb. 7. At Abbot's Worthy, aged 76,
the Rev. Francis W. Swanton, B.C.L. 45
years Rector of Stratton All Saints, being
presented to it in 1779 by New College,
Oxford, of which he was formerly Fellow,
and where he took his degree of B.C.L. Oct.
16, 1773. He was likewise a Justice of the
Peace for the county of Hants.

Mar. 2. At Gifford's-hall, aged 86, the
Rev. Blase Morey, for 33 years Chaplain to
the ancient Catholic family of Maanock.

Mar. 5. Aged 62, the Rev. Charles Gard-
ner, LL.B. Rector of Stoke Hammond,
Bucks. He was of Edmund-hall, Oxford,
where he took his degree of B.C.L. Nov. 15,
1791. In 1788 he was presented to the
rectory of Stoke Hammond by the Bishop
of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 12. In London, Mrs. Young, wife of Capt. Thomas Young, R.M. of Bristol.

Jan. 14. In South Audley-street, Lady Frederick Stanhope.

Jan. 15. At the house of her mother, Great Ormond-st. Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Richard Price, esq. of Elstree, Herts.

Feb. 1. The relict of the late Mr. James Butterworth, Cumberland-st. London, formerly of Coventry.

Feb. 2. Aged 60, John Coldicote, esq. after a service of 39 years in the Stamp-office.

Feb. 6. At Stoke Newington, in her 53d year, Mira, relict of the late Rev. G. Hodgkins, many years Dissenting Minister at that place.

Feb. 10. Aged 90, Samuel Moody, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. and Carpenters, Watford, Herts.

Feb. 12. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-sq. Mrs. E. Summers, dau. of late Sir Wm. Young, bart. of Delaford, co. Bucks.

Feb. 12. Aged 30, Miss Lovell, of Brigadier-hill, Enfield.

In Manchester-buildings, Jacob Crofts, esq. Senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

At Kensington, James English Lawson, esq. many years Cashier of one of the departments of the Navy Pay Office.

Feb. 16. At Hackney, aged 84, the widow of the late Major Stranshaw, Royal Marines, formerly of Gillingham, Kent.

Feb. 17. At Tottenham, 58, Anne, wife of Luther Edmonds, esq. of Skinner-st. Solicitor; of a cancer on her tongue, with which she was afflicted more than twelve months, and bore with Christian resignation.

Feb. 19. In Curzon-street, Charlotte-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Fraser, of Lower Grosvenor-st.

Feb. 20. Aged 75, John Nicholls, esq. of Hackney.

At Westbourne-green, Georgianna, youngest dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn.

Feb. 21. Aged 74, Samuel Brown, esq. of St. Mary-at-Hill.

In St. George the Martyr's Workhouse, Southwark, aged 106, Mary Dolby, who, up to the time of her decease, retained her mental faculties to an astonishing degree—could see to read the smallest print without spectacles, and even to thread a needle.

At Knightsbridge, John Lepard, esq.

In Kentish Town, 81, Mr. Wm. Masters.

Feb. 22. In Devonshire-place, Frederick Rich. Coore, esq.

In Harley-street, Anne, widow of William Dolby, esq. of Brizes, Essex.

Feb. 23. In Fluyder-st. Westminster, the relict of Ralph Sheldon, esq. M.P.

Feb. 24. Aged 41, Mr. Joseph Barton, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

Jane, eldest dau. of late Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Peckham.

Feb. 25. Jerry Pierce Crane, esq. of York-buildings.

In Marsham-street, James Brasier La Grange, esq.

Feb. 27. At Chelsea, 22, Archibald Crawford, esq. B. A. of Balliol College, second son of the late Hugh Crawford, esq. of Greenock.

Feb. 28. In his 78th year, Thomas Vallance, esq. an eminent Wholesale Stationer in Cheapside. He had been 43 years a Representative in Common Council for Cripplegate Within; and for a considerable time Deputy of that Ward. He was much and deservedly respected.

March 2. Aged 63, Chas. Drummond, esq. banker, Charing-cross.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 44, Martha, relict of Chas. Peurndocke, jun. esq. co. Wilts.

March 3. In Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 81, Isabella, widow of the elder Mr. James Basire, engraver, who died Sept. 6, 1802.

In Stratton-street, aged 48, the widow of the late Major-General Catlin Crawford.

In Lincoln's Inn, universally respected and esteemed, aged 87, John Cottrell, esq. one of the Sworn Clerks in Chancery.

March 4. At Kennington, Thos. Hughes, esq. of St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

March 5. In Baker-st. aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. G. Deare.

In Burton-crescent, aged 29, Maria Hannah Isabella, wife of John Betham, esq. late Police Magistrate and Coroner of Madras.

March 6. Mrs. William Norbury, of Brentford.

March 7. At Pentonville, the widow of late Rev. Richard Dillon, and mother of the Rev. R. C. Dillon.

In Guildford-st. aged 31, Sarah, the wife of P. Button, esq. of Stifford, Essex.

In Bryanston-sq. Mary, relict of Rev. John Foster, D. D. Canon of Windsor, and Head Master of Eton.

In Richmond-terrace, aged 63, George Dandridge, esq.

March 8. In Cadogan-place, Sloane-st. R. Douglas, esq.

At Walham-green, aged 53, the relict of the late Mr. James Stockdale.

At Hammersmith, Anne, relict of the Rev. Thomas Knapp, late Rector of Englefield, Berks.

March 12. In Dean-street, May-fair, Lieut.-Gen. H. M. Gordon.

March 13. Aged 57, Joseph Bishop, esq. of Scott's-yard, Cannon-st. son of the late Mr. Alderman Bishop, and brother of the present Alderman B. of Leicester.

At West Drayton, Middlesex, 82, the relict of the late Fysh De Burgh, esq.

March 14. Jacob, eldest son of the late Simon Tibson, esq. of Newington-place.

March

15. At Richmond Park, 22, Lieut. Vm. Knox, of the Grenadier Guards.
 16. At 74, John Aird, esq.
 17. Edward Bedwell, esq. formerly in Scotland-yard, Whitehall.
 18. At Camberwell, 74, Mr. Alex. late of the East India House.
 19. At the house of her son-in-law, Judd-place East, New-road, aged 82, Mrs. Stiles, of age, Brighton.
 20. Lieut.-Col. Doveton.
 21. Pickering's, Stepney-sq. aged 69, jun. Forresdale, late Commander of city's packet Princess Elizabeth, on South station.
 22. In Berkeley-sq. George N. esq. by whose death many of our monuments founded for charitable purposes promoting habits of industry among the poorer classes of society, and instructing in their moral and religious duties, sustained a loss in one of their most active members.
 23. By-st. Westminster, Hen. Gunnell, principal Clerk in the Private Bill Office 53 years one of the Clerks of the House of Commons.
 24. In her 84th year, Anna, widow head Hitchcock, esq. and last survivor of Wm. Glascock, esq. of Haslemere, Essex.
 25. In 75th year, the Right Hon. Gen. Beckwith, G. C. B. Colonel of the regiment of foot. An account of this Veteran will appear in our next.
FORDSHIRE.—At Harold House, T. Esq.
GLoucestershire.—March 10. At Reading, in 74th year, Richard Maul, esq.
BRIDGESHIRES.—At Chesterton, — esq.; father of the Bishop of Bristol.
 10. At Cambridge, aged 57, Mr. I. une, Attorney-at-law, formerly of Market.
GLoucestershire.—Feb. 10. At Chester, the relict B. Middleton, D.D. formerly of Leicestershire.
BERKSHIRE.—J. Williams, esq. of Parnham, which village he endowed a school instructing 40 scholars.
GLoucestershire.—Feb. 6. At Bilport, 42, John Earp, jun. son of Mr. John Earp, of Earp, co. Leicester; who died on the 10th. (see p. 286.)
GLoucestershire.—Feb. 14. At Buckland, 31, Mary, wife of W. J. Clark, esq.
 1. At Bideford, at the house of her son-in-law, Admiral Cochet, aged 75, Mrs. Evans, widow of the late Mr. Evans, of Bideford.
 2. At Sydenham, aged 8, Henry, only son of J. H. Tremayne, esq. M.P.
 3. At Teignmouth, aged 19, William Hearsey.
 4. Plymouth Dock, Capt. Prickett, sen.

Dorset.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Longman, for 43 years master of the Angel Inn, Sherborne.

Feb. 11. At Bridport, 27, Anne, widow of the late Samuel Ingram, Collector of Excise, Exeter, and sister of the late Rev. B. Payne, Rector of Weymouth and Wyke Regis.

Feb. 27. At Frome House, aged 29, Nicholas Gould Esq. eldest branch of an ancient family in that county, and brother of the late Countess of Stratford.

Feb. 28. At her brother's, H. Biggs, Esq. Bourton, Mrs. Newton, late of Devon.

DURHAM.—Feb. 5. At the Rectory, 17, shop Wearmouth, Elizabeth, wife of Gen. Yaptan Mowbray, esq. of Yaptan House, Sussex.

Essex.—March 2. At Rolla Park, near Chigwell, 21, William Harvey, esq. A.B. of Brasenose College, Oxford, only son of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, K.C.B. and M.P. for Essex.

At Walthamstow, 90, John Read, esq.
 March 5. Aged 68, John Brant, esq. of Loughton.

March 10. At Gwynne House, Woodford Bridge, 77, Henry Burmester, esq.

March 16. At West Ham, 24, Thomas Blunt, Esq. of Cornhill.

March 17. At Nettleswell Rectory, near Harlow, 78, Amelia, relict of Rev. Charles Walker, Rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, and of Shillingford, Berks.

March 18. At Ashford Lodge, Haleswood, 23, Angelo, youngest son of Farnia de Tastet, esq.

GLoucestershire.—Sarah, 3d dau. of late S. Sheppard, esq. of Minchinhampton-park.

At Tockington, Mary, relict of late Henry Tahourdin, esq.

At Wellington-place, the relict of late Mr. John Rudhall, many years proprietor of *Felix Farley's Journal*, and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Broughton, Vicar of Bedminster, St. Mary Redcliff, &c.

In her 23d year, Elizabeth Foster, dau. of the Rev. James Gough, late of Bristol.

Jan. 18. At the Hotwells, Mrs. Judith Barry, aged 80; and on the 22d, her sister, Mrs. Catharine Barry, aged 90. They were aunts to the late, and great-aunts to the present Lord Doneraile, and were in other instances nobly related. In the year 1813 both of them underwent the operation of couching, and retained their sight to the last.

Feb. 11. In Berkeley-sq, Bristol, Margaret, wife of Andrew Drummond, esq.

Same day, Capt. J. Bullpin, upwards of 20 years a master in the West India trade of Bristol.

Feb. 21. Aged 93 years, James Wepkes, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

March 4. Aged 97, Jas. Mees, accountant, of Bristol; formerly a draper at Trowbridge.

March 9. At Cheltenham, 68, Mrs. Scott, of Chigwell, Essex, relict of the late W. Scott, esq. of Austin Friars.

March

March 10. In Cave-street, aged 25, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Robert Swayne, solicitor, of Bristol.

March 15. Aged 78, Mrs. Nanny Dobbin, mother of Mrs. Blyth, widow of the late Capt. William Blyth, of Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Feb. 28.* Aged 9 months, Charles-Townsend, youngest son of the Hon. Colonel Onslow, of Upton House.

March 4. After a short illness, Capt. Eveleigh, R. N. whose charitable disposition will long be held in remembrance by the poor of Southampton.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 10.* At St. Alban's, far advanced in years, Mr. William Waller, said to have been a younger branch of the family of Waller of Beaconsfield, and formerly a Lieutenant in the royal navy, but had long retired from the service.

KENT.—*March 7.* At Walmer, aged 85, Lady Harvey, relict of Admiral Sir H. Harvey, K. B.

March 18. At Bishop Down, near Tunbridge Wells, 87, Mrs. Shorey.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 22.* At Broughton Priory, near Manchester, aged 59, Mr. J. Harrop, proprietor of the Manchester Mercury; his conduct as a public character, and the proprietor of a newspaper, was distinguished for loyalty to the King, and an unshaken attachment to the Constitution as it exists, and he had, universally, the merit of consistency, and the credit of political integrity.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Burton Lazars, 88, the relict of the late Mr. John Waite.

Feb. 28. Mary, relict of the late Rev. John Moore, of Appleby.

Feb. 26. At Wigston, aged 90, Mr. John Earp.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb. 6.* At Grantham, aged 77, Mrs. Rawlinson.

Feb. 10. At Stamford, 79, Mr. John Parkinson. He had retired from active life but a few years, having been 40 in the Accountant General's office.

Feb. 22. At Holbeach, 73, Jacob Sturton, esq. Confidential Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham when first Lord of the Treasury.

March 7. Aged 72, William Hesleden, esq. of Barton-upon-Humber, many years a respectable solicitor of that place. He had, by the unremitting exercise of his sound intellect and inflexible probity, attained an enviable but deserved reputation in his profession.

March 17. At Eaton, near Stamford, Samuel Payne, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Feb. 6.* At Chepstow, aged nearly 100, Mr. Fras. Kemys, the oldest inhabitant of that town.

At Llangibby Castle, 74, W. A. Williams, esq.

NORFOLK.—At Barnham Rectory, 70, Anne, relict of John Hawkins, esq. and

mother of Sir John Hawkins, bart. of Keston-house.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Raunds, 27, Sophia, wife of Rev. E. B. Lye, vicar of that place.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 14.* At Oxford, Susannah, relict of Henry Wright, esq. of Blakesly Hall, Northamptonshire, and of Berkeley-st. London.

Feb. 14. At Oxford, 77, Mr. Richard Smith, Printseller.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*Feb. 8.* At Mercott, the wife of the Rev. W. Pochin.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—In Bath, 63, Rebecca, wife of Gen. Sir Henry Johnson, G. C. B. dau. of David Franks, esq. and sister to John Franks, esq. of Isleworth. By her husband she had two sons, one killed while gallantly fighting in the Peninsula, and the other is now Knight of the Military Order of William, &c. &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 7.* At Rolleston, Sarah-Maria, wife of the Rev. John Peplow Mosley, Rector.

March 13. At Cauldon-place, Staffordshire Potteries, 30, Ann, wife of T. Bala, esq. of Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 5.* At Bury St. Edmund's, Dame Maria-Charlotte, relict of Sir Patrick Blake, of Langham, second bart. She was the only dau. of James Phipps, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher, M. P. for Peterborough, and an immediate descendant from a brother of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and ancestor of the present Lord Mulgrave. She was married to the late Sir P. Blake, Aug. 19, 1789, but had no issue.

SURREY.—*Feb. 20.* At Hook, near Kingston, Robert Blair, esq.—At Croydon, aged 72, Mr. Peter Mortimer.

Mar. 3. At Stoke Cottage, near Guildford, aged 84, Grace, relict of the late Adm. Sir W. Burnaby, 1st. bart. of Broughton-hall, Oxon. dau. of Drewry Ottley, esq. and mother of 7 children, 4 boys and 3 daughters.

SUSSEX.—*Mar. 11.* At Brighton, the relict of Lieut.-Gen. H. Richmond Gale, late of Bardsea Hall, Lancashire.

WILTSHIRE.—At South Newton, aged 98, Anne, widow of Hugh Boscawen, esq. of Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly.—At Cricklade, M. Byrt, esq. deputy-lieutenant for the county of Wilts, and formerly a captain in the Wilts battalion of militia.—At Malmesbury, aged 78, the widow of Capt. Samuel Spencer, R. N.—Aged 77, Mrs. Mel-some, of Filands, near Malmesbury.—At Wily, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Fidler.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb. 10.* Wm. Cunliffe, esq. of Fairfield, near Addingham, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy-lieut. for the West Riding.

Feb. 12. At Kingthorpe House, John Fothergill, esq. late one of his Majesty's Deputy-lieuts. for the county, and Lieut.-col. Commandant of the 5th North York Local Militia.

AND.—H. M. Ogles, esq. formerly
P. for Drogheda.

ABROAD.—Drowned at the Cape of Good
Hope, Mr. John V. Sharp, B. N. son of Mr.
John Sharp, of London Bridge.

At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Hen. Whittle,
2d. son of late Rev. Edw. Whittle,
of Taffont Evisa.

Aug. 14. At Cuddalore, C. T. Booth,
late in his Danish Majesty's Civil Ser-
vice.

Nov. 11. On board the *Berwickshire*, on
passage from Canton, aged 22, Mr.
John Potter, third Officer of that ship,

and second son of Mr. James Potter of
Maidstone. He was a most promising young
man. His remains were buried at Freshwater
Island, Whympon Reach. The spot of in-
terment is marked by a tablet erected to his
memory by his mesmates and brother offi-
cers, as a sincere testimony of the high re-
spect they entertained for one who has left
behind him the character of a generous
friend and meritorious officer.

Nov. 16. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 22,
William Tabourdin White, son of Mr.
John White, formerly of Fleet-street, and
of Selborne, Hants.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 19, to March 26, 1823.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 942	Males - 1145	Between	2 and 5 217
Females - 868	Females - 1098		5 and 10 58
Whereof have died under two years old 592			10 and 20 53
			20 and 30 140
			30 and 40 162
			40 and 50 216
			50 and 60 222
			60 and 70 263
			70 and 80 207
			80 and 90 96
			90 and 100 34
			100 and 107 3

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

**GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending March 15.**

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 2	32 5	20 7	26 4	27 5	32 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 24, 36s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 19, 37s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 24.

East Bags	2l. 0s. to 4l. 6s.	Farnham Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 18s.
Essex Ditto	1l. 18s. to 2l. 5s.	Kent Ditto	2l. 6s. to 5l. 10s.
Earlings	1l. 10s. to 2l. 5s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 5s. to 2l. 18s.
East Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 24.

James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 3l. 0s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d.
Hay 2l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 5s. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, March 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Ref	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
utton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 24:	
al	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	2,599 Calves 100.
rk	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep	15,890 Pigs 270.

DOALS, March 21: Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.—Sunderland, 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 0s. 0d.

MAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

**THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE
INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (in March, 1823, to the 25th), at the Office of Mr.
RAYNE, successor to the late Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Lon-
don.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div.
L per annum.—Birmingham Canal, 610. Div. 24l. per annum.—Neath, 390l.—Swan-
sea, 190l.—Monmouth, 169l.—Grand Junction, 240l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Manchester,
Ston, and Bury Canal, 100l. Div. 5l. per annum.—Old Union Canal, 72l. ex Div. 2l.
Seddale, 65l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's, 42l.—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal,
L 10s.—Lancaster, 28l. with Div. 1l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 30l. ex Div. 1l.—
Ilke and Berks, 5l. 10s.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. 10s.—West India Dock, Stock, 180l.—
East India Dock Stock, 106l.—Globe Assurance, 133l.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—East London
Water Works, 110l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 62l.—Bath Gas Light
Co., 16l. 5s.—Waterloo Bridge Old Annuities, 31l. 10s.**

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 27, to March 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
27	33	40	37	29, 19	cloudy	13	36	33	46	30, 25	cloudy
28	36	42	37	, 60	cloudy	14	46	52	42	, 25	cloudy
Mar. 1	36	43	39	, 99	fair	15	43	44	35	, 45	cloudy
2	36	47	43	30, 09	fair	16	33	42	39	, 44	cloudy
3	43	51	50	29, 60	rain	17	38	48	43	, 16	cloudy
4	40	45	38	, 35	fair	18	43	51	36	29, 75	cloudy
5	37	44	38	, 52	fair	19	32	37	32	, 85	fair
6	33	39	34	, 80	fair	20	32	42	43	, 55	snow
7	32	32	34	, 10	snow	21	43	53	45	, 30	rain
8	33	41	35	, 15	fair	22	47	55	43	, 17	fair
9	33	43	32	, 38	fair	23	43	45	38	, 72	cloudy
10	30	42	43	, 75	cloudy	24	38	46	34	30, 21	fair
11	35	47	37	, 76	fair	25	38	43	39	, 20	cloudy
12	35	50	38	30, 12	fair	26	39	43	42	, 10	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27, to March 27, 1823, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuitia.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27	239	74½	74½	86½	93½	93½	19½	—	235½	24 pm.	9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
28	—	73½	73½	85½	93½	92½	19½	72½	235	21 pm.	10 7 pm.	10 7 pm.
1	236½	73½	72½	85½	92½	93½	19½	—	232	23 pm.	8 11 pm.	8 11 pm.
2	236½	73½	72	85½	92½	93	shut	—	234	23 pm.	9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
4	236	74	73½	86	93	93½	shut	—	233	22 pm.	10 12 pm.	10 12 pm.
5	shut	shut	73½	86½	shut	93½	shut	73½	shut	24 pm.	10 12 pm.	10 12 pm.
6	shut	shut	73	86½	shut	93½	shut	—	shut	24 pm.	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
7	shut	shut	73	shut	shut	93½	shut	73½	shut	23 pm.	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
8	shut	shut	73	shut	shut	93½	shut	—	shut	23 pm.	11 9 pm.	11 9 pm.
10	shut	shut	73	shut	shut	93½	shut	—	shut	24 pm.	9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
11	shut	shut	74	shut	shut	94	shut	—	shut	25 pm.	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
12	shut	shut	74	shut	shut	94	shut	73½	shut	23 pm.	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
13	shut	shut	74½	shut	shut	94	shut	—	shut	22 pm.	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
14	shut	shut	73	shut	shut	93½	shut	73½	shut	23 pm.	12 10 pm.	12 10 pm.
15	shut	shut	73½	shut	shut	93½	shut	—	shut	—	12 11 pm.	12 11 pm.
17	shut	shut	73½	shut	shut	93½	shut	—	shut	23 pm.	12 10 pm.	12 10 pm.
18	shut	shut	73	shut	shut	93	shut	—	shut	21 pm.	10 12 pm.	10 12 pm.
19	shut	shut	74½	shut	shut	94	shut	—	shut	21 pm.	10 12 pm.	10 12 pm.
20	shut	shut	74	shut	shut	94½	shut	—	shut	20 pm.	11 9 pm.	11 9 pm.
21	shut	shut	74	shut	shut	94½	shut	74½	shut	20 pm.	8 10 pm.	8 10 pm.
22	shut	shut	74½	shut	shut	94½	shut	—	shut	21 pm.	9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
24	—	—	74½	shut	shut	94	shut	—	shut	—	10 8 pm.	10 8 pm.
25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	74½	shut	shut	94½	shut	—	shut	21 pm.	8 10 pm.	8 10 pm.
27	—	—	74½	shut	shut	94½	shut	—	shut	23 pm.	10 8 pm.	10 8 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 82½, 83½, 84½, 83½, 84½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Gazette
New Times
Chronicle-- Post
Id-- Ledger
as M. Adver.
- Globe-Star
r-- Sun--Brit.
r-- Statesm.
s & Gen. Eve.
Chronicle
Chronicle
Even. Mail
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Gloucester 2-Hants
Hereford--Hull 3
Hunts--Ipswich 2
Kent 3--Lancaster
Leeds 3--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Maccles. 6--Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk--Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2--Preston
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey--Sussex
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitelyoven. Wind
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York
Man. 2--Jersey 2
Guernsey 2
Scotland 31
Ireland 50

APRIL, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Questions, &c. 290
Manners of the Esquimaux Indians 291
of the Lord of Holyroodhouse.....294
respecting King James's Progresses . *ib.*
h's Charities, 295.—Names of Places 296
men buried abroad.—Dr. Hutton.....*ib.*
t of Dorchester Church, Oxon.....297
f Lathom House, co. Lancaster.....298
t of the Spanish Bull-fights.....299
rburton defended, 302.—Amos Green 302
s on Debts due to the Crown.....304
Seals of St. Mary-le-Bow, Wolver-
ton, Maiden Bradley, &c. described 305, 306
uor, No. XIV.—Dr. Allibond's Feast 306
ves, No. X.—Bp. Corbet's Poems...308
t of Lincoln Cathedral Schools.....309
Mutability of National Grandeur.....*ib.*
and Utility of Coats of Arms.....313
osition of Mermaids exposed.....314
; of St. Olave Church, London.....315
s on the Origin of Stonehenge.....317
; on the History of Lancashire.....320
f Standish, 321.—Botanical Words 322
of a Midshipman in Mediterranean 323
of Lord Leigh.—Ipswich Priory...326
aret.—Englishmen buried at Venice 328

Review of New Publications.

Cabrera's Description of the Ruins of an
ancient City in Spanish America.....329
Bond's History of East and West Loos.....330
Crabb's Technological Dictionary.....331
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.....332
Turner's Architectural Antiq. of Normandy 335
Retrospective Review, No. XI.....33
On the real State of the Nation.....33
Letter to Brougham on his Durham Speech 34
Fosbroke's Encyclopædia of Antiquities.....342
Christian's Duty, 343.—On the Lord's Prayer 344
Sabbath among the Mountains.—Isabella...345
Miscellaneous Reviews of New Works.....346
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—Report respecting
the Library of his late Majesty, &c.....347
SELECT POETRY.....354

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 357
Foreign News, 361.--Domestic Occurrences 364
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages.....366
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of Earl of St. Vin-
cent; Earl of Aldborough; Lord Ashbur-
ton; Sir G. Beckwith; Countess of Rose-
berry; Countess of Dysart, &c. &c.....36
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets.383
Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks...384

unpublished with a View of DORCHESTER CHURCH, Oxon; and Representations of
ANCIENT SEALS of ST. MARY-LE-BOW, WOLVERHAMPTON,
MAIDEN BRADLEY, and EAST and WEST LOOE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to the inquiry in page 200, SCOTUS, referring to Keith's "Catalogue of Scotch Bishops, says, "John Bothwell, Commendator of the Abbey of Holyrood House, and son to Adam, Bishop of Orkney, was advanced to the Peerage of this realm (Scotland), December 20, 1607, by the title of Lord Holyrood-house."

Another Friend adds, "If J. N. will refer to Mr. Wood's intelligent Continuation of Douglas's Peerage, art. *Bothwell*, Lord Holyroodhouse, he will find a full solution of all his difficulties on the subject, and a satisfactory answer to his inquiries."

"A BLUE" observes, "In the Memoir of the much-lamented Bishop of Calcutta, vol. xcn. ii. p. 561, you notice his receiving the rudiments of his classical knowledge at Christ's Hospital, to which establishment, in grateful remembrance of the benefits he derived from it, he has bequeathed the sum of 500*l*. The purpose of my present communication is not so much to record this honourable testimony of the Doctor's gratitude, as to suggest to the Governors, through the medium of your widely-circulating Miscellany, a way of disposing of this bequest, equally beneficial to the foundation and the public. The object I conceive may, by suffering the money to accumulate, be attained in a few years, and would act as an additional encouragement to the youth of that extensively useful seminary. By the History of Christ's Hospital, published about twelve months since, it appears that there are seven Exhibitions or Scholarships at Cambridge, while at Oxford the Hospital only sends one youth every seven years. I beg, therefore, to recommend to the Governors (who discover such a parental feeling in all their regulations) the propriety of establishing an additional Scholarship at Oxford, to be called the Middleton Scholarship; the plan would perpetuate the memory of that valuable and esteemed Prelate, inspire a laudable emulation in the School, and for ages benefit the cause of Religion and Learning."

We are happy to be enabled, from the best authority, to inform HARWELL, p. 194, that Watts's "Specimens of the Living Poets," are not abandoned: on the contrary, that the volumes will probably make their appearance early next season. They will be accompanied with authentic Biographical Notices.

P. B. says, "Having seen in your Magazine of December last, the inquiry respecting Mr. Amos Green and his brothers, and also two Letters in reply, in your Number

for February, I wish to avail myself of the same Publication to announce, that a little work is now preparing for the press, which will contain, amongst other things, a memoir of Mr. Green, written by his late widow."

G. H. W. remarks, "Your Correspondent (p. 204) should have stated, that a few (or rather *very few*) of the ancient Commoners' families had accepted Barouetages since 1790. With such exceptions, the great body of the antient Gentry of any pretension to importance, would feel humiliated by the offer of an honour so indiscriminately lavished on upstarts of every description. There is an error in classing Hood and Brydges among the *junior* branches of noble families; the former is the *elder* branch of the Viscounts Hood and Bridport; the latter *claimed* also to be the elder branch of the family of the same name."

The same Correspondent asks, if any of our Readers can explain "why the Viscounty of Gardner has become extinct, though the late Viscount left legitimate male issue. Alan Hyde, second Baron Gardner, was, Sept. 30, 1815, gazetted Viscount Gardner, and died Dec. 29, in the same year. His son, Alan Legge, has succeeded to the Baronial honour only. Two reasons have been assigned as probable, viz. either that Lord Gardner died before the completion of the patent of the Viscounty, or else that he was created Viscount *without any remainder*; the latter supposition seems warranted on reference to the Gazette of 1815."

A Correspondent having in his possession a printed Sermon, preached before the prisoners in York Castle, upon occasion of the murder of *Major Thomas Foulkes*, about the year 1721, will feel indebted by any information likely to assist in ascertaining who this Major Foulkes was, or where the particulars of his murder can be found.

A CANTAB is very anxious to know when Mr. Dyer's "Privileges of the University of Cambridge," will certainly appear, as the many delays which have taken place in its publication, lead many persons to suppose that it is, like Bills in the House of Commons, either ordered to be laid on the table, or read this day six months.

A CONSTANT READER inquires, if the family of Downes still exists in Suffolk, as Guillim mentions it as seated at Debenham, and a branch was situated at Framling House?

QUIZ is not aware of the numerous articles we are compelled to dismiss unnoticed.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MANNERS OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

URBAN, April 2.
The enterprising spirit of discovery, recently manifested by our ymen, in exploring the Arctic of North America, and particularly the late Expedition of Captain, at this time reader every stance, connected with the inants of those dreary wilds, deservattention.

Anxious interest having been for the conversion of the inants and native Indian tribes of quimaux, &c. I regret to learn he difficulties of success have reat, while the efforts have been powerful, and under the bless-

Divine Providence, it may be that this desirable object will tely be obtained. The Hudson's ompany are not backward in id by extending their fur trade anada to the Pacific Ocean, and o the North as has hitherto been d. The want of time and of rs to engage in this good work spiritual vineyard, presents ob- which the enterprises of bene- e will ere long overcome! Al- he natives have shown a readi-) part with their children for an instruction, and some pecu- aid has been imparted to the fr. West to enable him to pro- re the establishment of schools; had frequent intercourse with dians, and has been favourably d amongst them. The servants Company are distributed over ntry, and a colony of 700 set- is been formed on the banks of d River, consisting of Canadians lf-breeds. The remembrance of a times of distress is never eradi- um the mind of an Indian.—Mr.

West has been surrounded by their misery, and has healed many of their wants and afflictions, and therefore a man is better furnished with the means of influence upon their minds; he is assisted by a young man who was educated at Christ's Hospital, and appointed to Bridewell, and who accompanied Mr. West. He has already succeeded in reconciling them to the plans and habits of civilized life. Temporary accommodation has been constructed, which will form the basis of a Protestant Church.

Mr. Garry, a member of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, has visited their territories in North America, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the improvements which have taken place in the morals of the inhabitants, from the religious instruction which had been afforded; and from every information which he could obtain, as well as that which has been received from those who are most conversant with the country, there is every reason to believe that the various plans which have been contemplated, can be carried into effect. —(*Church Missionary Report*, p. 214.)

In his correspondence so lately as June 1821, he expresses his fear that from what he had seen of their general character, he was not sanguine in his hopes of much immediate religious impression being made upon their minds. Though wandering through the woods and the plains with all the wretched appearance of gypsies in England, there is a high spirit of independence among them, so that any Missionary who would join them, must necessarily become dependent upon them for provisions, which would lower his character in their estimation,

tion, and operate as a bar to any usefulness among them. The establishment of a school and station seems to be the certain alternative. To check their wandering life, and suppress the habitual use of the rum keg, are the first objects to their conversion.

But it is observable, that in Africa and India, as well as in British America, although any change of habits is irksome to the adults themselves, they rather show a desire that their children should be better taught, and a sort of inward conviction operates above the force of nature, and leads them to separate from them, in the prospect of their attaining a better knowledge of the Deity than they are themselves very zealous to learn: this fact is, it should seem, an interposition of Divine Providence now operating over the whole world, to make the next generation fitter for the restoration of the Messiah's kingdom, than the present; and thus to prepare a highway for the universal Church of Peace!

Hence I have been induced to gather a few characteristic impressions of the manners of the Esquimaux Indians, which you may probably think interesting for your venerable Journal.

Their general appearance is remarkably healthy and vigorous; they exhibit great dexterity in the use of paddles in their canoes through the most boisterous waves. They have a frank and fearless manner of approaching strangers, even from distant countries, and show great eagerness to traffic for axes, iron hoops, tin kettles, &c. for which they will barter their oil, blubber, and whalebone; and Mr. West says, that in this act of trade they held their articles very tenaciously, till they had got hold of what they were to receive in exchange; which, if they approved, they universally licked with their tongue; and when not satisfied, they expressed much savageness with ferocity in their countenance and manner. Their clothing was entirely of skins, with the hairy side outward, sewed with the sinews of the whale, split into thin fibres for thread; and discovered a good deal of neatness and strength, and must be well calculated for the cold climate which they endure. Some of their dress was ornamented with sea-horse and bear's teeth, and their appearance altogether truly barbarous. Wandering as they do in savage li-

berty, along these desolate shores, and their women in a state of the greatest degradation which barbarism can impose on the heathen, there still appeared a strong parental attachment to their children, and a great readiness in imitation; one or two of them danced with the Captain on deck, and caught his steps with great agility. They excited strong emotions of pity, as they withdrew to their haunts along the shore. Little appears to be known of them at present, though they have visited the Company's ships annually for many years past, from whence it was designed to send our interpreter to ascertain their condition. They appeared at the Factory to sink in the lowest state of degradation as human beings. I could (adds Mr. West) scarcely refrain from tears, on visiting them in their huts. The life of the Indians appears to be one succession of difficulties in procuring subsistence, and they wander through it without hope and without God in the world! The children are growing up in ignorance and idleness; they are the offspring of the Company's officers and clerks, by Indian or half-breed women.

A considerable number of Esquimaux Indians trade to Churchill, the most Northern post of the Company's territories; they are entirely clothed with the skins of deer. In summer, they live upon seals and whales, like those of Hudson's Straits. In winter, they live under the snow, burning oil with moss as a wick, which cooks their food, while at the same time it contributes to their warmth. The Chief of this department supposed that they might travel 150 or 200 miles North of the fort, till they met another tribe, who, like them, might range the same distance on the shore further North.

The Missionary pressed upon them the subjects of baptism and marriage, but they seem very far from either adopting or understanding them. The women are not considered as companions, nor do they partake their meals with those they live with; they are degraded merely as slaves; while the children are neglected, and grow up as wild and uncultivated as the heathen. But they readily gave up their children for education.

Their boats are constructed of birch bark, and are strong enough for a voyage of 800 miles up the Red River.

is usual for them, when they lie for the night, to make a large pile of pine trees; they place the person on the ground under their tails; when they lie down in their beds, and a little hay enables them to sleep comfortably.

the more I see (says this Rev. Missionary) of the character of man in this country, the more do I lament and feel anxious at his general conduct. The married female is taken just for the day of her days, and then too gets turned adrift, for the next perishing Indian who chooses to take her; is often been so neglected, as to be seen found started to death in the shattered tent!

Tippec Lake is beautifully interspersed with islands at some points, so navigation is difficult, as it is strewed with sunken rocks. A testimony was unequivocally borne to the utility of public worship by those settlers at Fort Douglas on the river; when they were called to attend, the principal settlers attended. There was apparently much impression made on the minds of the audience; one of them said it was the last day of his life, not having a place of worship, probably for him, since he left England. Here Vest performed many marriages, baptisms, and some of the latter upon adults, who had been half-sons or daughters of Scotch or Englishmen, by Indian or mixed women. He endeavoured to explain to them the object of baptism, but found great difficulty in conveying to their minds any just ideas of it. The half-breeds talk Indian language, and there is no word in that language to express a Saviour. He went from the fort on a Sunday in a cariole drawn by wolf dogs; on the Sunday (31 Dec.) part of his was frozen, but he suffered no inconvenience, as he kept from the fire and covered the part well with snow. The weather was then so severe, that he attended Divine Service, the thermometer being 30° below zero.

Jan. 15, 1821, it was 20° below zero when, on another journey, he was under no other canopy than the snow, with a blanket doubled upon open snow, and a buffalo robe as a lining. The country very fine, and it really reminded him of travelling in a gentleman's park in Eng-

land. Two days afterwards, the thermometer was 40° below zero. In crossing a plain, his nose and part of his face were frozen quite hard, but were preserved by being rubbed with snow. Pheasants as plentiful as in any preserve in England.

When an Indian dies, his corpse is staged, i. e. put upon a few cross-sticks, about ten feet from the ground. In burying or staging the dead, the Indians generally put all the property of the deceased into the case, and whenever they visit the corpse, which they do for years afterwards; they encircle the stage, smoke their pipes, weep bitterly, and frequently cut themselves with knives, or pierce themselves with the points of sharp instruments.

The Stone Indians are considered as the most savage in these parts; and a band of armed men is necessary for safe conduct through them. The buffaloes assemble in herds on the plains. Though this animal is as large as a Devonshire ox, and apparently of a very unwieldy and inactive form, yet in a laboured canter, he has considerable speed.

When an Indian designs an attack, he comes upon you, as has been justly observed, like a fox, attacks like a tiger, and flies from you like a bird. I could not (says he) but contemplate the rough picture before me, in one of our evening encampments. Our guns were suspended on the trees, and around an immense fire, the men were cooking buffalo meat on sticks; the cariole and sledge boys were lying around us, and wolves were howling in every direction.

Last summer, a war party from the Mississippi killed and scalped a boy within a short distance of the fort, and left a painted stick, crossed over his mangled body, as a supposed indication that they would return again.

In the course of his journey, he, one morning (Feb. 8), started before sunrise. The rising Sun, with the magnificent scene of Nature opening gradually to my view, this morning, was most impressive. The heavens indeed declare the glory of God, while day unto day uttereth speech! But the voice of God is not heard among the heathen; and the name appears to be known among the Europeans chiefly to be profaned.

The Red River being in the centre of British America, appeared to present

sent a most desirable spot for a Missionary Establishment, from whence, under Divine blessing, Christianity may be extended throughout this vast and hitherto neglected territory: and the Committee of the Church Missionary Society were not tardy in satisfying the call of suffering heathens, and unanimously determined to establish a post for this most desirable work of Christian consolation, and of civilized instruction.—(*Report*, 1822, p. 213.)

Yours, &c. A.H.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, April 10.*
IN answer to J. N. p. 200, I beg leave to mention, that the last Roman Catholic Abbot of Holyroodhouse, Robert Stewart, natural son of King James V. made profession of the Reformed Religion, 1559, had a grant of the Crown lands in Orkney and Zetland, 26 May, 1565, and made an *excambion* with Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, for great part of the property of that bishopric, which was ratified by a charter under the Great Seal, 25 September, 1569, and he was created Earl of Orkney, 1581. (Douglas's Peerage, II. 340.) This Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, died 23 Aug. 1593, æt. 67, and was succeeded in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, by his eldest son John Bothwell, the person enquired after by J. N. whose proper designation was Commendator of Holyroodhouse, who accompanied King James VI. into England, 1603. He was created a Peer, by the title of "Lord of Halyrudhous," by charter, dated at Whitehall, 20th December, 1607, erecting the lands of Dunrod, Alhammer, and others, with the Monastery of Halyrudhous, into a free temporal barony, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to the heirs male of Adam, Bishop of Orkney, his father, which failing, to his heirs and assigns whatsoever. He died in November 1609, leaving a son, John, second Lord Holyroodhouse, who died unmarried in 1635. (Douglas's Peerage, I. 729.) Thus far in answer to J. N.

Permit me now to solicit the assistance of your intelligent Correspondents to clear up a difficulty that has occurred respecting the title of Duke of Richmond. Ludovick, second Duke of Lennox, was created Duke of Richmond 17 May, 1623, and died with-

out surviving issue, 16 May, 1624, æt. 50, buried in Westminster Abbey. His brother Esme succeeded as third Duke of Lennox, the title of Richmond becoming extinct, for want of male issue, but survived only a few weeks, dying at Kerby (qu. where is that place?) on the 30th of July, 1624, buried in Westminster Abbey, 6 Aug. 1624, having had seven sons; his eldest son James, fourth Duke of Lennox, was created Duke of Richmond, 8 Aug. 1641, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to all his brothers successively, and the heirs male of their bodies.

In the lately published *Memoirs of John Evelyn*, esq. second edition, vol. I. p. 10, it is stated, "1641, 27 Jan. that evening was celebrated the pompous funeral of the Duke of Richmond, who was carried in effigie in an open chariot through London, with great solemnity." From this statement it appears, that there was a Duke of Richmond betwixt the death of Ludovick in 1624, and the creation of James in August, 1641; but after every research I cannot discover his name and the date of his creation. Information as to these particulars, also, as to the locality of Kerby, by any of your intelligent friends, will be most acceptable to a constant reader and admirer of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Yours, &c. J. P. W.

MR. URBAN, *April 14.*
HAVING been favoured by more than one kind Friend with satisfactory answers to an enquiry in page 200, I am tempted to request information from some places nearer home.

When Anne of Denmark (the Consort of King James I.) came into England, in June 1603, she was entertained at Nottingham. Dering barely mentions her having been there, and that King James was there six times; but gives no date, nor any particulars. It would be kind if any Nottingham Correspondent would take the trouble of consulting the Corporation Records, or Parochial Registers, where doubtless some account of these Royal Visits would be found, the particulars of which would be honourable to that ancient Town, and highly acceptable to the present Enquirer.

The Queen and Prince Henry were honourably received by the Corporation of Leicester on the 23d of June,

was given in
On the
treated by
in North
the 25th
the seat of Sir
Ben Jonson's
called "The
as they
and Gardens. There
dined on Monday
in the afternoon
at Sir George Fer-
Neston; whence they
the same day, first to
of Cumberland's at Grafton
then to Sir George Fortes-
Buckinghamshire.

"Entertainment" is in every
of his Works, and some extracts
are given in the "Edes Al-
te," where Mr. Dibdin (quot-
words of the last very learned
Editor of Jonson)
is that "the Queen and
Henry, in their journey from
to London, came from
to Northampton, where they
received in great state by the
Magistrates."—I do not
controvert this statement;
but be glad to learn, from
Northampton Correspondent, the
of the respect paid there to
and Prince; as the Visit in
wn (if actually made) must have
very transitory; since the Queen
Dingley on Saturday morning,
Althorp, four miles from North-
; in the afternoon.—Is any ac-
reserved of her visit at *Dingley*
oldenby? Perhaps the Author
new and well-digested History
thamptonshire will have the
to notice these enquiries.

word more.—In 1617, King
was nine days (from March 27,
15), at the Episcopal Palace at
; which, in the printed Guides
City, is mentioned only by one
nd that in the wrong year—
James I. came to Lincoln."—
Corporation Records, or Epis-
Registers, would furnish (and it
sctfully requested) an account of
honorable a Visit. J. N.

URBAN, *Prince's-street*, Ap. 15.
the sale of the property belong-
to my excellent friend the
mes Bindley, esq. I purchased
rely curious article (of which

if you think proper, I will at a future
time transmit you a drawing and a
more particular and critical account)
that had been presented to him. It is
a head of John the Baptist in a charger,
as if just decapitated, and of exquisite
design and execution in a terra-cotta
relievo. Its shape is that of a lozenge.
It had dropped from the wall of some
church in the country, the name of
which, as well as that of the gentle-
man who presented this relic to Mr.
Bindley, have altogether escaped my
memory, and the object of the present
Letter is, that if that gentleman should
by chance become acquainted with it,
to request the favour of his communicat-
ing the name of the above church,
and any other particulars that may be
necessary. F. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Prince's-street*,
Hanover-sq. March 11.

IN your last Number, p. 108, "J. B."
in his account of the "Worthies
of London," mentions, that Henry
Smith, Esq. "left 2000*l.* to purchase
an estate in this county (meaning Es-
sex, I presume), for the benefit of the
parishes of Braintree, Hoocham, Tack-
ing," &c. Henry Smith made no
such bequest, to purchase any estate
of the kind; nor are the parishes above
mentioned entitled to any benefit from
the said Henry Smith's estate; and I
believe "J. B." will find that all the
property ever belonging to Henry
Smith's estate, is a rent charge of 25*l.*
per annum, issuing out of the manor
of Mount Bures in Essex, and this
was attained by Act of Parliament; 31
Geo. III. in exchange for other prop-
erty in Sussex.

Henry Smith was a rich man origi-
nally, but conveyed all his property,
except 100*l.* to trustees, for charitable
purposes, reserving to himself power of
revocation, which power the trustees
got him to resign; they then refused
him support, or even a home in his
own mansion in Silver-street, and he
wandered about the country accom-
panied by a dog, and after dining at
the houses of those who had formerly
known him, he begged food for his
dog. His friends assisted him to pro-
ceed in Chancery against these trustees,
and he regained, by decree of the
Court, the power of disposing of his
property by deed of gift or will, with
the use of his mansion-house, and 500*l.*
per annum for his maintenance. The dis-

distribution of his property to parishes in Essex is *very trifling indeed*.

Yours, &c. W. WRIGHT.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

MANY there are undoubtedly who have pondered in their minds, how and from whence came the names of the towns and villages, which surround them, and though they have been able to trace out the derivations of some; yet the generality of them being altered by the orthographers of different ages, have by this means become so unlike their original, that they have baffled the researches of many, on account of a want of sufficient information.

The ingress of Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, among us, must doubtless have brought some words of their language into our own, many of which, though not now in general use, are retained in the names of towns, districts, hamlets, &c. Thus such towns, cities, or villages, whose terminations are *chester*, *caster*, or *cester*, show that the Romans in their stay among us, made fortifications about the places where they are now situated. In the Latin tongue, *castra* is the name for these fortifications.

Such are *Castor*, *Chester*, *Doncaster*, *Leicester*. *Don* signifies a mountain, and *ley* or *lei* ground widely overgrown, in our antient tongue. *Wye*, *wick*, or *wich*, means a place of refuge, and is the termination of *Warwick*, *Sandwich*, *Greenwich*, and *Woolwich*. *Thorp*, before the word *village* was borrowed from the French, was used in its stead, and is found at the end of many towns' names. *Bury*, *Burgh*, or *Berry*, signifies metaphorically a town having a wall about it; sometimes a high or chief place. *Wold* means a plain open country; *combe* a valley between two hills; *knock*, a hill; *hurst* signifies a woody place; *magh*, a field; *innes*, an island; *worth*, a place situated between two rivers; and *ing*, a track of meadows. *Minster* is a contraction of monastery. All these words are found in many of our names of places, either at their beginning or end.

Yours, &c. BETH.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

I N addition to the account of English buried in foreign countries, I beg to inform you, that in the Church of St.

Gregory at Rome, is a monument for Robert Peckham; and in the Church of St. Pancratius at Florence, is the tomb of the wife of Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. If some of the artists who travel to Rome, would send you drawings of these monuments to engrave for your Magazine, it would be acceptable. In the fifth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, in p. 469, is a particular account of this Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, son to the famous Earl of Leicester. J. Simco, bookseller, in Air-street, Piccadilly, has a curious work, in two volumes, folio, which he published at Florence in 1643, entitled "*Del Arcano Dell Mare Di D. Ruberto Dudleo Duca di Northumbria e Conte di Warwick*," with many curious plates, very scarce, and which Dr. Kippis says he never saw in any bookseller's catalogue. See p. 473 of his fifth volume of the *Biographia*. Probably he is buried at Florence also.

In the Cathedral of Aix in Provence, is a monument for three children of Sir W. Dolben.

On the right hand of the above, is a monument for John Webb, Baron Crawford, Poole, &c. deceased Oct. 17, 1745.

In the Church of St. Maurice at Angers, lies buried Margaret of Anjou, Queen of King Henry VI. of England, in the tomb of her father.

Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, April 6.

THE Memoir of Dr. Hutton, at p. 229 of your Magazine, wants correction.

The three examiners (for Mr. Landen was not one of them) were Major Hen. Watson, Dr. Maskelyne, and Dr. Horsley. Watson proposed *four* questions, Dr. Maskelyne *five* (one of them said to have been impossible), and Dr. Horsley *eight*. I forget the number of candidates, but they all declined the examination except Hutton and Hugh Brown, who held a situation in the Tower. When those two candidates gave in their solutions, their merits appeared so nearly equal, that the decision in favour of Hutton took place in consequence of his answers to some verbal questions proposed by Dr. Horsley.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE OF Dr. H.

Mr.



URBAN, March 1.
annexed view of Dorchester
rch, Oxfordshire (see *Plate I.*)
represents the East end of that
; a part which, from the pe-
-of its situation, is often of
aces to visitors.

is the only ecclesiastical edi-
-fying in a place which was
-ce of a Bishop, and possess-
-fine examples of antient ar-

-ter was of considerable im-
- in the time of the Romans,
- yet exists in its neighbour-
-ages of extensive works exe-
-them. The history of such a
-t, it will be obvious to every
-prise extensive investigation
-y: to those who can com-
-ester opportunities, time, and

the writer of this article must
at work, and proceed with a
f the Church, the subject of
aving before us.

of large extent, consisting of
of equal length, with a North
chapel, of about half their
a chancel, and a tower, at the
ad; which appears from the
its architecture, to have been
subsequently to the Church; it
quare form, rises in three sto-
ing windows divided by a sin-
lion in each, and terminates
embattled parapet. At this
he South aisle has been a win-
handsome dimensions, and a
below it; both of these are
ed up with masonry.

outhern elevation has a series
windows, with buttresses be-
he first of these windows from
st, though uniform with the
its tracery and width, has but
proportionate length, there be-
er it the only entrance now
eltered by a porch, which pro-
ral feet, and is of considerable

ast end of the South aisle (seen
graving) has two windows of
qual size with those on the
de, but enriched with more
tal tracery.

hancel has a lofty window on
h, filled in with handsome
and another on its Northern
t will be more appropriately
l in the survey of the interior.
le of the East end is occupied

MAG. April, 1823.

by a window that, in its perfect state,
must have been of great beauty, and is
now highly deserving of attention; but
an alteration, which appears to have
taken place at no very distant period
from the building of the Church, has
filled up the middle compartment by
placing a buttress against it, and which
at first sight gives it the appearance of
two distinct windows. Two similar
buttresses were erected at the same
time at the angles of the chancel, a
measure rendered necessary, perhaps,
by the proximity of the river Thame,
which usually overflows its banks in
the winter.

On the North side of the Church,
the chapel or aisle is the chief object of
interest; it has five delicately propor-
tioned windows, smaller than those in
the other parts of the Church, and
more elaborately finished, the tracery
being of a different design in each; a
portion of the Eastern window of this
chapel is seen in the view: its entrance
is through a square-headed doorway,
within a semi-circular arch, with a co-
lumn on each side; the space above
the door being sculptured in the man-
ner termed by heralds "*fretted*." Two
large square-headed windows with re-
markable tracery occur also on this
side of the building, at a considerable
height from the ground.

On entering the Church, we find a
range of lofty arches resting on clus-
tered columns, separating the interior
into two spacious aisles, but the sym-
metry of the whole has been destroyed
by walls of modern workmanship,
which ascend to the roof, and divide
the Church completely from North to
South. Four of these arches occur be-
fore the junction of the chapel on the
North side, at which point the Church
assumes the form of three aisles, and
here the choir begins, having on each
side first a plain round arch without
columns or mouldings of great eleva-
tion, after which the pointed arches
continue (three in number) to the ter-
mination of the aisles. The latter arches
differ nothing in size or proportions
from those West of the choir, but are
more carefully finished, and more en-
riched in their capitals and mouldings.
An open screen reaches from pier to
pier, and completes the enclosure of
the choir.

The chancel, formed by an exten-
sion of the choir, is an highly interest-
ing

ing and magnificent example of the most chaste and elegant style of Pointed Architecture; but it has suffered irreparable injury, by the destruction of the original roof, and the substitution of the present, which is not so lofty by several feet as the original must have been. The closing of the upper part of the centre of the great East window, noticed before, was a necessary consequence of lowering the roof, and there are no vestiges discernible to give an idea of the tracery destroyed, excepting a portion of a circle, which is apparent on the outside also. The junction of the tracery is charged at several points with small groups of figures.

The tracery of the North window is very singular, being disposed as a genealogical tree, and representing by 27 figures the lineal descendants of Jesse to Joseph, the reputed father of our Saviour, by whom he claimed the appellation of Son of David. The figures of Jesse at the bottom, and Jesus at the top of this tree, were of twice the size of the others, but the latter figure has been destroyed.

Under the South window are four stalls of the richest workmanship, and a recess surmounted with an elegant pediment and finial in the same elaborate style. Some curious stained glass is yet remaining in the windows of the chancel.

On the North side of the choir is an altar tomb, supporting the figure of a warrior in complete armour, in the attitude of prayer, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on a lion. This is the only monument which maintains its original situation. Three other effigies of greater antiquity than the above, are placed loose in various parts of the Church; of these one is a cross-legged figure in chain armour, rather clumsy in its proportions; a very fine figure of a Bishop or mitred Abbot; and a third of an inferior ecclesiastic. Some stone coffins have been dug up, and are deposited in the Church. A few brasses remain in the South aisle, but they are not so numerous or so handsome as those which have been taken away, as the stones hollowed out for their reception clearly evince.

The font is of lead, of very remote antiquity; it stands on a base or pedestal of stone, is of a circular form, and ornamented with columns and

arches in basso relievo; beneath each arch is a figure, seated, eleven in number.

The above is a very imperfect attempt to convey an idea of this fine old Church, which has been but slightly noticed hitherto, notwithstanding the present age is one of extensive antiquarian and topographical illustration and research. The style of its architecture, with a few trifling exceptions, is uniformly elegant; there is scarcely an arch, window, or doorway throughout, that is not an example of beautiful proportions and judicious ornament.

May this brief sketch draw the attention of some of your numerous readers to the subject of it, and prove the means of its meeting with an able investigator and historian! X.

MR. URBAN, *March 29.*

THE Editor of the "*Journal of the Siege of Lathom House*," recently published, is mistaken in supposing that it had not previously been presented to the public. You will find, on reference to the *European Magazine*, vol. XXIII. 1793, the same account of the siege copied from some periodical paper in the *East Indies*; and "*the Journal*" was also published in the *Liverpool Kaleidoscope* for the year 1821. There are two copies of this MS account of the Siege. The one in the *British Museum*, from which the recent publication has been made, and the other at *Oxford* (*Ashmole, A. Wood, MSS. D. 16*), the original of the account in the *Liverpool Kaleidoscope*. It is worthy of remark, that the London MS. has not the formal terminations of the one at *Oxford*,—"Finis of a brief *Journal of ye Siege against Lathom House*," and on the fly leaf of the latter is written in the same hand as the MS. "wherein I was wounded, *Edw. Halsall*."

The suppositions advanced in the recent publication, that *Chissenhall* wrote the "*Journal*," seems to rest on no better foundation than that he was the author of a "*Catholic History*,"—"a learned work!" The London MS. is probably in *Cole's* hand-writing, who was a diligent transcriber of documents relating to *Lancashire*. The *Oxford MS.* is legibly and well written; whilst of *Chissenhall's* hand, the unfortunate printer (in the prolegomenon to the *Errata* inserted at the end

“*learned work,*”) gives the following description: “The injury done is work through my many mis-
takes, occasioned by the difficult in-
couth character of the author’s
, whose remote abode admitted
intercourse,” &c. And again,
must confess, in some places I was
to guess at the author’s mean-
[not being able to read many of
ords,” &c.

hall bore the name of an antient
y seated at Halsall near Orms-
and if, as the writer of the notes
e Kaleidoscope supposes, he was
cated in the murder of Ascham
adrid (Rymer, vol. XX. Thurloe,
p. 151, p. 204), he must have
very young at the time of the

The Licentiate de Guevara
him, in the official report, as
n Edward Halsall, Englishman,
: Duchy of Lancaster, of twenty-
years of age, knight.” And in
bers’s narrative he appears as
for Halsey, a Lancashire man.”

Editor of the recently published
al has fallen into a whimsical
ke with respect to a description
thom House, which he assigns
meis Earl of Derby. The cause
error is manifest. Peck, in the
lerata Curiosa, p. 449, adds to a
se of Lord Derby’s, some account
e proceedings of the Earl, during
ar, which is literally copied from
ale’s Baronage, vol. II. p. 252; in
rt appendix, the Siege of Lathom,
n account of the House, are given

the same source. The word
pendix,” in large characters, and
hange of the first person into the
might have deterred a more

Editor from assigning to Lord
y what in fact is a portion of
deacon Rutter’s account of the
, and is printed in Seacome, p. 89.
e Editor has exerted his arithme-
skill in favour of the simile of a
yterian Minister, who, alluding
ady Derby, and Lathom, speaks
e Scarlet Lady and the Seven
. He is not discouraged by the
rtowers” of verse, nor the “ten”
ose; the former is poetical, and
atter, by striking out two at the
ouse, and the eagle’s tower, is
sed to seven.

Following, from an antient bal-
appears to have escaped his no-
A. D. 1513):

“Farwell, Lathom, that hath been
Nine towers that beset on high
And other nine thou bearest in the
walls,

Within thee may be lodged Kings three
(Weber’s Flooded Field, from
Earl. MSS. 233, 367.)

Yours, &c.

X. L. D.

Mr. URBAN, Clapton, March 28.
THE celebrated Bullights of Spain
have long been a subject of won-
der and curiosity among those who
study the antiquities of the popular
sports. Having received, from a very
intelligent Spanish traveller, a connec-
tion of mine, and one on whose accu-
racy I can depend, a detailed account
of one of these exhibitions to which
he was lately witness at Madrid, I
transmit it for your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

T. F.

*Account of the Spanish Bullfight, in
a Letter to a Friend.*

Having been at Madrid in May 1830,
I had opportunities of seeing the Bull-
fights, which were exhibited in a large
building erected for the purpose, re-
sembling an Amphitheatre, having a
circus open above of considerable extent
within the walls, and seats built round
it, rising one above the other. The
best seats are in the upper part of the
building, and the price of admission to
them about a dollar.

The lower class sit nearer the circus,
and the crowd assembled (of both
sexes, all ages and condition) is im-
mense. The Spanish women are ex-
ceedingly fond of this national amuse-
ment.

The railing round the circus is of
considerable height, nearly six feet,
and between it and the spectators there
is a space all round; before them an-
other railing with ropes above it, to
prevent the bull getting among them,
as he will frequently leap the first rail-
ing, but is immediately driven back
into the circus.

I heard a Spaniard mention that he
once saw a bull, by a desperate effort
(to avoid his tormentors) clear the
second fence so as to get amongst the
people; and to use his own expression,
“he threw them about like oranges.”
several persons were killed, others
severely wounded.

The bull, before he is killed, is at-
tacked by the Piccadors (two or three

of whom are present), but one at a time; these men are on horseback, armed with a long heavy lance, but neither the wounds they inflict, nor the "Chulos" who attack him on foot, with small barbed darts, *banderillas*, ornamented with coloured paper, in the least affect the life of the animal; the Matadore, who terminates the last act, exclusively puts an end to his sufferings.

This exhibition was given every Monday (except when a Saint's day) at eleven o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon. Seven bulls were killed the first, and nine the second time. In winter there are no bullfights, because the animals are considered more savage in warmer weather.

Beginning of the Entertainment.

Two *Alquazils* (officers of justice) on horseback, with black robes, and white plumes in their hats, followed by some dragoons mounted, the two *Piccadores* on horseback, the *Chulos* following on foot, paraded slowly round the circus, the band in the Amphitheatre playing at the same time. These having gone once round the circus, leave it, with the exception of the *Piccadores* and *Chulos*. One of the *Alquazils*, remaining on horseback, then requests from the *Corregidor* or Governor, who is in his box, the key of the place where the bulls are kept; a brass key with blue ribbon attached to it, is thrown down to him, and he immediately gallops across the circus, and delivers it to the man, who unfastens the doors or folding gates, through which the bull makes his entrée into the circus.

I should however mention that the *Piccadores* are always mounted; they wear rich waistcoats, ornamented with gold or silver lace, light coloured hats with low crowns, and enormous brims; their breeches, with gaiters reaching to the knee, are both of white leather.

Below the hip, the *Piccadores* appear of enormous size, ridiculously out of proportion, because they are padded to protect them from the horns of the bull; their saddles are high both before and behind, the stirrups a kind of box (taken perhaps from the Moorish stirrup), their horses (certain of being destroyed) are worth but little, small, and resembling light dragoon horses nearly worn out. The fury of the bull falls on the horses, for the *Piccadores* are rarely hurt; and as six or seven

horses are sometimes lying dead in the circus, killed by a single bull, it will easily be imagined that only horses of small value can be afforded for such slaughter.

The *Chulos* are on foot, and trust entirely to their activity, at once to torment the bull, and avoid his attack. Their dress is light and elegant; rich silk waistcoats, highly worked with gold or silver lace, their hair in silk nets; they wear also breeches and silk stockings, the former ornamented about the knee with tufts of silk (I fancy the Andalusian costume). These men are numerous, having each a long piece of cloth, which when the *Piccadore* and horse (for they almost invariably fall together) are overthrown, the *Chulo* come immediately to his assistance, and throwing their cloths before the face of the bull, they withdraw his attention, and induce him to follow them, trailing their cloths along the ground, the bull pursuing them to the railing of the circus, when they leave the cloth to the bull, and vault over into the space near the spectators—the bull, as if to revenge himself, drives his horns into the cloth, and throws it about with great violence. The *Piccadore* has then time to recover himself. The *banderillas*, and the pieces of cloth of different colours, are the only things used by the *Chulos*, whose glittering appearance, and uncommon activity, give them much the appearance of opera dancers.

I return to the description of the fight; a flourish of music being given, the bolts are drawn back and the folding doors thrown open, when the bull rushes into the circus, and is received with shouts of applause. The *Piccadores* await his attack with their lances couched, taking care to place their horses with the railing of the circus close behind them, so that when the bull overthrows them, they lie on the ground between the horse and the railing.

The bull frequently darts upon the first *Piccadore*, driving his horns quite up to his head, into the body of the horse, which with his rider is thrown down with great violence (but almost invariably fall together); he then attacks the other *Piccadore*, and overthrows him in a similar manner. The applause and cries of "*Tauro! Tauro!*" "the bull!" are quite stunning. The *Chulos* immediately with their cloths

the assistance of the Piccadore, who strikes the bull as before described, and helps him in getting up. Then the enormous effects of the bull's wounds are too clearly seen; the entrails of the horse often hang out a considerable distance, and even trail on the ground. Yet in this state his life is considered as immediately in danger, and rises in this desperate condition to the level required; a handkerchief is pressed over his eyes, he is again engaged by the Piccadore, and brought on to the combat. If, however, he is wounded in the chest, the immediate danger is greater. The Piccadore strikes in a slow and unwieldly manner (from being so bandaged) to the fresh horse, the wounded one, too much injured, being led out of the circus. The more destruction is done, the louder the applause of the spectators.

The bulls have each a knot of ribbon of different colours fixed near the shoulder, so that by referring to the list, this badge declares their name and province. They are driven

from Madrid with tame cows, and to a place appointed for them near the reus. If, however, the bull refuses to attack the Piccadore, the spectators express their contempt; the Piccadore endeavours to provoke him by holding his lance at him, or pricking him in the face, raising himself up on his own in his saddle, and in token of defiance (which is considered as a bad thing) throwing his huge hat on the ground. When the bull rushes on the Piccadore, he is received by him on one side on the side of his neck, at the same time he dexterously wheels the horse round, to avoid his horns, so that the bull sometimes passes on one side without touching the horse. But when wheeling round, the hinder part of the horse is exposed to the bull, who strikes him dreadfully, and such is the strength and fury of the bull, that he is often lifted partly from the ground. Even when a horse is lying on the ground, the bull will run at him and throw his horns into his body. The Piccadore will sometimes snatch the reins from his shoulder, which is considered as highly dexterous, and is highly applauded.

Once I saw a bull which evinced a very bad disposition in refusing to attack the Piccadore, when "¡fuego!" "fire!" was loudly called. The

Chulos then came forward with their banderillas, and stuck them into the bull, soon after which they exploded like fire-works, and put the animal to great torture. This was done to render him ferocious, and induce him to commence that attack, which his more peaceful disposition led him to decline. Soon after, however, he was consigned to the Matador, as unworthy of longer exhibition. Generally, however, they evince determined courage, and notwithstanding the wounds inflicted by the Piccadores, they constantly renew the attack, overthrowing their antagonists, and with destruction to the horses.

The Chulos never give themselves any repose, for although not allowed to attack them with their banderillas until the Piccadores have relinquished, they continually run before them with the cloth trailing after them, and avoiding pursuit by vaulting over the railing of the circus.

When the animal seems no longer inclined to face the Piccadores, and he is wearied by constant attacks, and wounds in the neck, from which the blood flows copiously, at a second flourish of music the Piccadores retire from the combat, and the Chulos run directly at him, with their banderillas (or short barbed dart, ornamented with slips of coloured paper) one in each hand. The instant the bull puts down his head to toss them, they stick these darts into his neck or body, and pass off on one side. In this exercise they appear to run great risk, being constantly close at the front of the bull, immediately before his horns; but such is their skill and agility, that they rarely receive any injury. I saw one of them thrown up by the bull, but he fell behind his horns on the animal's neck, and regained the railing without being in the least hurt. The Chulos having exhibited their successful attempts for a sufficient time, at a third flourish the Matadore comes forward with a long straight sword and a red flag. It is his exclusive occupation to terminate the sufferings of the animal. The Chulos now lay aside their banderillas, and the bull is seen bleeding at the neck, his tongue out, and several of the banderillas sticking in different parts of his body. The Chulos retain, however, their pieces of cloth (so often mentioned) to attract the bull's attention, should the Matadore be in danger.

His

His mode of killing the bull is to hold the flag in his left hand immediately before the bull, his sword ready prepared in the other. When the bull, with his head down, runs at the flag, the Matadore thrusts the sword between his shoulders, which is almost buried in the animal, who vomits a quantity of blood, reels, and falls to the ground.

The Matadore receives loud and unanimous applause if he succeeds in his first thrust, but it sometimes happens that he wounds him severely several times without success.

When the bull is on the ground, another person stabs him in the spinal marrow behind the horns, with a sharp dirk, and at a signal as before, from the music, three mules ornamented with flags and bells, and harnessed together, drag him at full gallop by the horns out of the circus. Thus an animal, who but a short time before was in the full tide of life, and displayed such desperate courage and resistance, is shortly a mangled corpse. The traces of his blood are strewed over with dust, and immediately that he has left the scene of his valour, the music announces the *entrée* of another victim to meet a similar fate.

Of the cruelty of the Bullfights there can be no question, but no other entertainments perhaps in Europe, exhibit such theatrical splendour, combined with IMMINENT DANGER.

Adjoining the circus is a room with ready attendants, and every assistance necessary for such of the combatants as may receive an injury when attacking the bull. There are also attendants for the horses, and a Piccadore receives some compensation if a horse, desperately wounded, should be brought alive out of the circus. The meat of the bulls is given to the hospitals at Madrid.

The horses which are killed in the circus remain there until the bull is killed, when they are dragged out by the mules in a similar manner.

MR. URBAN, *Hunmanby, March 5.*

THE first article with which you open the new year, contains a heavy imputation upon the memory of Bishop Warburton. But *sciam cuique* is a principle not the less to be regarded, because he in whose behalf it is now about to be asserted, is no longer numbered among the living. Had he still survived, he would not have re-

quired any champion. No right hand would have been more prompt, or more competent than his own, to defend his own Troy. Mr. Bewley himself, who justly ascribes to him the character of most powerful and original thinking, will not, I am sure, be disinclined to re-consider his crimination, when I shall have stated the grounds upon which I venture to dissent from his conclusion. And if he extends his *divergens peroratio* to his excessive panegyric of Bishop Hurd (the "immortal author" of "the finest piece of ironical wit the world ever saw," the most graceful model of composition, combining the ease of Middleton with the *curiosa felicitas* of Addison," of an "unequaled power of words, and mastery over our language," &c. &c.) he may not regret the time so employed. To much of this praise the pen of the prelate in question is, undoubtedly, entitled: but, in a letter of Moral Estimates, the "thick and thin devotee-ship" of the obsequious Rector of Thurstaston, whom even Mrs. Warburton pronounced a *courtier*, should not have been suffered to pass without more and sterner reprehension.

To me then it appears, both from the letter of Nov. 14, and a subsequent one of Nov. 18 (not noticed by Mr. Bewley) that Warburton owed all his knowledge of Lowth's Tract to Hurd's sedulous detail, and probably servile censure, of its contents. The very opening of the passage quoted by Mr. B. "*All you say about Lowth's pamphlet,*" &c. fully proves this; as does a paragraph in the second letter, "*He seems (by what you say) to soften,*" &c. Nor does what follows in the first—"his wit, and his reasoning, God knows," &c. at all necessarily attach to this specific work. The remark is, obviously, general. And Hurd would, naturally, comment upon what Warburton calls the "boldness," or "dishonourable conduct," of publishing his Letters "without his leave or knowledge."

If it were needful, I might ask farther, what could Warburton gain, by telling Lowth that "he had neither read nor seen his printed Letter?" Surely, this would have been gratuitously to blurt out an insolent frivolity against a R. R. brother, whom such a declaration would probably not much annoy, and certainly in no respect tend to confute.

It also be observed, that in the phrase, ALL YOU SAY, YOU SAY, there could hardly be any pre-occupation, on the part of Warburton, of the charge brought forward; and he was not, from any consciousness of his habits and disposition, to attract the imputation of a dishonest action of fact.

no Warburtonian. In the spirit, jealous susceptibility of and long-enduring resentments distinguished Hierophant, there is too much to be sorry for:

I conceive that the hypocrisy is to him, without any proof, by the classic Horace Walpole, formed of his delinquencies. But I rejoice, if it should be thought to have upon correct grounds maintained his claim to the character (historically, deemed his right) of a just and fearless dealing with his numerous adversaries. *Liceat supremis ut finire odia.*

Yours, &c. FR. WRANGHAM.

URBAN, March 18.
In addition to the information given your Correspondent "I. C." and "B. E." respecting the late Mr. Amos Green, I beg to say I have frequently from my father say, that Mr. Green is the person alluded to by Shenstone in his letter. Mr. Shenstone introduced him to the late Matthew Boulton of Soho, and I believe was instrumental in placing him as an apprentice to the celebrated Mr. Baskerville. I should think it probable, in the library of Soho House, many of his drawings and sketches are preserved. I beg to say, you, in case you think it worth mentioning in your valuable Magazine, may insert a letter of his to my sister, which strongly marks the kindness of his heart, and his intimacy with Mr. Amos Green: it was written just before Amos's death, and when Mr. Amos was very seriously ill.

WM. RAPHAEL EGINTON.

of a Letter from Amos Green, Esq.

MISS EGINTON, York, Feb. 23, 1805.

Yesterday brought me your obliging letter; I wish its contents had been more congenial to the wishes of your kind heart; indeed, it concerns me, and I cannot speak more comfortably

of your father, who has my kind and best wishes, and who will, I am sure, feel with me genuine sorrow for my dear friend Mr. Bolton's illness, to whom I wish you to convey my good wishes. Poor Miss Bolton and her brother I sympathise with from my heart: their affliction must be great indeed; could I convey comfort, how willingly and how glad I should be to do it; their father is one of my oldest friends, and has ever been held in my highest esteem, having been a witness to his rising fortunes, and to the thousand generous actions that have constantly graced and accompanied his transactions through life; to him I first introduced my friend your father, and many pleasant hours it has given me, and often upon reflection gives me pleasure. I wish you to enquire from time to time of Miss Bolton, how her father is going on, and give me a line of information; for I cannot but feel greatly anxious about him, and for them, and glad you will make my heart, if you can give me good tidings of them, and your father, to whom say what is kind for me, and to your mother, and believe me your sincere and obliged friend,

AMOS GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, March 3.

IN answer to your Salopian Correspondent "B. E." (February, p. 120), I beg to observe, that by the Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39, bonds given to the King, whether as principal or surety, are declared to be of the same force and effect as recognizances by Statute-Staple; from whence it follows, that freehold lands in the possession of a bondsman, are chargeable to the Crown from the execution of the bond. And, although such lands are afterwards sold to a bona fide purchaser at a time when no debt is in existence, they still continue liable to any future Crown debts, into whose hands soever they may have passed. But, if lands thus chargeable are subject to any prior incumbrances; that is, if, at the time of the execution of the bond, the lands of the bondsman are charged with bona fide debts, which bind them equally with or in a greater degree than a Statute-Staple, such debts are entitled to a precedence to the bond to the Crown. Thus a mortgage created antecedently to the date of the bond, and regularly assigned to the present time, will

will take priority to the Crown debt; for the bond to the Crown can only bind the lands as they exist at its date, and subject to all the incumbrances of an equal or superior degree with which they are then charged.

There is another question arising out of the case "*B. E.*" has put, of which he does not seem to have discovered the importance. The deceased was in the first instance a surety, and I suppose gave a bond as such surety; are not then his lands bound from the date of that first bond? The acceptance of the second bond seems to have been a mere matter of favour, and most likely does not operate as an extinguishment of the first one. The part of the case related by "*B. E.*" in connexion with this point is not sufficiently explicit to enable that question to be determined.

In relation to this subject, it has always struck me as a peculiar hardship, that there does not exist any mode of ascertaining whose lands are rendered liable to extents, by means of bonds to the Crown, or by their owners having accepted government situations. Instances frequently occur of innocent purchasers having their estates wrested from them, and of bona fide mortgagees losing their money, by occurrences which have not been occasioned by themselves in the most remote degree, and which could not have been prevented by any caution they could have exercised. The hidden links of society bind man to man in innumerable ways, that our utmost sagacity cannot discover—the property of those who seem the most flourishing, may be undermined, even without their own knowledge, by persons in Government situations, for whom they have become sureties—and the mortgagee may be ruined, by the estate upon which he advanced his money being extended, to satisfy the default of a person whose connexion with the mortgager no diligence could have discovered. Our law-books and the daily papers testify that such occurrences are frequent; and when they do happen, every man must feel for the innocent and unfortunate sufferers; more especially, since in the present state of concealment and uncertainty no one can know but that he himself may be the next victim. Surely it is the imperative duty of Parliament to interfere and prevent the recurrence of such evils by legis-

lative enactments. Between subject and subject no such cases can occur, without the negligence of the parties; by the Act of William and Mary for docketing judgments, and the late Act for registering warrants of attorney, all incumbrances that at present affect or may be made immediately to affect lands, are pretty safely guarded against; and why should not the same security be given to a person when the Government is concerned, as when he treats with his fellow subject? In this case concealment is injustice, and ought to be shunned by a Government which is intended for the benefit of the people; but how are they benefited by a practice which keeps them in ignorance of the truth, and (as in an instance in which I am materially interested) may deprive them, at one blow, of the hard earnings of a laborious life? The Laws of Extents have been considerably modified within the last few years; but these effects, so cruel and so harsh in their operation, seem to have been wholly disregarded. I blame not the law as it now stands—it is perhaps necessary that extraordinary powers should be vested in the Executive, to aid in the collection of the Revenue; and guard against the defaults of persons to whose care such large sums are entrusted; but if such be the law, let the execution of it be open, and let it be competent for every man to ascertain, in transactions relating to land, whether it be not already bound by bonds given to the Crown.

By the Statute of Henry, above mentioned, these bonds are declared to be in the nature of a Statute-Staple; let them then, like Statutes Staple, be enrolled, or like Judgments, be entered; let the public have an opportunity, by search, of ascertaining by whom such bonds are given, and the evil will be at once remedied. If, after such an arrangement, mortgagees or purchasers are taken by surprise, they themselves only will be to blame, and the law will no longer be accused as the source of injury and injustice.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.
YOUR Correspondent "*B. E.*" in his Letter (Feb. p. 120) states, that a person having become indebted to the Crown in a sum of money, gave a bond for the payment thereof, at his (the obligor's) decease; and that the obligor

1.



2.



3.



4.



6.



5.



stor being dead, in order to obtain action of such bond, a Crown debtor had caused his effects to be sold, "if not to the total exclusion, at least in priority and preference of all bondsmen or assigned securities;" when "D. E." asks, "can this be sustained as legal and right?" In answer to which quere, and for the action (at least I hope so) of Mr. [redacted] and his Salopian friend, I beg to serve, it has been long settled, in a course of administration, *due to the Crown upon record or duty* (of which latter species are *debts*) have a preference to *all* debts whatsoever; and if an executor or administrator should omit to discharge such debts, previously to his settling any other debts of his testator or intestate, he would, in case there should be a deficiency of assets, be liable to the satisfaction thereof, *in his propriis*: and I am apprehensive that the circumstance of the executor having executed the bond, does not give the impression that the Crown is not entitled to a preference, not in the present instance vary much; for, though in some cases the parties are induced, by the false representations of their advisers, to execute legal documents to their detriment, a court of equity will interpose to relieve them; yet here there appears no reason for such an interposition, even supposing an unfair representation to have been made to the executor, because, he being liable to a satisfaction (to the amount of the sum due by the bond in question) upon which he previously entered into by him as an officer of the Crown, he is, at the time of executing the present bond, a debtor to the Crown in specialty, and consequently that was only a confirmation of what lawfully existed.

Admitting, therefore, that the Crown is entitled to a preference, I am persuaded that its officers had a right to follow the course mentioned, or rather directed to, in the letter of "D. E."

Yours, &c.

LEX.

MR. URBAN, *March 30.*
SEND you an impression of an ancient brass Seal, engraved by order of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow,

T. MAG. April, 1823.

London, in the year 1580* (*see Pl. II. fig. 1.*) This Seal is curious, as exhibiting what may be considered a faithful representation of the Steeple previous to the great Fire of London; with the arches or *bows* on its summit, from which it may have derived its name; though this was more probably from the arches or *bows* belonging to the old Church, on which the present structure is raised. The history of this Church has been fully given by your Correspondent N. G. in vol. xc. ii. p. 223; and a view of the present Steeple in vol. xxi. p. 580. Many particulars relative to the steeple and bells were also given in your last volume, Part ii. p. 392, with their history to the present time. I shall therefore conclude with some curious particulars, extracted from honest Stow:

"In Nov. 1091, a dreadful hurricane happened in London, which blew down many churches, and upwards of six hundred houses, and shattered the Tower of London very much; but the most surprising event was its breaking down part of the church-wall of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside (whereby two men were killed), and, raising the roof thereof, carried it a considerable way, when it fell with such violence, that six of its rafters, of 26 feet in length each, were forced into the ground above 20 feet deep, and in the same position as they stood on the Church. This relation would seem very incredible, were it not for the concomitant circumstances; for, 1. the ground whereof the roof pitched was of a moorish nature; 2. the streets were then unpaved; and, 3. the uncontested authority of those grave and faithful historians†, who lived at that time, and testified to the truth of the thing."

One hundred and six years afterwards, a seditious traitor, named Fitz Osbert, seized the steeple of St. Mary, fortified it, and provided himself with provisions and instruments for defence, till he was *smoked out* and made prisoner; and after a fair trial, hanged, with nine of his accomplices.

The above Steeple fell down in 1271, and killed several persons.

In 1284, we find it rebuilt, and serving as a place of concealment for Lawrence Duckett, a goldsmith, who had dangerously wounded Ralph Cre-

* We regret that the artist has failed to represent this date in the engraving. Err.

† The authorities given are Flor. Wig. Chron. and Wm. de Malmsbury.

pin, of West Cheap. The friends of the latter, exasperated against Duckett, entered the steeple at night privately, and probably strangled the fugitive, or really hanged him, for the body was so disposed as to convey the idea of suicide; which was adopted upon inquisition, and the deceased buried in a ditch without the city. Some time afterwards, it was discovered, that a boy was with Duckett in his concealment, who related the real cause of his death. Upon this the assassins and their accomplices, to the number of sixteen, were hanged; and a woman, Alice, the chief contriver of the horrid deed, was burnt. Stowe adds, that several rich persons implicated, were hanged by the purse, after long imprisonment. Upon this occasion the church was interdicted, and the doors and windows filled with thorns, till the stain of murder was effaced by purification. At the same time reparation was made to Duckett's remains, which were honestly deposited in the church-yard.

Stowe enumerates many sums given by citizens towards the erection of the Steeple (shewn on the seal), which was finished in 1512, with five lanterns on the summit; one at each corner, and the fifth in the centre. Those, he tells us, were to have been glazed, and lights placed in them during the winter months, as *beacons* to direct the traveller to London. N.R.S.

Mr. URBAN,

THE matrix of the Seal engraved in Plate II. fig. 2. was purchased among some old iron and brass at Christchurch, and is now in the possession of Charles St. Barbe, esq. jun. It bears the following inscription: "*Sigillum commune capitali* [misspelt for *capituli*] *de Wolverhampton*," with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul under canopies, and probably the Dean and Prebendaries beneath.

An account of the Deanery of Wolverhampton may be seen in Shaw's "Staffordshire," vol. II. p. 151.

Yours, &c.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Salum, April 2.

I SEND you a drawing of the Seal belonging to the Priory of Maiden Bradley*, Wilts, from an impression

found in searching the archives of Salisbury Cathedral for the purpose of compiling an historical account of that structure. The deed to which the Seal was appended, is a mandate of Robert Wickhampton, Bishop of Salisbury, relative to a Chantry founded in that Priory, executed in 1279. The larger Seal (see Plate II. fig. 3.) has the following inscription: "*Sigillum conventus S'ce Marie de Bradeleya*." The smaller, (fig. 4.) which forms the reverse of the other, was that of the Prior; in the Legend he is styled Procurator, "*S. Prioris et Procuratoris de Mayden Bradley*."

Yours, &c. W. DODSWORTH.

* * The two Seals, figs. 5 and 6, are given from Bond's History of Looe (reviewed in pp. 233, 330), and were copied into that work by permission of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, from his "Magna Britannia." Fig. 5. is that of the Corporation of East Looe, representing a one-mast vessel, with three escutcheons on the side, each charged with three bendlets (the arms of Bodrigan), inscribed "*Si. Communitatis de Loo*." Mr. Bond suggests, whether the ship may be meant for the George of Looe, as Carew says, speaking of the shipping of Looe, "That one of them hath successively retained the name of the George of Looe ever since the first so called did a great while since, in a furious fight, take three French men of war." At present there is no tradition of this ship or the furious fight. Mr. Bond gives a long account of Otto of Bodrigan (lord of the manor of Pendrim and Looe, temp. Edw. II.) whose arms are on the Seal.

West Looe goes also by the name of Portbyhan; on the Corporation Seal (fig. 6.) it is called Portuan. This Seal bears the figure of a man with a bow in his right hand, and an arrow in his left, with this legend, "*Portuan otherways called Westlo*." EDIT.

THE CENSOR. No. XIV.

DR. ALLIBOND'S FEAST.

THE following jeu-d'esprit is attributed to Dr. John Allibond, of Magdalen College, Oxford, one of the sufferers in the Rebellion. He is prin-

* A full account of Maiden Bradley is given in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire;" and the Church is engraved in our vol. LXXXVI. t. 393.

ipally known by an exquisite satire in *Macaronic Latin*, on the Visitation in 648, which he had the courage to publish at that time, entitled "Rusica Academicæ Oxoniensis Reformatae descriptio, in visitatione fanaticâ, A. D. 1648, Londini, impensis J. Redmayne." The "Feast," we believe, as never been printed, or at least is of sufficient rarity to warrant the re-publishing, and interesting, from its recording not only how our ancestors wrote, but what they ate. The notes appended are chiefly from Robert May's "Accomplisht Cook," 1685, 8vo, in which the culinist laments the decline of hospitality and good living, attributing it, like a zealous Royalist, to the receding troubles.

Dulcissimis Capitis, &c. Invitatio ad frugum Prandium, unâ cum Billa Dietæ.

Evasit annus, ex quo Janus
Commisit conjugales manus,
Atque ipse amoris veteranus
Emeritus sum factus.

Porroxi ora, te ministro,
Maritali tum capistro;
Et Cytheræi pulvis æstro,
Spes sum longas nactus.

Dat mandata bifrons Deus,
Celebretur Hymenæus
Quotannis; nisi mavis reus
Esse indecori,

Parendum est. Familiares,
Propere nostros Lares
Adire, et epulas vulgares
Admovere ori.

*raune*¹.—Præbebit Aper colli partem,

Tortoris puerus solum artem.
Quæ prima famis foret martem
Pugnantom sava ense.

*Ribbe and Rump of Beef*².
Sequetur assi costa Bovis,
Et salibus conditum novis
Ejusdem tergus; dignum foveis
Quod apponatur mensæ.

*Pye*³.—Artocreas fumabunt, quales
Divinos celebrant Natales;
Unde odor aromaticalis
Cerebrum intrabit.

*Hen and Bacon*⁴.
Et cum Gallinâ lingue lardum,
Quod satiare possit guardum,
Unless the hasty cooke hath marr'd
'um,
Mensam onerabit.

*Pigge*⁵.—Præterea non decimalis
Porcellus, auribus et malis
Ad latus finis adest; qualis
Judæis olim nefas.

*Tongue and Udder*⁶.—Insuper tenellum uber,
Cui Romanum impar tuber,
Et linguam, si quid ejus super-
est gustare te fas.

*Goose*⁷.—Ascendit avis dein solium,
Quæ saluum fecit Capitolium,
Brodwellianum pasta lolium
Coctis malis mersa.

*Turkey*⁸.—Et quam transmiserunt Indi
En volueris est præsto scindi,
Cepis (uti mos) hinc inde
Olentibus conspersa.

*Custard*⁹.—Post apparatus denum istum,
Cum ovis unâ farre pistum
Lac sequitur; cui saccharum mistum
Saporem dulcem præbet.

*Secunda*¹⁰ erunt fercula,

¹ Garnished brawn. See May's "Accomplisht Cook," p. 194.

² Charles II. is reported to have said, that the inside of a sirloin was too good for a subject.

³ This seems to have been a round of various delicacies, as vol. LXXXV. i. p. 559.

⁴ "Accomplisht Cook," and May's

⁵ We are told to be

⁶ This is meant in the text

⁷ Pigs were sacred

⁸ This is a

⁹ This is a

¹⁰ This is a

he was called "A Bride-pye," a com-
mon, or else the common Christmas pie.
The account of the author of the "Ac-

may, p. 81); larded chicken is pro-

times with the hair on. (May

to have been a favourite
before us.

in October dish, but
is an Englishman's

and, and spices, appears

me, says,

nd."

Salos et epigrammata,
And now and then our pocula
Stans promus exhibebit.

Et tamen nequid desit planè
Nimietati Anglicanæ;
Habebitis convivæ sanè
A foolish second service.

Pippin Tart!—Uxoris curâ vobis partum
Fumans en pipino-tartum,
Quod post fundo vulsam chartam,
Frustatum, quadris parvis.

Woodcooke.

Disceudit structrix. Ecce nostrum
Longum gerens avis rostrum
Invasit solum, quæ in posterum
Ignotas oras petit.

Ducke and Mallard.

Et hybernum sequens gelu
Par anatum, ἀπὸν καὶ θήλυ
Whereof a part my wife will deale you,
And friendly bid you cate it.

Larkes.—Si minores quæras aves,
Quibus magis forsan faves,
Alaudas scilicet, vous avez
With sugar crumbe and sawce.

Fruite and Cheese.

Postremò caseum tractemus,
Et horna poma degustemus,
Et tandem gratias agemus
Cum soli summo laus.

Apud vos si fortè pondus
Habeat vester Allibondus,
Adeste; dabit promus condus
E meliori vina testâ.

Vocat² hospitalis Hymen,
Calcate nostrum-vestrum limen,
Citate quisque gradum; ἡ μὲν
ἐὺπιστον tout' ἔσται.

FLY LEAVES.—No. X.

Bishop Corbet's Poems.

MR. GILCHRIST, in 1807, published a new edition of the Poems of Bishop Corbet, who appears to have been an author very careless of the effusions of his Muse, and that probably some of his productions yet remain in manuscript, which it must be left to chance to discover. It is, therefore, no impeachment of the research of his late editor (whose critical acumen, it might be wished, was more frequently employed in similar revivals), to give the following poems from my *fly leaves* to his volume, taken

from MSS. (not in a public library) as hitherto unknown.

"A small Remembrance of the great King of Sweden."

What now! already are those wagers layd,
Which not these thousand yeares are to be paid?

Then (if the world doe last so long), thus shive,

Whether the great Gustavus be alive:
Now to contend is an abortive strife,
'Tis to make Butter's booke, his booke of life:

Who can say Gideon yet, or Josua's dead,
Whilst their eternall deeds of armes are read?

Nor shall it be a bett till the last day,
Whether this King be dead, or broke his way.

'Twas said of Johu that hee should never dye,
And th' envious mates were checkt for reasoning whie:

If this disciple also bee as hee,
And tarry till Christ come, what's that to thee? *Rich. Corbett, Bpp. Norwich.*

"Doctor Corbet upon Ouerbury's Death."

Had thou, like other Sirs and Knights of worthe,
[laid forthe,

Sickned and dyed, being stretcht out and
After thy farewell sermon taken earthie,
And left noe deed to prayse thee but thy birthe,

Then Ouerburye, by a passe of th' eares,
Thou might haue tided home in two howres teares.

Then had wee wore thy spriggs of memorye,
Noe longer then thy friendes of rosemarye:
Or then the dole was eating for thy sake,
And thou hadst sunke in thine owne wine and cake.

But since it was soe ordered and thought fitt,

By them y^t knewe thy truthe and fear'd thy
Thou shouldst be poysoned, death hath done thee grace,

Ranckt thee above the region of thy place.
For none heere poyson nam'd but makes

replye, [dye?]
Wt prince was that, w^t statesman that did
In this thou hast out-did an elegye:

And the ranke poyson web did seeme to kill,
Working a fresh in some historian's quill,
Shall now preserve thee longer ere thou rott,

Then poyson mixt with [any] antidote.

Nor needs thou trust an Herald with thy name,

Thou art the voyce of justice and of flame:

¹ May gives a diagram of a quadrangular pippin-tart, p. 248.

² We have not dilated on cookery, as nearly every family can refer to its records on that subject: May's bill of fare for New Year's Day, not very different from the worthy Doctor's, may be found in vol. LXXXV. i. p. 595.

time, detecting her own barthen,
 strives
 thee vs in interest of lives.
 'Of ryme, and might it please this
 lawe,
 of blood, for many lives I sawe :
 writes more of thee must write of
 more,
 I affect not, but referre them ore
 orne; by whose art they maye defyne
 so is worth, by vaweing of thyne."

Mr. Corbett on his Wife's Departure.

hee must goe, and I must mourne,
 come night,
 mee with darknes whilst I write;
 e that hell vnto mee, which alone
 suffer, when my love is gone :
 se for this kept guard, like spie on
 spie,
 response with his foe stood by;
 nore sweetnes then our many blisses
 ing, conference, imbracement, kisses,
 es with negligence our most respecte
 ur language, through all dialecte
 e, wincke, lookes, and often vnder-
 boarde [from worde.
 dyialecte with our feet, yet farr
 doe thy worst, whilst shee and I
 have armes, [harmes;
 not against thy stroke, against thy
 et looke vpon y^e quickning sun,
 lte her beauty to my sence shall run;
 I to comfort of my deare I vowe,
 is shall still bee what my words are
 now;
 les themselves shall move mee ere I
 start, [my hart."
 ten I change my love, I'll change
 EU. HOOD.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

nued from vol. LXXXIX. p. 503.)

URBAN, Crosby Square, April 4.

long since I last addressed you
 this subject, and I now resume
 a great pleasure, to transcribe
 ojoined account of the Choral
 at Lincoln, which was omitted
 former series.

probable I shall not again oc-
 cur pages with similar commu-
 nities*, as I propose to publish these
 on a more extensive scale, in a
 e form; and I cannot close the
 ondenoe without repeating my
 I grateful acknowledgments for
 ite and liberal assistance which
 en afforded to me during these
 es, by the superior Clergy in
 pective Choirs. M. H.

s our previous volumes, LXXXVII.
 II. LXXXIX.

Lincoln.

"There are four Choristers, who are
 chosen by the Dean and Chapter; they
 are lodged and boarded with the Mu-
 sic Master, and receive a salary with
 fees amounting to 3*l.* per annum.
 Their dress is a black cloth gown,
 faced with white, given them every
 second year. There are also six junior
 boys, denominated; from the founder,
 Burgherst Chanters; they are chosen
 by the Dean and Chapter, and receive
 a salary, amounting, with fees, to 2*l.*
 10*s.* They wear white surplices, given
 them on their admission.

"All the boys, as well Choristers as
 Burgherst Chanters, attend daily cho-
 ral service at ten and three o'clock on
 week-days, and at ten and four on Sun-
 days. The Dean and Chapter provide
 for their instruction in writing, arith-
 metic, and grammar; and those boys
 whose parents wish it, are allowed to
 attend the Free Grammar School, of
 which the Dean and Chapter appoint
 the Head Master. They attend these
 schools from eleven o'clock till twelve,
 from two till three, and from four till
 five. They attend the Music Master
 from seven o'clock in the morning in
 summer, and eight in the winter, until
 prayer time. The Master derives no
 emolument from the musical talents of
 the choristers, who are confined wholly
 to the Church Service. On leaving
 the Choir they receive a sum not ex-
 ceeding 15*l.* from the Dean and Chap-
 ter, as an apprentice fee.

"A medical attendant is allowed the
 choristers in case of sickness."

*On the mutability of National grandeur
 in Arts and in Science; and the
 proneness to deteriorate, which in
 certain circumstances is observed to
 characterize the human intellect.*

(Continued from p. 225.)

WHATEVER may be said of the
 germ of genius lying for ages
 smothered in the human breast, un-
 able to break forth into a flame,—as
 such hypotheses have been adopted,—
 the history of the Greeks, with a re-
 ference to this genius, though well
 known, can never, if analysed with
 philosophic attention, cease to asto-
 nish.

Peopled originally by hordes of bar-
 barians, the infant energies of these
 marauders were first unfolded by a
 colony

colony from Tyre, from which epoch the knowledge of letters and the rudiments of arts which she then received, were scarcely sufficient to impart a perceptible change in their moral character. At length arose Theseus and Minos, who by some semblance of wise and salutary enactments, went far in repressing that disorder and rapine which had prevailed under the unworthy successors of Cecrops, and introduced order and policy in the room of anarchy.

Many centuries afterwards, when the laws of Draco had, from the severity of their penal institutes, chased the phantom of discord from her abodes, and placed the lives and property of the industrious artist upon a footing of greater security, the character of the Greeks rose to genius and some pre-eminence in elegant accomplishments. When, after the expulsion of the Pisistratides, Athens, through the policy and patriotism of Solon, had assumed a republican form of government, her active and aspiring energies rose to the highest eminence in the intellectual arts, in all its varied provinces. Genius was quick in its ascent, and shone out at full under the administration of Pericles. From thence to the times of Philip and Alexander, notwithstanding the calamities of foreign and domestic wars, her schools resounded with the precepts of philosophy, and she was herself the theatre of every liberal accomplishment which could crown human ingenuity.

The conquest of Alexander may be said to have formed an epoch, after which intellectual Greece suffered an eclipse from which she has never since emerged. During the latter periods of Rome, reduced to a tributary province, she, in spite of some bright individual exceptions, declined from her splendour as mistress of the intellectual world, and after witnessing the convulsions which tore the tiara from the last of the Western despots, and the barbarism which, for many ages afterwards, overspread the greater part of Europe, she has for the last three centuries been reduced to the humiliating vassalage of slaves to the will of an imperious Aga of Janizaries.

If, with regard to the Greeks, we adopt the hypothesis that the human mind cannot depreciate through physical circumstances, we must, it would seem, resort to the moral and political

circumstances which in the course of the revolutions in human affairs have turned the tide of human thought into new channels, and blunted the keen susceptibilities of a people who formerly shone in all the pride of sovereignty.

It cannot be doubted that the long course of systematic oppression and habitual submission, which has marked the modern history of the Greeks, have blunted the tone of their thinking,—but how far these things can have influenced her capabilities in the walks of genius, has never been precisely defined.

Viewing them in connexion with an art which they carried to the highest perfection—the noble art of architecture, if their declension has been signal, their progress from its first introduction, subsequent to Homer, to a summit of excellence which has never been surpassed, was as signally rapid. Before the year 850 anterior to the Christian era, their buildings were all of wood, except the city fortifications, which were blocks of stone; yet under Pericles, scarce four centuries after, we find their city abounding in models of architectural proportions, which, whatever may have been the fashions or the innovations of succeeding eras, have ever, by the most intelligent nations, been considered as forming, for beauty of form and purity of design, the most perfect of any that have yet appeared. The majestic structures of the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Popylaea, the Erechtheum, the temples of Minerva, of Diana, and the Olympian Jupiter,—the achievements of those times—and ornamented by those consummate artists Phidias, Polyclethus, Scopas, Alcámenes, and Myron, Zeuxis and Parrhasius,—exhibit conception and symmetry which the united thinking and judgment of all mankind have not surpassed.

But enough of Greece, and its catalogue of worthies, whose transcendent genius has placed the fame and the pretensions of their country on a basis as durable as marble can make them.

Italy, France, and England, have their memorials of past grandeur, which declares that, at periods remote from our own, men existed who thought, and planned, and executed what is elegant and majestic in the world of art, with this difference indeed, characterizing the circumstances with which the student will review the

ligns of former times,—that in which still exhibits in its monuments the chisel of Phidias, the offspring of beings who reared them very unincumbered, in point of mind and elements, the generations which sent inhabit its soil. Whereas France and England, however venerable the edifices we admire, however full the symmetry which pervades them, have been progressively sinking in the liberal arts; nor is a single structure, however vast and complicated its design, to the extent of which the talent of the people is not fully equal.

By concentrating my thoughts on our own island, after the migrations in which I had lately engaged, I reflected, that all the venerable structures which were wont to excite and elevate the fancy of the beholder upon our own soils, were the monuments not by any means of an enlightened and refined æsthetic genius. They must be acknowledged, on the other hand, to be the works of a people not yet emancipated from barbarism, but of ingenious and many instances of sublime taste, indefatigable in the accomplishment of the plans which their conception embodied. The Cathedrals of Rouen, of Amiens, of Salisbury, of York, and of Westminster, were erected at periods not later than the Norman Conquest; and their exquisite lightness and symmetry which pervades many parts of these structures, and the profusion of sculptures which is every where to be seen, are a very considerable proficiency in the arts of sculpture and architecture amply indicated.

Still all the efforts, splendid as they must be admitted to be, fall very far beneath the standards which the ruins of Attica present in splendour.

As we ascend higher in antiquity, to periods when, after the Romans had evacuated, the Saxons possessed of Britain, we still see castles, priories, abbeys, and castles, which all carry upon them the impress of some knowledge in the principles of architectural science, although the design and composition, we can only discern the intellectual limitations and capabilities of the workmen. Although characterized by meanness and imbecility, our ancestors of the ninth and tenth centuries

were too far removed above saving life to be ignorant of the useful and mechanical arts, if they had too little taste for the ornamental. Their buildings of this epoch may furnish a harvest of meditation to the virtuoso, or rather to the sage who renders the study of masonry inscriptions and mouldering monuments subservient to the knowledge of mankind in the various stages of his civilized existence.

In contemplating Stonehenge, we see few vestiges of thinking and of skill;—all seems rude,—the work of savages in a very early stage of infancy in associated life, at periods of society very little removed from what Adam Smith denominates those of *Hunters and Shepherds*. If we turn from those colossal specimens of barbarian industry, and which suggests a resemblance with the first rude attempts at building in Egypt, when bundles of canes, which the Nile copiously supplied, bound together at intervals, are thought to have first suggested the idea of a sculptured column, suppose to the buildings prior to the time of Alfred, a higher degree of skill and knowledge indicates itself. From thence to the still higher knowledge in the principles of architecture necessary for raising piles such as the Abbies of Malmsbury or Glastonbury, the improvement is striking.

If we descend to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we find what is somewhat inaccurately termed the Gothic style, assuming a more regular, methodised, and classically chaste principle of arrangement. The confused offspring, originally of the dark ages, and formed on the eastern styles imported from Arabia, grafted upon the superstitious conceptions of Christian Europe; this order of architecture shook off many of the puerilities which adhered to it, and assumed a more pure and chaste order of composition.

At length, we find under the genius of Inigo Jones, the old and classical models of Greece restored, and usurping their just dominion over the taste of our countrymen; who, directed by the talents and resources of Wren, have attained a standard of taste and of knowledge highly propitious to one of the noblest of the fine arts, and given promise of increasing excellence, and that at length our own soil shall rival, in its monuments, that of Phidias.

The day had been unconsciously wearing away during the course of my long soliloquy, and as the silence which reigned

reigned around me was seldom broken save by my own footsteps, my ideal excursions were never totally suspended. There is something, I pursued, cheering and consolatory to the pride and ambition of man to reflect, that his ancestors have, during a long line of ages, cultivated the light of science, and abounded in works of art; and that the period was very distant when they first emerged from a state of nature to the habits and thinking of civilized beings. It is exhilarating to behold the fabrics of former days raising their proud heads furrowed by wintry storms,—at once the boast and the model of future generations. How different will be the feelings of the contemplatist who speculates among a race of beings who have newly peopled the country of which they are the first settlers, or who have just shaken off the ferocity of savage life! Nothing which may tend to remind him that the soils on which he lucubrates have, during the lapse of ages, been the abodes of science and of the elegant refinements of civilized life, will meet his eye. Wherever he turns his steps, his mind will never be arrested by the indubitable vestiges of former greatness, whose proud but desolated remains will often involve trains of high moral soliloquy, and read no superficial lesson on the evanescent complexion of all human grandeur.

We feel that but yesterday the fathers of the present race of inhabitants were savages; instead of sumptuous and stately edifices, in the several stages of their zenith, their wane, or their decay, proclaiming that thinking, refinement, genius, and skill, had long shed their benign influences through her regions,—intellectual sterility, imbecility of design, and a certain vulgarity of sentiment, arising from having no long line of ancestral trophies, the contemplation of which may inspire and emulate them to worthier deeds, are visible and pretty general characteristics.

Newly settled countries, in whatever part of the globe they may be situated, exhibit these features. The traveller may perchance discover matter of important interest in studying the physical productions and phenomena of the country, the manners and moral and intellectual dispositions of the inhabitants,—he may contrast the political institutes of their constitution with their genius and temper, and speculate as to the facilities afforded them for

rivaling those who of old had adorned themselves great in Arts and Literature. But he will feel that he is not now treading spots hallowed by a race of beings whose genius bid the proud structure rise in all the varied proportions of exquisite beauty; or cultivated the elegant walks of polite learning;—spots sacred to the manes of heroic patriotism, and elevation of principle. He indeed may be said to realize, in a certain degree, the truth of what the eloquent pen of Chateaubriand has, on one occasion, so interestingly described. "I wrapped myself in my cloak," says this traveller, while lucubrating amid the ruins of Attica, "and lay down under a laurel on the banks of the Eurotas. The night was pure and serene, and the Milky Way, reflected by the current of the river, shed a light of an unusual brightness. I fell asleep with my eyes fixed on the heavens, having the beautiful constellation of Leda's swan exactly over my head." "I still," proceeds this animated writer, "recollect the pleasure which I formerly received from thus reposing in the woods of America, and especially from awaking in the middle of the night. I listened to the whistling of the wind through the wilderness, the braying of the does and stags, the roar of a distant cataract, while the embers of my half-extinguished fire glowed beneath the foliage of the trees. I loved even to hear the voice of the Iroquois when he shouted in the recesses of his forests, and when in the brilliant starlight, amid the silence of nature, he seemed to be proclaiming his boundless liberty." All this, he observes, may afford delight at twenty,—but in maturer age the mind contracts a relish for more solid pursuits, and loves in particular to dwell on the illustrious examples recorded in history.

"Gladly," he afterwards exclaims, "would I again make my couch on the banks of the Eurotas, or the Jordan, if the heroic shades of the three hundred Spartans, or the twelve sons of Jacob, were to visit my slumbers; but I would not go again to explore a virgin soil which the plough-share has never lacerated. Give me now ancient deserts, where I can conjure up at pleasure the walls of Babylon, or the legions of Pharsalia—plains whose furrows convey instruction, and where, mortal as I am, I trace the blood, the tears, the sweat of human kind."

(To be continued.)

Editor, March 31.
I am impressed with a just idea of the utility of your Magazine, the judicious and impartial manner which your Review has been acting for these many years past, not help observing, under the title of "Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica," reviewed in the Number for March, and Supplement, 1822, the flouts and sarcasms upon the ancient and noble science of Heraldry by the College of Arms, which is as consistent with the character of the writer who considers such books as it is alike indignant to the dilettante and gentleman: but I quietly on till I came to the following passage, which is too obvious to be unnoticed:

"A tradesman who has made his fortune, does not regard the expense, purchases a coat of arms as he would a piece of plate; the thing implying nothing, the dignity cannot be restored, unless the meaning is attached to it be restored also."

Here I stand a zealous champion of the rights of the College of Arms, and in those lines I consider myself. The Herald's College, I will maintain, is of as much force and authority at the present day as ever it was in former times, with respect to the grant of arms; and, it is to be hoped, so will continue; and the coats which now grant are as lawful and full meaning as those whose antiquity confounded their origin. See the majority of our modern grants for instance. Comparing a coat of arms to a piece of plate is highly reprehensible, not only in the point of comparison, but as derogatory to that great fiction of a gentleman.

When the descendants of a tradesman has made his fortune, and purchases a coat of arms, a grant from the College confers a lasting honour, which the extinction of his family cannot erase; a grandson or great grandson looks back with proud respect mingled with pleasure, to find that his immediate predecessors bore arms before thereby confirming to him the rank of gentleman; and yet the mean implies nothing! Is not a modern gift with the same attributes of official allusion as an ancient one? It not help the genealogist and historian to confute many errors, and remove the unauthorised bearing for

centuries to come, in the same manner as those relics of antiquity which we daily meet with in our antiquarian researches have served us? If this is allowed, I must ask, if these qualifications extend to a piece of plate? if it descends with the family, one alone can possess it, then not always the heir; but the coat of arms extends to all, to every individual of the family. By this simple argument it is alone superior. Then why compare one with another, when there are so many weighty reasons which can be adduced to crush the comparison?

The lines before quoted have a tendency to deter persons from applying to the College of Arms for that which will give dignity to birth, and ennoble without possessing a title. It has rather a republican principle with it.

That this humble letter, which I hope is couched in a respectful manner, so as to obtain an honourable place in your valuable Repository, may help to counteract those ill effects, and establish still more the elegant and gentlemanly science of Heraldry, which, to their honour be it spoken, is daily and hourly increasing among our nobility and gentry, will be the wish, not only of myself, but a number of other friends and gentlemen, whose ideas correspond with my own in this respect, and I doubt whether this will be the only letter on the subject.

While expatiating on the science, it may not be considered foreign to my purpose to observe, that there are some tradesmen and gentlemen who come to enjoy large fortunes, order their carriage, services of plate, &c. and for a coat of arms refuse payment of a paltry sum to have them officially, look into that alphabetical reservoir of Arms, Edmonson, and seize upon the prettiest coat and crest they can find corresponding with their fancy, and nearly if not exactly with their own name; which arms may belong to an ancient and respectable family, from which they are not the most remotely descended. The only harm I can wish these kind of gentry (who I hope are not numerous) is, that they may not have descendants to enjoy their ill-derived honours; or that they may cease the bearing of them, and apply to the College of Arms for others, which will do honour to their posterity.

N. Y. W. G.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

I AM disposed very much to question the propriety of inserting hostile attacks on individuals under an anonymous form. "*Stat Nominis umbra*"—While I am fully exposed to the malignant shaft, my assailant remains in ambush,—this is unmanly, it is most unfair.

When I wrote the few hurried remarks for the *Hereford Journal* (inserted in vol. xcii. ii. 549), which have excited the animadversions of your Correspondent (Jan. p. 34), I did not anticipate their transfer to your pages.

"E. L." commences by pronouncing me imbued with a "weight of prejudice," nay, "under circumstances of strong prejudice," consequently unqualified to judge of the matter in a dispassionate manner. This is not very respectful language, nor very courteous conduct.

I had, Mr. Urban, attentively considered the various accounts of "Mermaids," and compared them with each other; the evidence was incomplete, incoherent, and contradictory; at variance with itself, and utterly absurd and incompatible. These were the premises on which my conclusions were formed,—"my mind made up." Is there no logical deduction? can no opinion be decided on by any process of reasoning, but "E. L." must stamp it with the epithets of "prejudice" and "pertinacity?"

Once for all, I again repeat, there is such a thing as *incongruity*. "There is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds."

This "thing of shreds and patches" has *incongruity* stamped on its every feature.

A very amusing portraiture might be formed of these said yclept "Mermaids." Some are represented *musical* as the Eolian harp, while others *new* like a cat or kitten. As to the article *hands*, some are *webbed* like a duck, but others seem void of this membrane. Some are *tiled* with *scales*, aye, and these of a *violet* tint too. But others are plumed with *feathers*, and, moreover, there are others again studded with *fine shells*! And as to the *colour* of the hair of these "non-descripts," we have *blue*, *sea-green*, *pink*,—in fact, the entire tints of the chromatic scale.

One mentioned by Parival, though

void of the "*vox humana*," seems nevertheless to have been a *tolerable Catholic*!

The tirade about "insulting the ashes of Columbus, Hulsdon, &c." is amusing enough. Are their limited voyages and extent of discovery to be for a moment brought into competition with modern navigation, and the magnificent range of modern research and enterprise? Certainly not. Much that was asserted to be the truth, and recorded as such by these navigators, has since been proved to be *FABULOUS*. Modern navigators discover no "*mermaids*." No. For such an acquisition we must be indebted to a source the *most suspicious on earth*.

It is a "monkey trick," and he that joined the mass together,—"*sectamque redegit in membra*," must have been "an odd fish," though, on account of its incongruity, I cannot say "*materiam superabit opus*."

I am not aware that Dr. Phillip at the Cape, saw the hideous mass, except as I did, enshrined in glass. I have a high opinion of Sir E. Home, and do not think he would rashly commit himself to any such opinion. I did not question the judgment of these accurate observers, but I presumed myself at perfect liberty to credit as much of what the interested exhibitor told me as I chose; and it seemed to me reasonable ground for doubt, that the individuals in question stood committed and pledged as to the genuineness of the mass.

Many of the first authorities in science have been as convinced as myself, of the imposition, e. g. Sir Henry Hallford, &c.

There are a great variety of arguments which might reasonably be advanced, in addition to those stated, were amplification necessary, and which would swell the inference to the amount of demonstration; among others, the *impossibility* of such a structure rising in water, or emerging in the vertical plane above its surface.

Having admitted that "many have been induced to suppose" the junction which I described, and which, I feel persuaded, I could trace, "E. L." undertakes to confine it to me, as my entire *deceptio visus*. In the same spirit of self-contradiction we are informed that the "whole objections" have "originated in motives of prejudice;" and yet the following scepticism succeeds,

"Does such an animal exist? If it does, there can be no question of that in dispute being one of the tribe!" I cannot by possibility comprehend what is meant by the remarkable expression,—“it is known that *duplicates* of most other land animals exist in the sea!”

What has “the regular gradation of animals” to do with this question? There is no analogy in nature. Where is the half quadruped, half fish, half bird, half reptile?—No! Mr. Urban, such forms as these mar not the grandeur and loveliness of the creation of God.

The incongruity consists in the admission of two distinct systems of circulation,—separate, yet united,—cold and warm blood,—globules at once elliptical and circular,—at once of smaller and greater size. I contend that this is *fatal* to the supposition. There are things opposite in nature. What communion (to use the emphatic words of Holy Writ) has light with darkness?

It is in heathen fable that the *centaur* and *centaur* exist,—aye, and the *syren* or “mermaid” too.

It is amid the dark and mystic clouds of Egyptian mythology, that we discern a *ram-headed Pthah*, and a *hawk-headed Arueris*.—Yes! it is in their sacred *Ogdoad*, that we discover the *Arubis* arrayed with the *head of a dog*, and the *Ibis-headed Thoth* associated with the *Cynocephalus Ape* and the *winged Cnuphis*.

I shall take no farther notice of the subject. J. MURRAY.

ACCOUNT OF ST. OLAVE CHURCH, IN HART STREET.

(Concluded from p. 208.)

SIR ANDREW RICCARD, who died in 1672, was a considerable benefactor to this parish, and he vested the advowson of the living in five trustees, to be elected, from time to time, from among the parishioners. The present Rector is the Rev. Henry Batts Owen, D. D.

Sir Andrew's grave-stone is near the altar; and for further panegyric, the brass plate thereon refers the reader to the inscriptions which accompanied this statue, erected on the North side of the Church. In this locality the said statue was, until the construction, some years ago, of the North gallery interfered with it; it was then, al-

though it be a very respectable piece of sculpture, placed, and remains in, a situation under the West Gallery, central it is true, but from its obscurity, badly calculated to display the merits of the artist. The present pedestal is very low, and bears a modern inscription. The two tablets with Latin inscriptions, quoted by Newcourt, having, however, lately been discovered, they are intended to be attached to the wall immediately behind the statue. Sir Andrew has in his right hand a scroll expressed as rolled up, and not, as stated by the last mentioned author, “a hammer or mallet, as President of the Turkey Company.”

Four of the monuments have been lamentably interfered with also, and partially obscured by the erection of the South gallery; namely, a very fine old monument on the South wall belonging to the Deane family; a respectable one to the memory of Peter Turner; also the tablet inscribed to his father Dr. Turner; and the monument of Sir John Mennes, *kn.* In the North aisle the artificers were more sparing, by not continuing the gallery quite so far as the Eastern wall, but even here, a portion of the handsome monument to the Bayning family has not escaped injury from these spoliators.

In respect to the fair marble tomb mentioned by Stow to have been constructed to the memory of Sir John Radcliffe (son of Robert Earl of Sussex), and Anne his wife, no part of it is remaining: and if the aforementioned monument of Peter Turner, which is stated in the aforesaid edition to be behind this tomb, be a just criterion as to its locality, it was situate at the East end of the South aisle: but the inscription relative to Sir John (who died in 1568), and the sculpture of his armorial bearings, appear now in the East wall of the North aisle; also near to them, and within a rudely excavated niche, is an erect figure in armour, of full size (and from the position of the helmet behind the neck it has evidently once been recumbent), well carved in marble, or alabaster, but now truncated at the knees. I take this to be the representation of the said knight, which, it seems, was once lying along the tomb; but of the figure of his wife, who is described to have been represented in a kneeling posture beside him, and of the inscription to her memory,

memory, I have at present been able to trace no remnant. Near to the supposed figure of Sir John Radcliffe is the handsome monument of Peter Cappon, a Florentine gentleman, who died in 1582: the principal object is an alabaster figure, the size of life, beautifully sculptured. Partly on the adjoining column, and in other parts on the North wall of the nave, near the altar, is the aforesaid monument erected to the Bayning family, one of whom, Lord Sudbury, was a benefactor to this parish. The net annual produce of an estate bequeathed by him is divided among the poor persons who have been householders within the parish, of good name and reputation, and who may have fallen into poverty and decay.

In a rude niche on the South side of the nave, and also near the altar, is a kneeling female figure, but without inscription. It is not of more than half the magnitude of that of Sir John Radcliffe; nor do I find any of the bearings which are sculptured on a lozenge fixed at the back of the niche, in the coat which is attached to Sir John's inscription; or I should have supposed it to be the effigies of his lady above referred to. The said bearings are . . . between three roundles . . . a chevron engrailed . . . on a chief, . . . between two creslets fitchy . . . a lion passant. . . .

At the East end of the South aisle is still remaining the tablet with brass plate to the memory of "John Orgene and Ellyne his wife;" the date being pretty clearly (although the characters have been partially defaced) 1584. Mr. Urban will perhaps think the text-hand inscription under the same, worth inserting in this place:

"As I was, so be ye,
As I am, you shall be;
That I gave, that I have;
That I spent, that I had;
Thus I ende all my coste,
That I left, that I loste."

In the edition of 1633, the date is put down 1591; and the inscription itself is copied incorrectly. These errors have also been continued in subsequent editions.

Of the twenty-six monuments or inscriptions recorded in the said edition of 1633, eight of them have been already alluded to; and at the East end of the North aisle, the text hand

inscription to Thomas Morley, gent. is preserved. There are three which have not been before mentioned, namely, those of Schrader, Ludolph de Werder, and Elssenheimer; but of the fourteen others, there are not any remaining at the present day, unless hidden by portions of the galleries.

At the West end of the South aisle is, however, a fractured black marble slab, which may have constituted one of them; there is also a slab in the North aisle; and another within a short space Northward of the door of the vestry; of both of which the inscriptions, or inlayings, are at this time obliterated or removed. The first mentioned of these three slabs has had a large plate inserted towards the middle; above, are three inlaid shields of white marble, but no vestige of any bearings now appears upon either of them; and round this slab is an inlaid border also of white marble.

Several monuments recording persons who died after the middle of the seventeenth century, appear in various parts of this fabric. Some of them exhibit very good specimens of sculpture; and many of them are mentioned in sundry publications.

I notice, however, on the South wall of the nave, and immediately over the niche which contains the kneeling female figure above mentioned, a monument to the memory of Jeffery Kerby, esq. and one of his daughters: he was Alderman of London, and died in 1632, and his daughter in 1634. I do not find this memorial recorded in such accounts of the Church published after 1633, as I have had opportunities of referring to; although the general appearance and character of the monument evidently denote that it is not of recent erection.

A stone tablet at the West end of the South aisle, records a donation of John Highlord, sen.—40s. per annum to buy Newcastle coal for the poor of the parish.

A good print of this Church from the North-east was published in 1736 by R. West, and W. H. Toms. Since that period (but many years ago) plain parapets have been introduced instead of the battlements; also the porch to the North entrance (built in 1674), likewise the clock faces with projecting beams, and other matters belonging thereto have been removed. Of late years sundry further representations

this edifice have been laid be-
publick.

riched gateway or portal at the
ait part of the Church-yard, is
specimen of the style which
d about a century ago; and the
e to the smaller burial-ground,
is opposite to the East end of
arch, is one of those examples
although not very rare, yet,
ng a superfluity of carving, in
leath's heads, crossed bones, and
ach emblems of frail mortality,
ntifully introduced; they are
eless objects of curiosity. The
gs adjoining, South to this
ground, are a portion of the
ndia Company's warehouses,
on the site of an edifice once
the Navy-office; and on this
s previously the priory of Cross-
ruchted Friars.

urs, &c.

J. B. G.

STONEHENGE.

URBAN, *March 17.*
'HOUGH the speculations on
is ancient pile have been very
us, yet every additional investi-
seems to have given new inte-
d to have elicited new induce-
o extend the enquiries, to satisfy
ibts, and to elucidate by his-
ference and even poetical al-
the origin, purpose, and fabric
s extraordinary monument.
s, notwithstanding, all these
ave not discovered its origin or
and perhaps the most critical
gists have not clearly ascertain-
orrect grounds for decision on
ility of the stones and pillars.
ld not have ventured to offer
suggestions on a subject which
have investigated with much
penetration and practical know-
an I can presume to boast of,
the field been still left open,
d my own deductions drawn
very close inspection of them
ears since, in company with a
an of literary talent and rank,
et by any observations in the
antiquarian writers mentioned
essay of last month, p. 127.
ll not enter into the question
rigin and purpose of this build-
e day is too far spent for me to
any you through the writers
ve cited, though I should, if
ry to form my mind, be much
l to combine some of the re-

marks of Mr. Greethed with those of
Mr. Fensholt. But no records are
to be found of its date, except "the
Roman coins found under some of the
larger stones," which are alluded to by
Mr. G. without stating where they
are to be seen, or in what collection
they have been preserved, I am left to
console myself for the loss of so precious
an answer to the question of its date,
and to regret that such a monument
yet stands in my own country with-
assurance of its object, and with the
certainty of its date, than the tomb of
Psammetichus in Egypt, recently examined,
and its fac-simile exhibited by that
laborious and ardent traveller Belzoni.

But as to the stones, I must first
deprecate the acumen of your philo-
sophical correspondents, and then proceed
to entreat their patient consideration of
the following hints. As to the num-
ber of stones, I twice carefully, while
purposely walking round and through
them, numbered the whole, as well
those which are erect, as those which
lie prostrate, and some which appeared
half covered with earth as they lay,
and they amounted to seventy-four;
and this number was afterwards cor-
roborated by a person whom I met with
at Salisbury, upon my return thither.
Now, whether there is any important
coincidence attached to this number in
either Druidical, or Greek, or Roman
Architecture, the above writers are
better able to state than myself. I
cannot say that I have found this
number in any of the plans or eleva-
tions which I have examined of tem-
ples of either Jewish, Greek, Roman,
or British Architecture. I proceed,
therefore, to the quality of the stones:
—Mr. Greethed suggests, that "the
larger members of Stonehenge are
sarsens, similar to those called the
grey wethers, which protrude above
the soil between Marlborough and
Avebury. I must here take the liberty
to say frankly, that those which I have
mentioned as lying half under the sur-
face of the earth, are very similar in
quality to those at Marlborough; but
that I did not find those uprights of the
same quality, and I conceive them to be
of a different nature; and I do confess
myself at a loss to answer the obvious
question, how those which are so lying
there should have been transported, if
not found in the soil of that part of
Wiltshire:—for it seems scarcely pos-
sible to allow that either the large or
small

small stones should have been removed to so great a distance as forty-five miles! Neither does the quarry at Marlborough seem, from its modern appearance, to afford any ground for conjecture that it ever yielded stones of such great magnitude as these uprights. I am ready to admit that in the distant time when it is supposed that this temple was erected, there were no inclosures, or very few, to impede the conveyance on rollers across the country; and even though great part of the journey would have been over flats, yet in many places rivulets and quags, and eminences, and some timber copes and bushes, would render the passage impracticable, especially to so great a distance; the immense weight of any one of the uprights must occur to any enquirer when he considers this part of my difficulty, and he will find that difficulty greatly increased when he multiplies it into the number of the larger stones.

It is evident that whatever skill the builders may then have possessed in the construction of the circles, yet it is clear, from the appearance of them at this time, that they had no skill in sculpture, either for beauty, ornament, or use; for neither of them discover the slightest impression of the chisel in any part of them; they are all in fact shapeless, and are such as might be supposed to have been set up in the state in which they were found, for the sole purpose of a monumental service, not even devoted to the benefit or instruction of posterity, without order of the earliest æra of architecture, without roof, and without inscription;—rather such as we may suppose to have been set up in the river Jordan, when the Israelites passed over it to the promised land. Neither is it clear to me that it was a Druidical temple; for it does not correspond with others of that name in England;—they were usually fixed in the obscurity and retirement of deep dells and overhanging groves, suitable for the devout exercises of contemplative and devout worship—diffidently retiring from the splendour of light, in which sinful and ever-erring man could not dare to prostrate himself before his God!

Impressed with these difficulties, I viewed Stonehenge in association with the soil of the country for many miles round it—and when I perceived no traces of the workman's tool in any

part of the construction, and the adjoining plain many tumuli did not appear to have been made of stones, but of earth only, I was led to a conjecture which a closer examination of the temple itself tended to confirm, it was fortunate for my hypothesis that one of the highest of them, commonly said to have formed the altar, had in the preceding century fallen down, and brought with it a cross stone that linked it with a respondent upright—this discovered hollow cavities at each end, into a point in each upright was made—this convinced me more than the outsides of the stones, of the quality which they were composed of; for I had been, ever since their erection, puzzled from the air and weather, the basons and these apices, were like outside, rough and unhewn by the instrument:—they appeared to have been as mortar would appear if it had a consistency as to bear the hammer-scoop out sufficient to receive them on the summit of the uprights, both were rough as may be supposed from their having been so long lying. Having for some time contented myself under this impression, my curiosity was led to examine the quality as they lay on the ground—by placing them in a prostrate position I was enabled to view them in every direction, and the compression of the composition was of such I then conceived that it was of close texture at the base, becoming as it advanced to the surface leaving frequent islets, not as earth as dough in a loaf of bread; in proportion as I examined their texture so these increased, and one was as large enough for a bird's nest; and it was also observable that the size of the upright considerably lessened, with any measurement or correct proportion finishing abruptly and roughly when being planed off, or any seeming to any shew, but solely to support the superstructure. As to the smaller stones they likewise did exhibit the same fashioned rudeness of composition every part; and though more clumsy management than their companions yet they were equally strangers to architectural workmanship.

From these observations, I was led to a new suggestion*, which I had

* Our Correspondent will perhaps be surprised to find that his idea is not a new one. See the next Letter, p. 319.—Edit.

in any of the writers on the subject which I now for the first read for the sake of enquiry, desire of improvement, and service of truth—that this was a composition of waste sand of the plain where erected—formed together by sand, and raised by daily labour, and by timbers raised on each side the composition together, which were suffered to remain until one was hardened, while the other decayed and has long since mouldered into dust. If this conjecture surprise the lithological critics, I at least enjoy a few minutes upon it—if they shall doubt its truth, one pleasant journey may satisfy their enquiries—if they doubt its truth, they will perhaps not be the theory of

arts, &c.

A. H.

STONEHENGE.

JERMAN, *Dallington, March 4.* Your account of Stonehenge (p. 127), which forms the substance of the Newdigate Prize Poem, in the University of Oxford, has the liberty of adding, in the form of mere literary courtesy more properly, some remarks of the learned Camden, together with the testimony of Mons. Rapin and Rastell, is an interesting subject. Though I do not, I find, go with me into the fanciful conjectures of Geoffry Chaucer, &c. which you will term, in the language of the editor of Rastell's Chronicles, "repetitions of the day," may be induced to agree with Mr. Herbert, in his remarks, "to allow these accounts to be false," and be unwilling to pass at Rastell mentions, with such care.

I have adhered, as much as possible, to the language of these authors, anxious to lose no part of the value of their several descriptions of this wonderful place, still less to add anything but what stands upon such authority as to extricate me from the confusion of "wildness of conjecture." I may I trust say, with the chronicler John Sleidan, "that I have been intent not to go by hearsay, but by common report of people,

but have fished for the certainty of this story out of common records, or at least by report of men of worthy credit."

"About six miles from Salisbury," says Camden, "is to be seen a huge and monstrous piece of work, such as Cicero termeth *Insanum substructionem*." "For within the circuit of a ditch, there are erected in manner of a crown, in three ranks or courses, one within another, certain mighty and unwrought stones, whereof some are 28 feet high, and 7 feet broad; upon the head of which; there, like overthwart pieces, do bear and rest crosswise with *small tenants & mortaises*, so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; whereof we call it *Stonehenge*, like as our old historians termed it, for the greatness, *Chorus Gigantum*, — the Giant's Dance."

Stonehenge was erected, according to Rapin, in the year 413, by Ambrosius Aurelianus, in memory of the 300 Britons who were massacred on the 1st of May, by Hengist the Saxon;

Rastell, in his Chronicles, speaks of it as follows: "Aurilambrose, King of Bryttayn, A.D. 480, was buried at Stonehenge, under the great stones, which stones the Britons say, was Merlin, who was begotten of a woman by the Devil, brought out of Ireland by the craft of magic; which divers men think standeth neither with good faith nor reason. And also the Britons say, that this Merlin told and wrote many prophecies, whereon they greatly rely. But other clerks and great learned men give little credence to them. And also they say, that those stones were never brought out of Ireland by Merlin, but that they were made by craft of men, as of cement and mortar, made of flint stones."

"And what marvel," says Camden, "read we not, I pray you, in Pliny, that the sand or dust of Puteoli being covered over with water, becometh forthwith a very stone?—that the cisterns in Rome of sand, digged out of the ground, and the strongest lime wrought together, grow so hard, that they seem stones indeed?—and that statues and images of marble chippings, and small grit, grow together so compact and firm, that they are deemed entire and solid marble?"

"One reason," continues Rastell, "they allege thereto, because those stones be so hard, that no iron tool will cut

cut them *without grete bysynes*; and also they be of one fashion and bigness, save only there be two sorts, and so most likely to be cast and made in a mould; and that men think it a thing almost impossible to get so many great stones out of any quarry or rock that should be so hard, so equal in bigness and fashion. Another reason, they say, that it is not well possible to have so many great stones to be all of one colour and of one grain thro'out and in every place, but that some stone should be more dark of colour in one place or another, or at least have some veins of other colours in them, as great stones of marble and other great stones commonly have. But these stones at Stonehenge be all of one grit, without change of colour, and all of one fashion; therefore many great wise men suppose them to be made of a mortar of flint or other stones."

Camden adds, "I have heard, that in the time of King Henry VIII. there was found near this place a table of metal, as it had been tin and lead commixt, inscrib'd with many letters, but in so strange a character, that neither Sir Thomas Elliot, nor Master Lilye, schoolmaster of Paul's, cou'd read it, and therefore neglected it. Had it been preserv'd, somewhat happily might have been discover'd as concerning Stonehenge."

It has been justly wondered, says Mons. *Rapin* in a note, "how stones of 20 or 30 tons could be raised so high as they are, it will not be amiss to give Mr. Rowland's hypothesis in his "*Mona Antiqua*."—Small mounds were thrown up with sloping sides, and level at the top. Up these sides, with great levers and pulleys, by little and little, they rolled and heaved up the stones, they designed to erect; then laying them along on the top of the hillock, they dug holes in the earth at the end of the stones, as deep as the stones were long, into which they let them slip straight on ends, with their tops level with the tops of the mount, then placing other stones upon these, and taking away the earth almost to the bottom of the supporters, there appeared what we call *Stonehenge*, *Rollrich*, or *Cromlech*."

Yours, &c.

T. F.

MR. URBAN, March 11.

I AM glad to see it mentioned in your 2d vol. part ii. 627, that Mr.

Gregson is continuing his researches into the Antiquities of Lancashire. In his "*Fragments*," of which I learn he is preparing a second edition, he has industriously collected many valuable materials, which may greatly assist some future historian of the county.

I have often lamented, that there is no regular authenticated History of Lancashire, comprising every thing that document and record can furnish; and much wish that some gentleman, duly qualified for the task, may undertake it on an enlarged scale, by distinct hundreds. If a few intelligent local residents (in each parish) would interest themselves in the work, and freely supply all the information they possessed or could obtain within their respective districts, many difficulties would be quickly cleared away, and the labours of an editor reduced. If the King, as Duke of Lancaster, were to direct the attention of some eminent Antiquary and Topographer, some yet living Whitaker, to this subject, the energies of the county would be roused; country gentlemen would feel themselves called upon to communicate every intelligence in their power, and render every aid; and we might then have the gratification of possessing a valuable, full, and accurate History of this great and wealthy county.

I wish to enquire from your Correspondents (for the sake of reference), if there be in any and what Library in Lancashire, in print or MS. a history, or collections for one, of the hundred of Amounderness. Mr. Britton and Mr. Gregson are very short upon this part of the county; which nevertheless offers less difficulty than any other hundred, as it has undergone less change. Perhaps Mr. Gregson, in his new edition, may devote a little more time and attention to this division.

Your Correspondent, who subscribes himself "*The Rajah of Vaneplysin*," vol. xciii. p. 2, solicits information as to *Langton Baron of Walton*; and asks if Lancashire possessed early Barons, similarly to Chester and Durham. One of the Langtons was living in the middle of the last century, and was owner of the Lowe estate near Wigan. Abraham Langton of Lowe is mentioned in Blome's *Britannia*, in his list of Lancashire gentlemen. He was a descendant of the Barons of Newton (not Walton.)

Mr. Perceval's papers makes for to be Baron of Newton. In 1, he says "they have long been of Newton and Macerfeld; and set families in the county have t alliances with them. Mr. in his Survey, gives an epitaph to this family, which was con- with the Haydocks, Gerrards, seux, the Leighs, &c. at New-

other extract, from the MSS. of p Kenion, esq. of Peel, gives a the great Barons of Lancashire Roger Pictavensis, as follows:

celebratus, Vicecomes ejus de Derby, affridus, Baro de Widnes,—Paganus, Baro de Warrinton,—Albertus, Baro de Manchester,—Burin, Baro obdale and Tottington,—Ilbert Lacy, e Clithero,—Warinus Bannistre, Ba- Newton,—Warinus Bussel, Baro de rtham,—Roger de Montbegon, Baro enby,—W. Marshall, Baro de Cart- M. Flemingus, Baro de Glaston,— Lancaster and Robert de Furness, s de Ulverston,—Wm. de Lancaster, s Netherwiredale,—Theobaldus Wal- wo de Weeton."

ly a few of these are to be found agdale, Banks, or Collins, or in ormant, extinct, or existing Ba- e or Peerage, I have yet met

I should suppose these Barons Roger of Poitou, were similar se under Hugh Lupus, Earl of ex; as to whom, Banks in vol. I. 3, says, they were "merely ti- or analogically Barons, with t to those of the kingdom, nay, th all knights; but they were eatest men in the county, under url, for power and estate."

the above, nevertheless, I should se that Bussel, Burin (*Burun* or of Rochdale), Ilbert Lacy, Lan-, and Montbegon, were Barons realm; as they are mentioned nks's list of Barons by tenure. of the titles under Roger also t to have continued; as in the ry of the House of Stanley, pa- nd in Blome's Britannia, p. 309, et other titles of that family, are of Earl of Derby, Baron of Wee- ord Lacy, &c. Lord Byron of ale is a continued title. War- n and Manchester yet give titles, bably not to any descendants of st. Mas. April, 1823.

the Willers of Gressall, Gleditsen of Widnes, Clithero, Newton, Burntham, Hareby, Cartmel, Glaston, Ulverston, and Netherwiredale, I can find no further account*. Byron, Fleming, and Walter (since changed to Butler, and late Dukes of Ormonde, are still existing families: Yours, &c. T. R. Warren.

Mr. URBAN, Isle of Wight, March 18.

KNOWING to what an extent the public are indebted to the Gentleman's Magazine for historical information, your present Correspondent, whose attention was arrested by yours of December last, p. 516, interesting as that article must be to many English families, anxious to ascertain the fate of their ancestors, and of such among their descendants as subsequently became colonists in New England, submits, from a spirit of biographical inquiry, the following statement of the branch of an antient house, viz. that of Standish, of Lancashire.

General Putman was descended from a good family in England, and was one among the original settlers emigrating to America. He arrived there soon after the celebrated Captain Miles Standish, whose encounters with the native Indians, though but little known in Great Britain, are traditional in that part of America, where his immediate warfare was carried on. Captain Standish was a famous warrior among the primitive settlers; he was descended, according to his own account, from a family of distinction in England, and was the heir apparent of considerable estates,—Duxbury and others in Lancashire, unjustly detained from him, in consequence of the civil wars in England during the reign of Charles I. He therefore determined on uniting himself with a company of Adventurers, who were preparing to seek a better fortune in an unknown land, and accordingly sailed with them to New England, from the period of 1630 to 1640. In the Netherlands he became acquainted with Mr. Robinson, and joined with the other members of his party. Captain Standish having been trained to arms, in

* Probably most of these expired about 49 Hen. III. when writs of summons to Parliament were first issued.

consequence of the distracted times in his native country, was appointed to head the first detachment for prosecuting discoveries after their arrival, and was shortly chosen the military commander. He was of small stature, but of an active spirit, strong constitution, and undaunted courage. In the dreadful sickness which spread among the settlers soon after their landing, Captain Standish retained his health, and kindly administered to his suffering companions, amidst whom he lost an amiable wife, who had followed his fortunes across the Atlantic ocean. With great labour the settlers built a town, which they called Plymouth, and erected a fort for its defence. A trading voyage having been determined upon, Captain Standish undertook its superintendence, leaving the care of Plymouth to his Lieutenant. Captain Standish lived to see a considerable part of New England peopled by his countrymen, and died at the age of seventy, upon his own estate, where he had erected a handsome residence, and named it Duxbury, which to this day, in remembrance of him, is called *Captain's Hill*.

Any particulars from Mr. Urban, or his Correspondents, respecting Captain Miles Standish, his descent, successor, of what family was his lady, with their issue, and whether this Captain Standish was a branch of the family of Standish Hall, Lancashire, will be thankfully received. As your Correspondent (a Constant Reader) says particular attention was paid to the persons who were permitted to go from this country to New England, and that some records do actually exist, by which the names, characters, and family connexions of the parties so embarking, may be traced, to know where these records are to be met with, must be a national wish to the descendants of those who emigrated at the above period, whose loyalty to their unfortunate King banished them from their native country. In the hope that this will meet with attention, I am, with due respect,

Yours, &c. PHILO-HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 17.*

I NOW conclude the derivations of the botanical words, which express the nature of *sensitive* plants; which all are more or less in common parlance we say, "this plant *likes* the

Sun:" this physical truth Virgil has happily retained in "*amantes litora myrtos*," and "*amantes ardua dumos*," and also in the picturesque faculty of the Greeks in compound words, "*λεβριον φιλομυρτιον*," "*lilium amans imbres*."

The visible peculiarity of plants was also painted by some expressive derivation, as *ερεπυλλον* from *ερεπω*, to creep; for the same reason *serpyllum*, from "*serpo*." Also *ελιξ* the ivy from *ιδειν* *volvo*; and this derivation had not escaped the truth-searching eye of Virgil; he has "*errantes hederas*," and "*inter vitrices hederam tibi serpent lauros*;" *tristis* lupini carries with it the derivation and translation of "*λυπη*."

According to Darwin and Davy, plants sleep more or less in night; *Narcissus*, *ναρκισσος*, is derived from *ναρκω* (to fade, to slumber, to die), and it is physically true that this plant in night sooner sleeps than any other. I should prefer this derivative construction to the usual common-place one (by no means universal in experience), namely, that of "*communicating a torpid sensation*."

I cannot conclude, without noticing the happiness of "*spontaneous*," when applied to vegetable production; one line will suffice, from Virgil's *Pollio*:

"*Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiat agnos*."

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN, M.A.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, March 11.*

THE following is an extract from the Journal of a Midshipman, from the 15th July to Dec. 29, 1822, dated Malta:

July 15. At 9 o'clock this morning, we got under weigh for *Linosy**; which we observed on the second day. It is a small island, but high, and seems to be formed by some volcanic eruption, and has four craters on four mountains; the whole consists of ashes and immense large cinders, and is covered with a sort of brushwood. This island abounds in goats and rabbits. A party of us went on shore to shoot, and were not badly recompensed for our trouble, as we got a great quantity of rabbits; the goats ran rather too fast for us up the mountains, and we could not get a shot at any of them; they completely led us a wild goat chase; the mountains

* A small island in the Mediterranean.

of access, as at each step
back up to our articles in ashies.
[Linnæa] we passed by *Pantelaria*,
Cape Bon, and *Zembra*, on our
go to *Tunis*, where we remained
days. From whence we conti-
our course to the island *Galita*,
60 miles distant, where we
ed off and on for some time. A
was formed for going on shore.
had made all necessary prepara-
for remaining two or three days,
some vessels were perceived at an-
close under the land, which pre-
ed our doing so, as we did not
to have any communication with

the island of *Galita* is steep and un-
bited; it has verdure on it, and
sds with goats and rabbits; it is
611 or 12 miles in circumference.
on this island we went to *Bi-*
T, a town on the coast of *Bar-*
; where we anchored about six or
1 miles distant from the town.
extremely dangerous to land only
mile from the town. I cannot
sore for it than that of *Tripoli*; it
canal running through it, which
out four feet in depth, and runs
distance into the country, abound-
with fish of all sorts. Fruit is very
p, large baskets full of figs just from
ree for 6d. and grapes a penny a
d; melons are four or five for 1s.;
ugh it appears cheap to us, you
rely upon it we were imposed on.
w miles from hence, there is a co-
tef, and a great number of boats
employed fishing for it; it is ex-
ely dear, as they send it to *Tunis*
ale.

e have been cruising about the
, and passed by *Trebarea*, a small
ie. We then took a run down
e coast of *Sicily*, but did not an-
. We are now looking for *Keith's*
and have experienced very bad
her almost all the time we have
out; we perceived breakers, and

made our way to others, and passed
to an anchor for a short for-
niture, as the light was seen to warn
them, but the ship driving, we were
obliged to fire guns, and burn their
lights as signals for the light's return;
we made sail the same night.

Sept. 2. Came to an anchor in the
Bay of *Tunis*, and soon formed a party
for going to the town, which is 12
miles distant from the anchorage.
The first place we came to was a fort-
tress, which defends the dock-yard
and ships; it is called the *Goletta*.
There is a canal here, which runs
through the dock-yard into a lake,
about four feet in depth, and eight
miles across, to *Tunis*, which is the
shortest way.

The *Goletta* appears much better
fortified than any Turkish place I have
yet been to. There are two handsome
pieces of cannon; and the rest, which
amount to 20 or 30 pieces, are in a
proper state to defend the place. There
are a great number of *teal* and *fla-*
mingo's on this lake, and the water is
of so saline a nature, that by the time
we got across our coats were quite
white. The town is in good con-
dition; it is likewise the largest, but it
is bad enough, as they all are along
this coast. Some of the streets are
paved. It is divided into five different
districts, which are called *Franks'*
Turks' *Moors'* *Greeks'* and *Jews'*
Town. We remained till 12 o'clock
the next day, having found an inn
kept by an Italian, which is a great
rarity in this quarter of the world. I
went on shore again, and remained
two days at the *Vice Consul's* house;
he is also an Italian, but speaks En-
lish extremely well.

Carthage is not far distant. *Cape*,
now modern *Carthage*, is abreast of
us about five miles. We started at
four the next morning, in the boat
that took the watering party ashore.
There is nothing remaining worthy

Pantelaria, the ancient *Cosyra*, is also a small island in the Mediterranean, situated
on *Sicily* and the coast of *Africa*. It is 34 miles in circumference, and rises in some
to a considerable elevation. It produces corn, fruit, olives, and cotton in abundance.
inhabitants, which are above 6000, are exposed to the incursions and plunder of the
ary Corsairs, who frequently land and carry off whole families. The island belongs,
the title of a principality, to the house of *Requisino*, in *Sicily*. It is 60 miles from
ala (in *Sicily*), and the same distance from *Cape Bon*, near *Tunis*.
Another small island in the Mediterranean, between *Sardinia* and the *African* coast,
.W. of *Bizerta*, and 93 N.W. from *Tunis*.
A town belonging to *Tunis*; it occupies the site of the ancient *Hippo*. It is about a
in circumference.

of notice, except some cisterns, which are under ground, and are good specimens of antient architecture; they are 18 in number, double rows, and vaulted over. We went to the bottom of them, along a narrow path, about three feet in breadth; they are beginning to fall in. From the edge to the surface of the water is about 11 feet; no comfortable fall for a person whose foot should chance to slip, whilst gratifying his curiosity, it being almost dark, a hole or two in some of the arches admitting light enough to show the intruder his danger. We had a Turkish soldier with us, but you would not be able to tell him from a beggar, only he carries a gun. I fired mine whilst in the cavern, and the place was immediately clouded with all kinds of birds. I shot a couple, but do not know the name of them; they had large black bills, yellow throats, and sky-blue bellies, the heads and wings of dark scarlet.

Modern Carthage is situated at the top of some high projecting land, which forms the Cape. The boatswain and some of the watering party nearly lost their lives whilst filling the casks. A party of twenty or thirty men belonging to the Bey of Carthage, came down to the well and wanted some water; the boatswain lent them the bucket to draw it, and after waiting some time, he wanted the bucket again for the men to continue their duty. They refused, and made threats; and without any thing being said or done by our party, they immediately seized him by his neckerchief, and nearly strangled him, had not two of our marines come up to his assistance; when he recovered, he perceived the soldier which the Consul allows, in a worse situation than he was a minute before; four men were endeavouring to strangle him; but by a different method, which is customary in Barbary: one of them took off his turban, and unfolded it, which, when done, is about six feet long. They then took a twist round his neck, and two began to hawl at each end; but for the timely assistance of some of the men, he would have been a corpse in less than a minute. One or two of the men were used in a similar manner, but saved by the activity of some of the party who were at another well, on hearing the cries and shouts of their comrades.

They all got on board safe, and a complaint was made through the Consul to the Basha; and as soon as the savages were discovered, they had a reward of 400 bastinadoes each, of which we received intelligence next afternoon. We sailed on the 15th, and have been cruizing off *Cape Bon, Pantelarea*, and *Susa**, with blowing weather.

Sept. 28. Saw the Barge, and came to an anchor off *Monasteer*†. This place has truly the appearance of Africa: olive and date trees grow down to the water's edge as thick as they possibly can; great quantities of oil is made and exported. The French have got hold of this trade. We went on shore to pay our respects to the *Sheikh*, and were received very politely; he was sitting squat on a couch; but did not rise at our entering; bowed his head, and made a *salam*; he speaks Italian, which is the language spoken in most Turkish towns by the higher class of people. After sitting some time, coffee and lemonade were brought in. I saw a curious ceremony performed, presenting the *Sheikh* with a cloak of crimson cloth, the edges of which were lined with gold lace, the breast with gold stripes and gold worked balls, about two inches in circumference. This is esteemed a high honour; it was given him because the Bashaw was pleased with the manner he governed the part allotted to him. The cloak was carried round the town on a black man, one of the Bashaw's guards, and attended by 100 horse and 200 foot soldiers. On coming into the room where we sat, the black made a low bow, kissed the robe, and put it on the *Sheikh*, then kissed his neck; the people are allowed to kiss the front and back of his hand; some his elbows, and some his neck, according to their rank. By this time the room was crowded. I was glad to make my escape to the window, to see the sol-

* *Susa* is a town in Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the E. coast, near which there are considerable remains of ancient buildings. There are several vaults, granite pillars, and other tokens of its former reputation. It is probable this town is one of those which submitted to Caesar in his march to *Ruspina*, 24 miles E. of *Cairo*.

† *Monasteer* is a thriving sea-port of Tunis in Africa, on a peninsula advancing into the sea.

the soldiers, they set their horses at liberty, let go the bridle, and take place ~~down~~ between the horses' sides, they discharge their arrows as new-fangled as possible, then twist it round or four times over their heads, shoot it, underneath their arms, and bring their horses up. The foot soldiers were drawn up in rows more like a multitude of beggars, and had neither uniforms, nor arms. The band consisted two drums of clumsy workmanship, and seven or eight pipes, exactly like those with which the shepherds are generally represented in classic authors, and make a noise like bagpipes. Their town is different from others I have seen, in respect to its inhabitants; these not being such a collection of people from other nations.

a man heads we went to Suas. This is a small built town, and from the aqueduct can be seen all over, altho' three miles distant. We went to the Sheikh's or Governor's; he is about thirty years of age, and tall; and said he would come on board next day to see the ship, lamenting he was obliged to remain in one place all his life. We got all things in readiness, and next morning went on shore in the cutter and gig to bring him and his guards off. The Consul went with us. We found him squatted on a couch in the Hall of Justice, surrounded by his guards; he ordered chairs and coffee to be brought; and when we had finished, the Consul asked us to move on one side for the Sheikh to proceed with his business. The case brought before him seemed to be a dispute between four Arabs; a written paper was handed to him; he looked attentively at it for a few minutes, suddenly tore it in half, and threw it from him, when two of them ran and kissed his hand; this was because it was decided in their favour. One of the others began to grumble; the Sheikh said something to him, but it would not quiet him. The Governor then made some sign, when two of the guards seized him, and proceeded to bastinado him; they placed him on the ground against a post, and got a piece of wood about three feet long, and eight inches thick, with a cord from end to end, through which his feet were put, then twisted until quite tight, each end supported by one man, to a sufficient height for the person to inflict the punishment, which

is down within three or four yards of a yard-long, having a hole at one end. He received a *sham*, meaning when he kept saying something in Arabic, signifying in English, *Mita* (Mita is just after this, he raised the Sheikh's hand, and walked away muttering. We then went to the beach and about half way off shore, the party began to salute in the midst of the smoke all the colours went on board from the lower yard arm to each flag head, which astonished the Sheikh and his suite.

We remained at this place two or three days, and have since been drifting about Lamproon and Lampeira, two small islands, and had very bad weather.

- Nov. 10. Came to an anchor off the island of Jerba. The Sheikh of this island not only gave us coffee, but a very good dinner, viz. egg soup, *houky*, *chiskasoo*, and five or six different sorts of wine. He came on board a day after, and had the same honors paid him as the Sheikh at

It is the general opinion that the English are maltreated on the Barbary coast, but it is quite the contrary; we have received presents of ballocks, &c. at every place we have been to. The Consulate is filled by Italians all along the coast, Tripoli excepted. The Turks easily distinguish an Englishman, whom they consider as next to themselves: they have a great opinion of their own countrymen, and have not the slightest idea of England. There is on the beach a castle, built by some Spanish pirates, who failed in an attempt to take the island; the consequence was, they were all massacred by the Turks, and a monument was built with their skulls and bones, which is still remaining. It is of a conic form, and 56 feet round

* A small island also in the Mediterranean, about 21 miles in circumference, nearly a level surface, and of a rich soil. It is uninhabited, both on account of its vicinity to the piratical part of Barbary, and because the question of its property is unsettled, being the subject of a never-ending law-suit in the Courts of Sicily and Malta. It has a capacious harbour, open only to the North. It is not accessible on the West; but on the South-east, near the port, good anchorage is found. It is 180 miles South of Sicily, 70 W. S. W. of Malta, and 61 miles distant from the coast of Barbary.

the base, but not so high as when first erected. The Turks who died defending their country, had each a separate tomb; no one is allowed to be buried near them. Many would give a great sum to be allowed that honour; the common burying place is an immense hole or cavern of great depth, arched over, with an opening just big enough to admit the dead.

We made sail for Malta the 25th, and arrived on the 29th of December, it being quite calm almost all the way.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.

I SPENT a few days the latter end of last summer at Leamington, and when there, accidentally met with the volume of your valuable Magazine for the year 1786. In page 442, mention is made of the death of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh. You state, by his death, the title becomes extinct; this I apprehend must be a mistake, and for the reasons which I shall hereafter give. I became acquainted with the late Lord, at Sir Roger Newdigate's of Arbury, about the Christmas of 1763 or 1764. I cannot recollect which year, but it was soon after his Lordship came of age—this acquaintance ripened into a friendship, and I was more intimate with him than many of the neighbouring gentlemen. I visited him frequently between that period and the year 1782, in which latter year, accompanied by my eldest son, I spent a few pleasant weeks with my old friend. He was at times a little eccentric, and on that account was attended by a celebrated physician, a Doctor Ash of Birmingham, who brought with him frequently a very pleasant gentleman, Mr. Sturges of Northamptonshire. One day after dinner, Dr. Ash and Mr. Sturges being present, I remember the conversation reverted to his favourite subject; namely, who was his nearest male relation, and who would succeed to his title. I told him I did not apprehend he had any near relation who could succeed to the title; he said that he had reasons to suppose the contrary. I enquired upon what grounds he entertained such an opinion; he replied that from family documents he had no doubt he must have distant relations in Lancashire or Cheshire who would succeed to the title.

I seemed incredulous at this remark,

as did Dr. Ash. Have you seen (said he) with some warmth, a monument in Stoneleigh Church, to the memory of Christopher Leigh, son of my great grandfather, the first Lord of the family. I replied I had not. You know then nothing about the matter, said his Lordship. The conversation then dropped. The following morning, accompanied by my son, I rode over to Stoneleigh Church, and found the monument as my friend had described, to the memory of Christopher Leigh and his family. The inscription I copied, which when I return into Kent I will send to your valuable Magazine for insertion, if it has not been inserted before. By this inscription it will appear that Christopher, fourth son of the first Lord, was settled near Wigan in Lancashire, and if there are any male descendants from Christopher now living, the title will certainly devolve to them. Last week I again visited Stoneleigh Church, and found two plain marble tablets to the memory of my old friend the late Lord, and his sister the Honourable Mary Leigh, which I transcribed, and will send to you, with the inscription, to the memory of Christopher, &c. &c. whose monument, during some late improvements as they are called, has been taken down and not yet replaced.

SENEX, AN. ET. 82.

MR. URBAN, Ipswich, March 13.

YOUR ready insertion of any communication, illustrative of antiquity, induces me to offer the following particulars which may probably interest some of your Readers. On the 13th inst. the workmen, while sinking a drain across the garden of the premises formerly the site of Cardinal Wolsey's College, in removing considerable foundations, discovered what appears to have been the crypt belonging to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, which formerly stood contiguous to St. Peter's Church-yard. This crypt is eight feet below the present surface of the garden, and five feet and a half wide. The Priory (see Taylor's Index Monasticus) was founded in the reign of Henry II. by the ancestors of Thomas de Lacy and Alice his wife. The Churches of St. Edmund à Pountney, St. Austin, St. Mildred, St. Nicholas, St. Clement, St. Mary at Kay, St. Peter, and Thurstleton, in Ipswich, and of Creling-

ham,

St. Mary, Whethead, Dokesworth; patroness of St. Peter in Ipswich, in Buntall. St. Peter in Cretton and Hintlesham; and the of St. Matthew in Ipswich, Lezham, Thorp, &c. with revenues of other parishes, were impropriate this Priory.

FACTORS. William de Bodep Beville, 1254.

de Badele, and William his

ment Burgensis de Gippewico, who gave rents in Ipswich to certain lights at the altar of the St. Mary, in the Church of this

ord de Wachesham, 1207.

Richard de Brewse and Alice his

1276.

INATION. St. Peter and St.

MENT. A small Monastery, affords a College.

LOCATIONS. Taxatio Ecclesiasticorum 1291 (in 54 parishes), 46l. 11d. in 1534 as a College.

NOTES. Dugdale places this amongst those aliens which suppressed by the statute of Leis Henry V. 1414. Mon. Angl. 16: he is certainly mistaken, or again restored. It was suppressed 6 March, 1527, by Cardinal Ley; who founded in its stead a college to the honour of the Virgin. The last Prior was William n, who was living at the time of suppression.

PRESENT POSSESSOR, Dykes Alexander, Esq.

part of this Priory, till the discovery of this crypt, was known to be a crypt—though considerable foundations have at different times been up in St. Peter's Church-yard, the adjoining gardens; the site of Priory occupied six acres at the solution. A great number of human bones, in a very perfect state, removed in forming the drain crosses the garden, and enters a crypt within a few yards of Wolgate-way.

L. I.

MR. URBAN, March 9.
RESERVING in a former number of your Miscellany, the figure of a curious antique seal, bearing the sacred image of SAINT MARGARET, accompanied by several queries; and induced to look back to the

authorities for the life and canonization of this Saint; to see if there were any thing in her history, illustration of the representation of her on numerous old seals and other memorials, to be found in the Cabinets of Antiquaries both in this country and on the continent. She is always represented as contending with a Dragon, and of this circumstance I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation; but precisely the same design is to be found in all the most ancient figures of this Saint; and it may also be remarked, that the Dragon is introduced in the same form as her vanquished enemy, in Raphael's splendid picture, formerly preserved in the Cabinet des Rois at Paris, from which so many engravings have been made by the French artists. It is probably emblematical of some particular circumstance in her history, of which there may possibly be some legendary story in France or Italy.

It does not seem quite certain which of the St. Margarets is intended in this picture; there were four Saints of that name. The most ancient was St. Margaret of Antioch, where she suffered martyrdom in the last general persecution. Her name occurs in the oldest Roman and Greek Calendars; and in the "Litany inserted in the old Roman Order," and her body is still kept embalmed at Monte Fiascone in Tuscany. She is one of the tutelar Saints of Cremona, and Vida has composed two hymns to her. I am also in possession of a Sonnet to her, which I may transmit for some future number of your Magazine. It seems that this is the same Saint whose festival occurs in the English calendar on the 20th July.*

Another St. Margaret is celebrated in the Romish Calendar on Feb. 3. St. Margaret of Cotona, on Feb. 23; and St. Margaret the Queen, June 10. Besides which, two other holy persons of this name are recorded in the Calendar, on Jan. 28, and September 8, who were never canonized. Any information relative to these subjects, will be gratifying to

Yours, &c.

O. O.

MR. URBAN,

High Wycombe, March 20.

YOUR Correspondent, who signs
Φ, at page 594 of the closing

Supplement of your Magazine for 1823, expresses a wish to identify some of the individuals who were formerly natives of the British Isle, but have had sepulture in the cemetery appointed for the reception of the bodies of deceased Heretics at Venice.

Giovanni Murray was employed in a diplomatic mission to Constantinople in 1769. I have in my possession a splendid morocco case, embroidered with gold, which accompanied him to Turkey at the above date; I presume that he died at Venice in 1775, as the late John Strange, Esq. who was resident at that place for many years, became the purchaser of various articles, which were sold after Murray's decease.

Odoardo Barone Windesor, 1574. This nobleman was Edward Lord Windsor, grandson of Andrew first Baron, so created Nov. 3, A. D. 1529, 21 Henry VIII. He married Catherine, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and left issue four sons and four daughters. This Edward distinguished himself at the siege of St. Quintin in 1557, and in 1566 had the honour of a visit from Queen Elizabeth at his seat at Bradenham, in the county of Buckingham, on her Majesty's return from a visit to the University of Oxford. The Sovereign was highly entertained by his Lordship's attentions, and Miles Windsor his kinsman spoke an oration, which gave the Queen great content*. He died Jan. 24, 1574. Langley says at Spa, Edmondson says at Venice, and adds, that he was buried at Tarbick in the county of Warwick; both these statements are at variance with the directions contained in the codicil to his last will; he therein orders his body to be buried at Liege, and his heart to be enclosed in lead and sent to England, to be buried in the Chapel of Bradenham under the tomb of his father, in token of a true Englishman. This heart, in an oval shaped leaden vase, I have frequently seen, and it now occupies a niche in the spacious vault beneath the Patron's chancel at Bradenham, and bears the following legend,

"Herein is the heart of Edward Lord Windsor, who died at Spa, Jan. 24, 1574."

Why the body had not sepulture at Liege, I cannot explain; other directions contained in his Lordship's will

have been disregarded, particularly a devise in favour of the inhabitants of the village of Bradenham, to which he always manifested a strong attachment.

To his eldest son Frederick, he bequeaths among other estates and manors, that called Colle Morton in Eton, also the manor of Wycombe in Great Wycombe, and the manor of Bradenham and Hughendon, and directs his said son Frederick, after his decease, to build an alms-house at Bradenham, with rooms and chambers convenient for a master and six poor men, and that the parson of Bradenham aforesaid, and his successors, shall be master of the said alms-houses for ever. On reference to this will†, many other directions are given respecting the testator's charitable intentions, and his special appointments for the fulfilment of the same.

His son Frederick only survived till Dec. 1575, and in his will he directs, that the testament of his father be performed in every part; which proves that he considered the building and endowment of the above hospital incumbent on his heirs, though he had neglected it himself.

There have been no alms-houses erected at Bradenham, and how the bequest of Edward Lord Windsor has been defeated, does not appear.

Dixie Hickman, ancestor of the Earl of Plymouth, intermarried with Elizabeth eldest sister of Thomas, last Lord Windsor, who settled his estates (charged with the erection and endowment of the alms-houses) on the issue of that marriage; and the present Earl of Plymouth sits in the House of Peers by Letters Patent of 16 June, 1660, 12 Charles II. but originally by descent and writ of summons to Parliament, 3 Nov. 1529, 21 Henry VIII. as Baron Bradenham, co. Buckingham.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

E. B. V. will consider himself obliged by any of our Correspondents favouring him with a statement of the descent of John Ashton, Keeper of the Privy Purse to Mary, Queen of King James II. He suffered on a charge of high treason in the reign of William III. Under an engraved portrait of him appear the arms of the Ashtons of Fecketh in Lancashire; but the names of his father and grandfather are not known to the enquirer. His son is said to have been created a Baronet by the abdicated Monarch.

* Wood's "Athenæ Oxon." vol. I. p. 416.

† Ex Regis. Prærog. Cantuar.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

Description of the Ruins of an ancient City discovered near Palenque in Kingdom of Guatemala in Spanish text; translated from the Original manuscript Report of Captain Don Antonio Rio; followed by Teatro Critico de la Epoca, or a Critical Investigation of the History of the American People. By Doctor Paul Felix Cabrera, of the University of New Guatemala. 4to. pp. 128.

We always prefer books, on Historical subjects in particular, which promise to inform us of new facts in the History of Mankind. Nothing would delight us more than a model in *fac simile* of Noah's ark for the advantage of knowing exactly what things were, is, that is, a birth to improvements; and a prototype was once known, could, by a little aid from his hands, be found how and when these improvements commenced, and these would suggest others. We do not know that we have made the best use of our meaning, but the fact, that it is involved in a truism: discoveries furnish new sugges-

The Jesuits' bark was discovered in South America; and the Magnetic Compass has been said to have prevailed in Asia. Grand conceptions have resulted from both discoveries, and we have opened new views concerning a new country, the hopes of finding something that would augment the comforts and conveniences of mankind; for as short of this (missionary pleasures excepted), or a profitable commercial intercourse, can reconcile the acquaintance with any country to principles of reason or happiness. Who would emigrate to Otavalo for permanent residence?

A person has collected more concerning the early History of South America than Solorzano*. From him we learn, that the Natives themselves, in the accounts of their origin, mythology, before the date of His-

tory, stating that they were begotten by the Sun, the Sea, Caves, Lakes, &c. &c. (Solorzano, p. 65); and that Alexius Varegas quotes Aristotle for the country having been peopled by a colony of Carthaginians, and that John Goropius Becan says, that they were the Hyperboreans of the Classical Ancients. Solorzano, however, confesses that nothing certain can be said of the origin of the native Americans; and that the above accounts are without foundation. (Ib. 71-89.) From some curious papers, however, in the *Notices des MSS.* it certainly does not directly appear, that America was first discovered by Columbus; and from this work (p. 118) it does also appear, that the two continents of Asia and America are no more than thirteen leagues from each other; i.e. thirty-nine miles only, merely crossing the street. The grand historical problem (as our Author calls it) of the first population of South America, cannot, therefore, we think, be a reasonable doubt†; and most certain we are, that the second plate, with its succession of stories, and windows answering to the cardinal points, has all the characters of a pagoda. The costumes also seem to us Asiatic; namely, fantastic, gorgeous, and tasteless. The ornaments and styles of every thing are likewise monstrous, like Chinese dragons. In every human figure, but one, the features are the same, a shallow forehead, enormous aquiline nose, projecting upper lip, and receding chin. The seats are formed of parts of animals, a fashion known to be derived from the Orientals, as plainly appears from Titsingh's Japan. Solorzano adds (p. 186) that the South Americans had no knowledge of vehicles, or the use of beasts of burden,

† The Welch colony of Indians is well supported: but in 1660 we find advertised, "*Jews in America*, or probabilities that more Indians are Judaical made more probable, by some additions to the former conjectures. By Thos. Thorowgood, S.T.B. Norfolciensis." *Mercur. Public.* No. 35, Aug. 23—30, 1660.

* *Indiarum Jure*, fol. Lugd. 1672. I fear referring to Robertson, because that book.

or navigation, or of letters, merely of hieroglyphics. The early history, as contained in old books, is merely a mass of fables, of which one quotation from Oderic may suffice for all, viz. that the women, "*aprorum more dentes prominentes habere et comperdas fuisse, centum vicibus peperisse,*" (p. 11.) had prominent teeth, in the manner of boars; and were parturient a hundred times.

We think the above particulars amply sufficient for our rejecting any idea of an important connection with history in these remains. No accession is gained to Philosophy, Science, or the Arts. The ancient accounts (see p. 97) are purely mythological, and the figures barbarous; of course, not like Grecian statues, invitational of investigation. The Pagoda (pl. ii.) certainly shows both Gothic and round arches, as well as a regularity of construction and simplicity not usual in savage fabrics; but we know that similar arches and domes of good workmanship occur in Tartar barrows, which also abound with monstrous idols. The objects therefore discovered are mere matters of curiosity. But the illustrations are elaborate, and prove that the inhabitants originally came from the East. Unfortunately, however, in Spanish Disquisitions, every thing is warped to a conformity with Religion, although the subject be strictly geographical. A precious specimen of this occurs in p. 93.

"Doctor Liguenza believes this Quet Zalcoati [a Mexican Idol] was the Apostle Saint Thomas, who preached the Gospel to them, and he maintains this position with much learning in a work mentioned by Betancourt; and Doctor Egnara, in the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, among others, supports a similar opinion."

A problematical circumstance is the discovery of a *flint lance*, in accompaniment with regular architectural work (see p. 19) and sculptured stones, and pottery, because it is odd that these things should be wrought without the use of metal. Perhaps we are mistaken from not knowing the meaning of the word *challa*.

"In digging, an earthen vase was found, but broken to pieces, which contained some small pieces of *challa*, in the shape of lancets, or thin blades of razors, which were probably used by these uncivilized people, for the same purpose as the latter articles are now applied to by Europeans," p. 20.

Now lancets were nearly the only surgical instruments not found at *Herculaneum*; and it is unfortunate that the disjunctive *or* leaves us indecisive as to the real form, for among us at least, lancets and razor blades are not of similar shape.

That Columbus (we repeat) was not the discoverer of America we fully believe; but we also think, from the Asiatic assimilations, that there was little or no intercourse with the European nations. Long voyages were rare events in the Roman era; the Phenicians may have known this country; and they who are disposed to discuss the ancient History of America may find this a useful auxiliary book; but when History is mixed with Mythology, every position requires an elaborate and hazardous dissertation.

61. BOND'S *History of Looe*, continued.

THE Work before us is of so miscellaneous a character, such a drawer-full of all sorts of curious things, that we shall enumerate some, which our limits would not permit us to notice in our last (see p. 236.)

The Bridge, which is old, has no two arches on the same scale (p. 9). The person who paid for a new leaden gutter to the Chapel of East Looe, ordered the old one to be carried out to sea, and thrown over-board, that it might not be used for profane purposes (p. 16). On the Looe island, a short distance from the towns, the rabbits and rats are much decreased, by the inhabitants of the Island catching and eating them. Upon this Mr. Bond observes, that a rat smothered with onions must, no doubt, be a delicate dish, and that he was a bold man who first ate a raw oyster (p. 29). A very old fashion of building is retained.

"Most of the houses have two doors, one leading into one street, and the other into another; and some of them have three doors leading into as many different streets. Most of the old houses were built with a cellar under; and the dwelling part above reached by a flight of stone steps from the street, the landing-place covered over by a continuance of roof," p. 32.

The next curiosity which we find is not a tumbrel or ducking-school, but a cage for scolding women, adjoining the stairs of the Guildhall (p. 59). A turret with a bell and clock in it has apertures, which instead of being left open

the poor from the windows, are
concerning the poor from the windows, are
observes,

relative of the numerous productions,
would follow, labour would be de-
livered must be made, manure pro-
cesses ploughed corn tilled, cut, &c.
still, potatoes, &c. &c. would be ob-
served much more moderate price than
now; and, no doubt, the poor-rate
find the beneficial effect of an
p. 73.

the destruction of the Eddystone
house by fire, Dec. 4, 1755,
one of the men was "looking
in the utmost attention to see
action and success of the water
a quantity of lead, dissolved
heat of the flames, suddenly
like a torrent from the roof,
not only on the man's head,
and shoulders, but over his
and a part of it made its way
his shirt-collar, and very
burnt his neck and shoulder;
his moment he had a violent
l sensation, and imagined that
ity of this lead had passed down
out and got into his body." p.

name was Henry Hall, and though
years, being of a good constitu-
was remarkably active, considering
of life. He had invariably told the
who attended him (Mr. Spry, now
y, of Plymouth) that if he would do
effectual to his recovery, he must
his stomach from the lead, which he
was within him; and this he told,
to Dr. Spry, but those about him,
in a very hoarse voice. The reality
assertion seemed, however, then in-
to Dr. Spry, who could hardly sup-
possible that any human being could
ber having received melted lead into
much, much less that he should be
bear rowing through the sea from
k, and also the fatigue and incon-
s, from the length of time he was
on shore, before any remedies could
led. The man did not shew any
ss, however, of being either much
r of amendment, till the sixth day
accident, when he was thought to
er. He constantly took his medi-
and swallowed many things, both li-
solid, till the tenth and eleventh
fer which he suddenly grew worse;
twelfth day, being seized with cold
and spasms, he soon after expired.
ing the stomach, Dr. Spry found

is a three-fold West of
yet, according to the in-
formation given to Mr. Bond, the peo-
ple of Polperro about a century ago
had such a dialect among them, that
even the inhabitants of Poole could
scarce understand what they said (p.
123). In our Review of *Dialects of the*
Monasticon (vol. xxi. p. 236) we had
occasion to notice the extraordinary
difference of dialects formerly prevail-
ing in England.

In page 232 we have an account,
perhaps only jocose, of a Mayor, who
having received, what was pretended
to be a royal warrant, sent for a shoe
maker at the further end of the town
to read it.

Here we take our leave of this in-
teresting work, which is a useful
compendium of the Topographical in-
formation which the neighbourhood
affords. We would recommend to fu-
ture Historians of places very distant
from the Metropolis, to notice the pec-
uliarities, dialects, &c. of the people,
for we know that they vary much from
more refined parts.

62. *Universal Technological Dictionary, or
a Familiar Explanation of the Terms used
in all Arts and Sciences, containing def-
initions drawn from the Original Writers,
and illustrated by Plates, Diagrams, Cuts,
&c. By Geo. Crabb, A.M. Author of
"English Synonymes explained." 2 vols.
4to. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

DICTIONARIES are to Philoso-
phers statistical documents. They show
the state of things in the countries to
which they refer; for things must
have names, and names must exhibit
things. Let us suppose that a man
searches an Anglo-Italian Dictionary,
but finds no appellation for Gas-light
or Steam-engines; of course there are
none in Italy. In the same manner,
the list of Bankers in a London Di-
rectory shows that it is a large com-
mercial city. Upon this principle, the
work before us displays the vast mul-
tiplicity of the arts, sciences, trades,
and professions, carried on in Great
Britain; and, by inference, shows that
the inhabitants form a great, wise, in-
genious, and affluent people. The mis-
fortune, however, is, that most dic-
tionaries have been mere copies of
those

those preceding, on a mischievous and absurd plan.

In the Latin Dictionaries, even those of Ainsworth, the modern phrases are very rarely to be found; and boys cannot make good Latin by means of them; purely through his copying obsolete forms of speech from Coles and his predecessors. Of the carelessness of Editors we have an admirable specimen in the anecdote we have before mentioned of Dr. Ash, who, finding "anonymous Correspondent named as authority in Johnson, for his derivation of *Curmudgeon*, put in his Dictionary "*Curmudgeon, an anonymous Correspondent*," possibly thinking, that in that class of worthies, there may be many *Curmudgeons*, i. e. "*Cœurs mechans*," so that the Doctor has probably blundered into correctness. As to dictionaries of a more diffuse kind, embracing technical terms, the merit must depend upon the accuracy and precision of the definitions. Bailey, who in one of the Editions has defined *Thunder* by "a noise well known to persons not deaf," might as well have left the word out, for any information which such a definition conveyed. Knaves give birth to fools, and fools to knaves, by the philosophical reciprocity of action, called "*Diamond cut Diamond*;" and in a similar manner, a bad book may produce a good one, and Bailey's work become the mere dung of the hot-bed, and Crabbe's the fruit. It has been so; for our Author says,

"That the value of a work on this plan has been duly appreciated, and the want of it sensibly felt, is evident from the many editions which Bailey's Dictionary passed through in its original form, and the high price now demanded for the folio edition by Scott, which, though highly creditable to the Author, considering the circumstances under which it was written, it is but justice to say, is merely a sketch of what is now offered to the Publick."—*Prospectus*.

To praise things, which are acknowledged to be useful, is manifest prosing; but we may venture to say, that there is no greater enemy to the extension of Science than technical terms, and yet it is absolutely necessary that several should be understood by men of liberal education. It is highly important to gentlemen who travel, that they should know something of Architecture, or who mix in society, that they should have a smattering of many sci-

ences, which are frequently subjects of discussion in conversation. How rude and ignorant does a man appear, who does not know the difference between a square and a polygon; and how miserable is it, in reading an instructive or interesting passage, to lose the sense from the inevitable intermixture of professional language. For instance, how much of the beauty of the Newtonian theory is lost by persons who do not know the meaning of the inverse ratio of the square of the distance, the great law by which Nature performs her grand operations. In short, works of this nature may be considered, when once bought, a collection of tickets to pass toll-free numerous literary turnpikes.

We have now only to express our entire satisfaction with the execution of the work. The definitions are perspicuous, clear, and precise. We have neither the pedantry of Johnson, nor the incompetence of Bailey. The authorities are highly respectable, and though we may smile at an *Editio princeps* being forced into notice, where it is of no moment, we know that it is adapted to prevent much being forgotten, and to cause much to be gained; to make the studious lose less, and the negligent acquire more. The short systems are excellent accidences; the dispersed articles of good dictionary *multum in parvo*. The plates, type, and paper, are of commensurate character.

63. MR. D'ISRAELI'S *Second Series of Curiosities of Literature*.

(Continued from p. 47.)

WE return with pleasure to these Volumes; and having already expressed our opinion of their merits, we shall devote such space as we can spare almost entirely to extracts. In an article on "Political Nicknames," we have the following anecdote respecting the word *Silhouette*:

"It is a curious circumstance that I should have to recount in this chapter on 'Political Nick-names,' a familiar term with all lovers of art, that of *Silhouette*! This is well understood as a *black profile*; but it is more extraordinary that a term so universally adopted should not be found in any dictionary, either in that of *L'Academie* or in Todd's, and has not even been preserved, where it is quite indispensable, in *Millin's Dictionnaire des Beaux-Arts*! It is little suspected

the obnoxious term originated in a nickname! Silhouette was Minister in France in 1759; that was a critical one; the treasury was in a wretched condition, and Silhouette, a set man, who would hold no interference with financiers or loan-mongers, intrude no other expedient to prevent bankruptcy, than excessive and interminable reform! Paris that metropolis, no more than London a Plato or a Zeno could long steer of state, without incurring all the wretched wits! At first tended to take his advice, merely to him! — they cut their coats shorter, and them without sleeves; they turned gold snuff-boxes into rough wooden ones; the new-fashioned portraits were profiles of a face, traced by a black shadow cast by a candle on a wall! All the fashions assumed an austere economy, till poor Silhouette driven into retirement, with all his savings and reforms; but has left us to describe the most economical portrait, and melancholy as his own

In the same article, we quote a graph on parliamentary nick-

as people have frequently expressed various notions of different parliaments the apt nick-name. In Richard the First's time, to express their dislike of extraordinary and irregular proceedings of the Lords against the Sovereign, as well as sanguinary measures, they called it *bonder-working* and the *unmerciful* ment. In Edward the Third's reign, the Black Prince was yet living, the sentiment, for having pursued with severity of the Duke of Lancaster, was so strong, that the people distinguished it as the Parliament. In Henry the Third's time the Parliament opposing the King, called *Parliamentum insanum*, the mad parliament; because the Lords came to insist on the confirmation of the charter. A Scottish Parliament, from perpetual shiftings from place, was ludicrously named the *running* Parliament. In the same spirit we had our *long* Parliament and others bearing satirical or laudatory epithets."

In the "Secret History of the Building of Blenheim," there is a curious account of the artifice of Sir John Vanbrugh to make the Duke responsible, for the Duke's resentment; but we pass over to give a single instance of moral retribution in the fate of Sir Lewis Stucley, the betrayer of

of an illustrious and generous man and country.

Rawleigh, in his administration, was the scaffold, where he stood to witness one of the spectators than the traitor, he declared he forgave Sir Lewis; for he had forgiven all men; but he was bound in charity to caution all men against him, and such as he is! Rawleigh's last and solemn notice of the treachery of his 'kinsman and friend' was irrevocably fatal to this wretch. The hearts of the people were open to the deepest impressions of sympathy, melting into tears at the pathetic address of the magnanimous spirit who had touched them: in one moment Sir Lewis Stucley became an object of execration throughout the nation; he soon obtained a new title as 'Sir Judas,' and was shunned by every man. To remove the Cain-like mark, which God and men had fixed on him, he published an apology for his conduct; a performance, which, at least, for its ability, might raise him in our consideration; but I have since discovered, in one of the manuscript letter-writers, that it was written by Dr. Sharpe, who had been a Chaplain to Henry Prince of Wales. The writer pleads in Stucley's justification, that he was a state-agent: that it was lawful to lie for the discovery of treason; that he had a personal hatred towards Rawleigh, for having abridged his father of his share of some prize-money: and then enters more into Rawleigh's character, who, being 'desperate of any fortune here, agreeable to the height of his mind, would have made up his fortune elsewhere, upon any terms against his Sovereign and his Country. It is not marvel,' continues the personifier of Stucley, 'that he was angry with me at his death for bringing him back? Besides, being a man of so great a wit, it was no small grief, that a man of mean wit as I should be thought to go beyond him. No! *Sic ars deluditur arte. Neque enim lex justior ulla est quam necis artifices arte perire sud.* (This apt latinity betrays Dr. Sharpe.) But why did you not execute your commission bravely (openly)? — Why? My commission was to the contrary, to discover his pretensions, and to seize his secret papers,' &c.

"But the Doctor, though no unskilful writer, here wrote in vain; for what ingenuity can veil the turpitude of long and practised treachery? To keep up appearances, Sir Judas resorted more than usually to court; where, however, he was perpetually enduring rebuffs, or avoided, as one infected with the plague of treachery. He offered the King, in his own justification, to take the sacrament, that whatever he had laid to Rawleigh's charge was true; and would produce two unexceptionable witnesses to do the like. 'Why, then,' replied

plied his Majesty, 'the more malleious was Sir Walter to utter these speeches at his death.' Sir Thomas Badger, who stood by, observed, 'let the King take off Stucley's head, as Stucley has done Sir Walter's, and let him at his death take the sacrament and his oath upon it, and I'll believe him; but till Stucley loses his head, I shall credit Sir Walter Rawleigh's bare affirmative before a thousand of Stucley's oaths.' When Stucley, on pretence of giving an account of his office, placed himself in the audience-chamber of the Lord Admiral, and his Lordship passed him without any notice, Sir Judas attempted to address the Earl; but with a bitter look his Lordship exclaimed, 'base fellow! darest thou, who art the scorn and contempt of men, offer thyself in my presence? Were it not in my own house I would cudgel thee with my staff for presuming on this sauciness.' This annihilating affront Stucley hastened to convey to the King; his Majesty answered him, 'what wouldst thou have me do? Wouldst thou have me hang him? Of my soul, if I should hang all that speak ill of thee, all the trees of the country would not suffice, so great is the number!'

"One of the frequent crimes of that age, ere the forgery of bank-notes existed, was the clipping of gold; and this was one of the private amusements suitable to the character of our Sir Judas. Treachery and forgery are the same crime in a different form. Stucley received out of the exchequer five hundred pounds, as the reward of his *espionage* and perfidy. It was the price of blood, and was hardly in his hands ere it was turned into the fraudulent coin of 'the cheater!' He was seized on in the palace of Whitehall, for diminishing the gold coin. 'The manner of the discovery,' says the manuscript-writer, 'was strange, if any occasions would suffer me to relate the particulars.' On his examination, he attempted to shift the crime to his own son, who had flown, and on his man, who, being taken, in the words of the letter-writer, was 'willing to set the saddle upon the right horse, and accused his master.' Manoury, too, the French empiric, was arrested at Plymouth for the same crime, and accused his worthy friend. But such was the interest of Stucley with government, bought probably with his last shilling, and, as one says, with his last shirt, that he obtained his own and his son's pardon, for a crime that ought to have finally concluded the history of this blessed family. A more solemn and tragical catastrophe was reserved for the perfidious Stucley. He was deprived of his place of Vice-Admiral, and left destitute in the world. Abandoned by all human beings, and, most probably, by the son whom he had tutored in the arts of villainy, he appears to have wandered about an infamous and distracted beggar. It is

possible that even so seared a conscience may have retained some remaining touch of sensibility.

"All are men,

Condemned alike to groan;

The tender for another's pain,

THE UNFEELING FOR HIS OWN."

"And Camden has recorded, among his historical notes on James I., that in Aug. 1620, 'Lewis Stucley, who betrayed Sir Walter Rawleigh, died in a manner mad.' Such is the catastrophe of one of the most perfect domestic tales; an historical example not easily paralleled of moral retribution."

Mr. D'Israeli gives a very affecting and original narrative of the death, or rather legal murder, of Sir Walter Raleigh, which will be read with much interest: he has also, he says, discovered that Sir Walter was not the sole author of his "History of the World."

"His confinement in the Tower, which lasted several years, was indeed sufficient to the composition of this folio volume, and of a second which appears to have occupied him. But in that imprisonment it singularly happened that he lived among literary characters, with the most intimate friendship. There he joined the Earl of Northumberland, the patron of the philosophers of his age, and with whom Raleigh pursued the chemical studies; and Serjeant Hoskins, a poet and a wit, and the poetical 'father' of Ben Jonson, who acknowledged that 'it was Hoskins who had polished him'; and that Rawleigh often consulted Hoskins on his literary works, I learn from a manuscript. But, however literary the atmosphere of the Tower proved to Rawleigh, no particle of Hebrew, and perhaps little of Grecian lore, floated from a chemist and a poet. The truth is, that the collection of the materials of this history was the labour of several persons, who have not all been discovered. It has been ascertained, that Ben Jonson was a considerable contributor; and there was an English philosopher, from whom Descartes, it is said, even by his own countrymen, borrowed largely,—Thomas Hariot, whom Anthony Wood charges with infusing into Rawleigh's volume philosophical notions, while Rawleigh was composing the History of the World. But if Rawleigh's pursuit surpassed even those of the most recluse and sedentary lives, as Hume observed, we must attribute this to a 'Dr. Robert Burrell, rector of Northwold, in the county of Norfolk, who was a great favourite of Sir Walter Rawleigh, and had been his chaplain. All, or the greatest part of the drudgery of Sir Walter's history, for criticisms, chronology, and reading Greek and Hebrew authors, was performed by him, for Sir Wal-

It is, then, a simple fact, when discovered, up the whole mystery; and how that knowledge was acquired, as Hume sagaciously detected, re- a 'pious and sedentary life,' such studies and the habits would be of a clergyman in a learned age."

Architectural Antiquities of Normandy; by Bell Cotman: Accompanied by rich and Descriptive Notices; by Mr. Turner, Esq. F.R. and A.S. 2 vol. pp. 123. J. and A. Arch.

"apologize for not having pre- noticed the completion of this le Work. *Sero sed serio* we salute Messrs. Turner and Cot- man accomplished antiquary and artist, who have presented these recent volumes to the world. Standing our proximity to the of Normandy, their natural our ancient intimate connec- with them, and more than all, interesting castellated and eccle- siastical edifices with which they are richly adorned; until the ap- peal of Dr. Ducarel's "*Anglo- norm Antiquities*" the English almost strangers to that country, the native historians had de- *NEUSTRIA PIA*. Very much early history of England owes stration to the pens of Norman; and it was an ungrateful re- for the benefits we had derived those authors not to visit the y from which very many of our y deduce their blood and alli- which furnished our monas- with calligraphists, our cities rtisans, and introduced a lan- which, in the courts and upper usurped for three centuries the of the Saxon mother-tongue. same time it must be allowed, whatever reproach attaches to us,

on this score, falls heavily upon the li- neighbours point, if we consult the partial notices of *Normandy* and *Norman*, the French appear to have based on their Norman provinces with a cold and careless eye. Mr. Pomme- raye devotes two folios to the history of Rouen only; but, as respects his decorations are of a very inferior order.

The sin of forbearance, or the lack of curiosity to visit our Norman neigh- bours, has, however, of late years, been abundantly redeemed. Mr. Turner's *Tour in Normandy* is reviewed in vol. xci. i. p. 434, xcii. i. 526, and Mr. Dibdin's *Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour* frequently in vol. xci. Mrs. Charles Stothard (a review of whose *Life of her Hus- band* is given in page 250) has pub- lished "*Letters written during a Tour in Normandy*," &c. and Messrs. Turner and Cotman, (who travelled as professed antiquarian crit- ics and draftsmen) have favoured the public with the work now under re- view. The French have become our copyists.—Nodier and Jolimon are suc- cessors of Turner and Dibdin; nor must we omit to mention, in the words of the preface, "three of the most distinguished antiquaries of the present day, M. M. Le Provost, Ron- deau, and De Gerville."

Mr. Cotman's inducements for 'cross- ing the channel' are given in the preface:

"An artist, engaged in the illustration of the *Architectural Antiquities of England*, could scarcely do otherwise than often cast a wistful look towards the opposite shores of Normandy: and such would particularly be the case, if, like Mr. Cotman, to a strong attachment to his profession and the subject, he should chance to add a residence in Norfolk. This portion of the Kingdom of the East Angles, in its language and in

I draw my information from a very singular manuscript in the Lansdowne Collec- tion, which I think has been mistaken for a boy's ciphering book, of which it has much resemblance, No. 741, fo. 57, as it stands in the auctioneer's catalogue. It appears to be a section closely written, extracted out of Anthony Wood's papers; and as I have read in the manuscript, numerous notices not elsewhere preserved, I am inclined to think that the transcriber copied them from the mass of Anthony Wood's papers, of which one sack full was burnt at his desire before him, when dying. If it be so, this is the only register of many curious facts.

Jonson has been too freely censured for his own free censures, and particularly he made on Sir Walter Rawleigh, who, he told Drummond, 'esteemed more his science. *The best wits in England were employed in making his history*; Ben Jon- son written a piece to him of the Punic war, which he altered and set in his book.' head, even Jonson's powerful advocate, Mr. Gifford, has not alleged a word in his secret history of the work has never been discovered; but assuredly on this Jonson only spoke what he knew to be true."

its customs, but especially in the remains of its ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture, abounds in vestiges of its Teutonic colonists. The richly ornamented door-ways of its village churches, have, in particular, long been the theme of admiration among Antiquaries. Bred up in the midst of these, and warmly partaking in the admiration of them, Mr. Cotman devoted his pencil and his graver to the diffusion of their fame. Common report, aided by the suffrages of the learned, and in some degree by locality, designated them as Saxon: at the same time, when they were compared with what is left in Britain, of workmanship avowedly Norman, the points of dissimilarity appeared trifling, or altogether vanished. Was it then to be inferred that, between Norman and Saxon Architecture, there was really no difference; and, carrying the inference one step farther, that the hordes of barbarians denominated by these different appellations, although they might not have embarked at the same port, were only cognate tribes of one common origin, if not in reality the same? The solution of the first of these questions, the only one immediately in view, seemed best to be sought in that province of France, where the Norman power had been most permanently established, and where it was therefore reasonably to be expected that genuine productions of Norman art, might, if any where, be found. With this view Mr. Cotman crossed the Channel; and the result of three succeeding journeys in the years 1817, 1818, and 1820, are submitted to the public.

Mr. Turner is quite at home in the task he has here accomplished; he views objects with the eye of an artist, and describes them with the tact of a well-versed antiquary; his style is clear, fluent, and classical; he incumbers not his text with the parade of common-place learning, nor suffers it to expand into digressive luxuriancy. The reader reads just what he ought to read, and there are no rhodomontade hypotheses to startle his faith or disgust his judgment. The ground was familiar to him, he had already trodden it, and given an account of it in two elegantly embellished and instructive volumes, which had been received by the publick with most unequivocal marks of approbation, and from which we have given our readers specimens of his powers of description in vol. XCII. pp. 526-528. We will only here introduce another extract from the preface; in the sentiments expressed, every friend of antiquities and the arts must agree:

"Those who find pleasure in inquiries of this description, will join in the regret, that

an undertaking like the present was so long delayed. Incalculable had been the advantages, had it but commenced previously to the period of the French Revolution. That fearful storm burst with tremendous violence upon the castles of Barons, the palaces of Kings, and the temples of Religion. Many of the most sumptuous edifices, which had mocked the hand of Time, and had been respected amidst the ravages of foreign or domestic warfare, were then swept from the face of the earth. Others, degraded, deserted, neglected, and dilapidated, are at this moment hastening fast to their decay. Yet no small portion of what is valuable has been happily left. The two royal Abbeys of Caen, though shorn of much of their former grandeur, are still nearly entire. Chateaufort, the pride of Richard's lion heart, and the noble castles of Argues and of Falaise, retain sufficient of the ancient magnificence, to testify what they must have been in the days of their splendour: the towns and Chateaus, which were the cradles of the Harcourts, Vernons, Tancarvilles, Gurneys, Bruces, Bohuns, Grenvilles, St. John's, and many others of the most illustrious English families, are still in existence, and, of more modern date, when British Edwards and Henrys resumed the Norman Sceptre, numerous buildings of the highest beauty are every where to be met with."

"The main object of the publication has been to exhibit a series of specimens of Norman Architecture, as they actually exist in Normandy itself; and, by taking those whose dates are best defined, to enable the Antiquary, and the amateur of other countries, not only to know the state of this extraordinary people, as to their arts, at the epoch of their greatest glory, but also to compare what is in Normandy with what they find at home. Another volume, devoted to the illustration of the same description of Architecture, in the South of France, in Italy, and in Sicily, would fill a hiatus, whose existence has long been regretted. In Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, it is to be feared that little remains; and thanks to the spirit of English Artists and to the patronage of the English public, what is in this country is already in a great measure recorded. To an Englishman, it is hoped it may be a source of venial self-congratulation, that the first publication upon Norman Architecture originates in his own Island: he will likewise probably not be displeased to find, that this collection of the finest remaining specimens of Norman art upon the Continent, contains nothing which he cannot rival, indeed surpass at home."

With respect to the plates; the views and the manner of executing them are thoroughly artist-like: it is only in the greater or less degree of finishing that the critic can exercise his functions: these

are generally of churches, frey of castles, and sometimes of ; the character of the pictu is made subordinate to that of of representation, but the true of antiquities seeks rather to sa- is judgment than amuse his

conclude; this work, it is well a, first came before the publick nbers; they now arrest atten- the more substantial shape of tive volumes, worthy to be on the shelves of our libraries hose of Stuart, Dart, and Wil- who have afforded such valuable ation on the several branches quity which they undertook to te.

Retrospective Review, No. XI. 8vo. pp. 175. C. Baldwin.

IS Work continues to maintain raeter as a Bibliographical and l Miscellany, and proposes (if ri evidence be allowed) to in- te sciences and explore systems, l as to revive books. A re- tive writer should always bear d that ornament and ability ist independently of each other; at, if a portion of a work be de- o the entertainment of his read- : rest is due to instruction and

7. We expect, in the course of o see literary questions discuss- l difficulties beyond the reach mporary criticism, solved; for hors must bear in mind that manency of the Review rests nelves and their exertions, es not necessarily flow from s and Contents. The essays ed in this number are,

le Foe's History of the Plague. treatise, though written under m of a novel, is esteemed the count of that calamity: other vorks, written with the appear- f history, sink into romance. daniel Hodges, in his *Loimo*- 1665, gives the best medical on that subject, and as such oyed by the reviewer for illus-

The narrative of Thucydi- a masterly physico-historical ition, and deserves to be pe- ith attention at the same time. etical Literature of Spain.—The (Mr. Bowring, according to re- *MAG.* April, 1823.

port) treats this subject in classical, not in chronological, order: poets and critics may prefer this method, but to the historian and the general reader the other is more valuable. We shall give two extracts from his translations, the first a delineation of national cha- racters.

“Impetuous and light are the citizens of Spain, [maintain;
The French of valiant knights the character
And always in the van are the young men of
Champagne,
And the Sabines in their gifts no costs nor
cares restrain.
The Bretons are renown'd for their zealous
love of art,
The Lombards ever act an ostentatious part;
The English are most fair, but withal most
false of heart;
The Germans full of fire.”

Some of these qualities, we trust and believe, have shifted their situa- tion since the 14th century, when they probably were assigned.—The se- cond is a couplet from Juan Ruiz, archpriest of Hita, which compre- hends all that has been said on death by moralists:

“Thou art abandon'd now, proud man, by
all,
But the hoarse raven, croaking o'er thy
pall.”

3. Cudworth's *Intellectual System of the Universe*, 2 vols. 4to. 1643.— This is too drily philosophical to ab- stract here; it is only necessary to say, that such as will read Cudworth, will find him in every way an able antagonist to the flimsy atheists of the seventeenth century.

4. Thomas Randolph's *Poems*.— “Thomas Randolph (says the Re- viewer) was one of those bright spi- rits, which burn too fast, cast a vivid flash over their time, and then sud- denly expire.” So far he resembled his order, and in many other respects Owen, the epigrammatist: both came into the world with strong tinctures of an university life, wrote against ma- trimony, and died poor and unmar- ried. Both occasionally indulge in a licentiousness of language, to which, we have observed, the *literati calibes* are generally prone.

5. Milton's *History of England*.— This work is now scarcely read, and not worthy of recommendation. It is a concise arrangement of tales of An- cient Britain, now exploded, unless pro-

preserved by the early dramatists, such as Lear and Gorboduc. The name of Milton, however, can add a charm to deformity.

6. *Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1769.—This is a Unitarian romance, and obtained for its author, *Amory*, the stigma of infidelity and insanity. The Ladies are all infected with the *cærolomania*, and, as such, however accomplished, can only obtain the reader's qualified esteem.

7. *Marston's Plays*.—This Poet was one of our earliest Satirists, and, as they mostly were, offensive and indelicate. So little progress had the mind comparatively then made, that strong terms and images were necessary to please an audience, so that no one can justly wonder at the scarcity of plays, of which propriety forbids the revival. Here the Retrospective is of use in gleaning and preserving all that is useful and uncontaminated, and when we have the titles and extracts, the rest may fairly be condemned to obscurity.

8. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.—Burnet published a review, or rather abstract, of his Theory, which we are surprised not to see mentioned here, as it condenses his reasoning, and gives the result of his labours. We are here told that his other publications "raised a most unjust clamour of infidelity against as pious and sincere a believer, as ever adorned the ranks of Christianity:" in his *Archæologia Philosophica* he impugned the Mosaic account of the Fall, and endeavoured to reduce it to allegory, which, being pushed beyond reasonable limits, drew on him that imputation. Such notions are not uncommon: a writer of that class has attempted to mystify the book of Exodus, representing the Israelites as Humanity, and Pharaoh as Temptation or Sin.—The 'Theory of the Earth' soon sank into disrepute: Flamsted soon proved it to be founded on wrong data, and Keill completed the exposure. It is now known principally by name, but merits perusal as a specimen of ingenious composition and interesting detail. In a scientific point of view it is prolix and useless.

9. *The Letters of Lord Bacon*.—His Lordship seems to enjoy a larger space in this review than any individual can

fairly claim; one biographical and critical article on a man is sufficient. We are sorry that the revival of these letters will not raise their author in the estimation of his readers.

We have endeavoured to keep pace in our notice of this review with its publication, in order to 'report progress' of the bibliographers, conceiving the subject to be peculiarly adapted to our own Miscellany.

66. *Opinions as to the real State of the Nation, with Strictures on a Pamphlet intituled, "The Administration of the Affairs of Great Britain," &c. &c. [By the Ghost of the Marquess of Londonderry.] 2nd edit. 8vo.*

THE late Marquess of Londonderry was certainly not a very popular Minister. He was considered an excellent private character, but, as a public man, an inflexible Aristocrat. His method of speaking in the House was not favourable to a general understanding of his merits, as a Statesman; for he was fearful of saying too much, and avoided explanation as far as it was possible for him to do so. That he had, however, great depth, and very sound judgment, the pamphlet before us most satisfactorily exhibits; and a more luminous and instructive *exposé*, we have not seen in the course of our critical experience. By candid and honest men it will be appreciated, as a more than sufficient vindication of Ministers. Actions speak for themselves, and the explanation here given of these actions show, that our leading men have acted upon the most profound and enlightened views, in regard to public interests of the first moment; and, we most cordially hope, that the perusal of this very excellent pamphlet, will be considered a duty by the Parliamentary friends of Government. To show that we are justified in speaking thus warmly, we shall proceed to abstracts or extracts, concerning popular questions, in which there is, in our opinion, much wisdom. We shall class the matter in heads.

ECONOMY.—Economy carried to spoliation is the greatest of all extravagance. To dismantle our fleet, or to destroy the *materiel* of our arsenals, the ordnance, or of the army, is only to lay the foundation for an immense demand for their regeneration, the

moment

that a war should be forced upon to say nothing of the delay of ment, during which an active enterprising enemy may first take and snatch a victory. As to tion of the army, &c. if the scale of 2 is to be the standard, then it can only be attained by reducing England to the scale of 1792. Is England to give up Malta, St. Helena, Mauritius, Surinam, Trinidad, Guayana, Essequibo, St. Lucie, Tobago, African settlements, and our Eastern conquests; property, which the mercantile interests, may, at a moderate calculation, be estimated at one hundred and fifty millions. pp. 25, 82, 115.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBT.—It is clearly shown, (pp. 25, 30) that it answers most important public, mercantile and private purposes, (1) as a safe deposit, (2) as a means of circulation, (3) as a circulating medium. "Estates have been purchased, mortgages created, manufactures established, lands drained and reclaimed, and ships set afloat, upon the proceeds or produce of securities, the part and parcel of the National Debt; and no sooner are claims upon it for such purposes, than they are returning from similar pursuits, and are possessed of the portion which is for sale. p. 30.—As to Mr. Riccardi's plan for liquidating 500 millions debt, and 29 millions of income, an assessment of 15 per cent. upon property—of which 125 would be paid by the fundholder, and 375 the remaining portion of the king— the following reflections show its inconvenience and impracticability, although it appears most fair and plausible. Without stopping to consider what a mass of confusion and agitation, the transfer of so immense a sum from lands, houses, chattels, and implements, into securities would occasion; it would be sufficient for the purpose to say, that the whole transaction would resolve itself into the simple imposition of 29 millions of taxation, at a rate of about 6 per cent. Now if business would hardly be found to sink 500 millions to redeem a liability of 29 millions at such rate; at a moderate scale of profit, they may expect 10 per cent. (being 29 millions) and thus gain a surplus of 29 millions beyond such amount of

taxation, and also retain their capital for the purpose of a succeeding operation. Suppose one half (400 millions) could be paid off. What could be done with the money? We know of no other mode, than investing it in land to yield an interest of about one per cent. or having it coined into silver chairs and tables, to be melted when wanted. Besides, such repayment would be worse than useless—it would be ruinous. The capital of the British Empire in all its mighty interests, cannot be estimated at a much less sum than *four thousand millions*; and the productive annual value of such capital is not estimated at less than nine hundred millions. Thus her debt as compared to her capital is, as 1 to 50; as compared with her annually created property, as 8 to 9; but the *interest of her debt*, as compared with the *income of her industry*, is as 1 to 15—being not quite 7 per cent. pp. 20, 21, 27.

HOLY ALLIANCE.—In this point we do not agree with our able Author. We think it a most injudicious measure, for these reasons, (1) because it is, under various cases, a mere bugbear, not to be seriously acted upon; (2) because it exposes the existing Monarchies to the issues of battles; (3) because it may, on ill-success, promote the very revolution which it professes to dread; (4) because it irritates and alarms; (5) because it is not founded upon the propagation of Constitutional Monarchy, which can alone render thrones secure, by removing obloquy from the Sovereign, and making him only a Guardian of the Laws and a Benefactor to the People.

COMMERCE.—Our Author's arguments for exculpating Lord Londonderry in this view, are not to us convincing. We agree with Napoleon; that it was a monstrous oversight; and here refer our readers to Mr. O'Meara, without the smallest apprehensions, that his hero was only a sham Buonaparte. Neither our able Author, nor any person of statesman-like character, can vindicate disregard of our commercial interests, with pretensions to correct thinking.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—This is the next topic of our Author's consideration; and most satisfactorily he treats it. "Agriculture still lingers behind, because her market is limited to the boundary of an island, and to its

its own population." p. 60.—By documents produced before and after the Bank Restriction, he proves that the change of the currency has *not* affected the price of corn in *any* respect whatever; and that corn-prices have always been fluctuating, and never can be permanent. pp. 60—73.

DEPRECIATION OF BANK-NOTES, AND RETURN TO A METALLIC CURRENCY.—Certain of our Critical Brethren have told us, that the Bank of England can, by the management of its issues, affect the price of gold: so that the greater the quantity of Bank Notes issued, the higher would gold rise. pp. 88, 89.

We think, however, that the vast profit on Agricultural produce, during the war, unnaturally elevated the price of land; and the money derived from the State Loans being in the main dispersed among the people, there existed funds for giving larger prices; but whether these funds consisted of Bank notes or gold, was of no moment. This is our view of the case; and we think that the following extracts from our author vindicate it.

"Gold in 1813 was 5*l.* 4*s.* per ounce, and in 1814 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* So that 100*l.* in Bank-notes would buy *more* gold in 1814 than it would in the preceding year, and *more* corn; and in addition to this there was in 1814 (when gold was lower) an issue of about three millions *more* of Bank-notes, than in the preceding year, when gold was dearer. Let us take 1813, a period of six years before Mr. Peel's Bill, and 1819, the very year of its enactment. In 1813 the price of gold was 5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. and the Bank issues 23,939,693*l.* In 1819 the price of gold was 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and the Bank issues were 25,794,460*l.* So that in 1813, when the issue of the Bank was the *less*, it required *more* of their notes to purchase ten ounces of gold; and in 1819, when their issue was increased, it required *less* of their notes to purchase a like quantity of gold." pp. 88, 89.

In the evidence before the Bullion Committee in 1810, Mr. Goldsmid, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Bank of England, unequivocally stated, that the increase of Bank-notes had no connection with, or influence upon the price of gold; and that they never regulated their discounts by reference to the foreign exchanges, which are dependent upon the value of the precious metals. p. 90.

"Falling then to establish a sympathy, or connection between Bank paper and gold,

or between Bank-notes and foreign exchanges; what other cause could have extended the issues of the Bank of England? Nothing, more or less, depend upon it, than the extension of British trade. Every rise in the price of commodities required a greater circulating medium; every fall in the same contracted it; prices are now fallen; and the issues of circulating medium are consequently narrowed. Let them again advance and the issue of the circulating medium will meet their demands." p. 90.

It is then shown, from the state of the Bank issues in 1819, and the price of gold, that the suddenness of the reversion to Cash Payments had no manner of concern with the Agricultural interests. We shall reserve our remarks to the end of the next head.

"COUNTRY BANKS.—In the country the Bankers entered into private speculations, and created notes for their own purchases. If the deposits of others came in time to meet their circulation, or they could obtain money upon mortgage, all was well—but failing to do either, they stopped payment." p. 92.

Here we shall pause a moment to make remarks connected with the issue of Country Bank Paper. When Agricultural commodities found a very profitable market, needy men, without capital, took farms, borrowed money upon bills, and meeting with a quick return, duly honoured them, and thus served the purpose both of the Country Banker and of themselves. When the market of high prices failed, risque and danger commenced, and the former naturally became shy of discounting, or stood a reasonable chance of having the notes honoured by a return of his own bills upon him, instead of those of other banks, which he could send to London for investment in Exchequer Bills, &c. Purchasers from a distance on fair-days have been known to exchange with the bankers of the town where the fair was held, from 500*l.* to 1000*l.* the cash or notes, which such buyers brought from their remote dwellings. With the diminution of demand for the commodities, these issues likewise diminished; and as all depended upon the extraordinary demands of the army or navy during war, and the plenty of money circulated by the loans, the inferior market occasions inferior issues; and the borrowing farmers, mere accommodation traders in Agriculture, who lived from hand to mouth, are those who have, in their struggles to live, been the loudest

loudest clamourists; sometimes the only important sufferers. Add to this, that few or no lodgments of considerable sums are now made in country banks; because there are fewer purchases of lands. It is also customary with Country Bankers to advance their own bills to respectable tradesmen upon condition of the latter paying in all the bills of other banks, which such tradesmen receive during the run of the bill. But as trade decays, confidence and credit decrease also, and the effect of such distrust is well pourtrayed by Mr. Turner, for many years a Bank Director. (*Considerations upon Agriculture, Commerce, &c.* p. 54). Every body knows what the Clearing House is in London among the Bankers, and Mr. T. says,

“A Country Bank is a kind of Clearing-house, where, without any actual interchange of notes or money, the greater part of all payments between man and man is effectuated by mere transfers in the books of their bankers. The tenant has credit with the bank, and pays his rent by a draft in favour of the Landlord, which draft was paid by the Landlord to his banker, and he again (the Landlord) paid his different tradesmen by fresh drafts, which drafts were again lodged by such tradesmen with the bankers, so that the whole was adjusted by mere book transfers between A, B, C, and D.”

Mr. T. reasons from this, that if a farmer has no longer credit with the country banker, the former does not give a draft in the manner mentioned, but becomes irregular in his payments. Now we apprehend that this decay of his credit, if his character be good, grows out of the decay of his trade. It is a matter of the first import to the country banker, that the representatives of his cash-notes, should be bills payable in London, to answer demands, or invest, if surplusage ensues; or of other country banks to redeem his own bills, lodged in such houses, or to receive a balance as the case may demand. Now it is manifest, that if the commerce be limited to the supply of the district, or rent be remitted to London or elsewhere, where such banker's bills do not circulate, his chance of surplusage, and of course his power of accommodation upon fixed indefinite security, becomes lessened. We have spoken thus, because the transition from war to peace, was stated by Lord Londonderry as the cause of the change of the times; and

we think, that there being no more extraordinary expenditure and demand, the trade could not repay an equally extraordinary issue of circulating medium; and that the form of the representative of value, whether gold or paper, had nothing to do with the question. Indeed we could prove, that if trade required it, an efficient currency may be multiplied to the full extent of the necessity, without serious inconvenience.

Here we shall leave this valuable pamphlet for the present. The subjects are too momentous, and the matter too instructive, to be passed over in a vague general manner.

(To be continued.)

67. *A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. upon his Durham Speech, and three Articles in the last Edinburgh Review upon the subject of the Clergy.* (Dated Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 10, 1823.) pp. 104. Rivington.

THE Durham Speech, and the three Articles above alluded to, having excited much attention, we are desirous of calling the notice of the Publick to the present able, manly, and judicious Pamphlet, which is an admirable second to that of Dr. Philpott's, reviewed in p. 56. It is not to Mr. Brougham as “a single enemy, but as the leader of an assailing party,” that this defence is addressed:—and the perusal of it may teach that Gentleman and his coadjutors to be less hasty in bringing charges against a “Church whose only sin it is to have been the bulwark of national liberties against the assaults of revolutionary tyranny;”—to obtain more correct information on the topics selected for animadversion, lest by such exposures of their ignorance, they lose their credit in this “enquiring age;”—and to be more consistent in their public declarations. A vindication of the dignified Clergy occupies the first place in these pages; in which the “criminal, contemptuous, and defying” assertions of the Durham Speech are met by convincing, circumstantial, and triumphant proof. The observations on the ill-understood subject of Tythes, deserve serious attention:—We indeed believe, with the Writer, that the very moderation of the Clergy has invited the clamour of the “vulgar and malignant.” The absurd charge of the ap-

approximation of the Church of England to that of Rome, and some equally futile observations on "admirable service, are next considered; and here again the *Northern Light* is "shorn of their beams," will find "they have 'called out an enemy by whom they are overcome;'" the last subject of remark is the "rancorous attack" on the beloved and excellent Bishop Howley.—"By this most unwise, and most unwarrantable assault, they (the *Edin. Rev.*) 'have outraged the feelings of the best part of the English Publick, who will not tamely submit to see a Prelate, whose piety, learning, and goodness, do honour both to the Nation and to its Church, run down without provocation and without mercy.'"—We have thus briefly given the heads of this seasonable and masterly Letter. To obtrude any remarks of our own would be superfluous, and we forbear giving extracts, being anxious that the Pamphlet itself should be extensively read; convinced, as we are, that the "doctrines of the Church of England are misrepresented, her dignitaries reviled, her property threatened, merely because she has refused to sacrifice her ancient principles of loyalty and of good faith to the caprice of a mob, or to the virulence of their leaders;" and that "an assault upon the Church is a prelude only to an assault upon the State."

68. *Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology.* By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. No. I. to IV. 4to. pp. 160. Nichols and Son.

OUR former notices of this publication have been purposely confined to the selection of some interesting passages (see vol. xcii. ii. 544; xciii. 69. 255.) The work, however, having been recently noticed by some of our Contemporaries, we gladly avail ourselves of their labours, to recommend it to public attention, fearing we might ourselves be thought too partial to the subject.

From the MUSEUM.

"It was formerly too much the practice with the learned, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, to draw an imaginary line of circumvallation between themselves and the uninitiated; but the enlightened spirit of modern times, in this country at least, could no longer tolerate such monopoly of science.

On the contrary, our most eminent men are the most forward to banish those vestiges of a semi-barbarous age, by levelling the barrier of the temple of Minerva, and strewing the path of the student with flowers. When such learned antiquaries as Mr. Fosbroke condescend to lay aside the *toga*, in order to accommodate themselves to the capacity of Tyros, we have the strongest possible proof of their general love of science, and their liberality in wishing to extend its boundaries. Thus, the work before us is a compilation of antiquities, both civil and ecclesiastical, the result of great erudition and laborious research; yet condensed into a popular and entertaining form by adopting a chronological arrangement, divided into chapters."

From the SUN Newspaper.

"Mr. Fosbroke's Work is the first of the kind edited in England, and promises to be one of great value and interest. Indeed it is remarkable that although Archæology is so abstruse a science, as in its present state to demand almost the labour of a whole life to become acquainted with it, yet no one in this Country has ever thought of facilitating its study by an elementary Work of the nature of the present; it may, as Mr. F. observes, be 'denominated a language without a grammar or a dictionary to expedite its acquisition.'

The Work is arranged in a classified chronological form, so as to lead the reader, *pedetentim*, from the base of Archæology to its summit. In explaining the principles of the science and its progress, the Author generally takes for his basis existing monuments, and specimens when such can be obtained.

The utility of such a work will not, therefore, we think, be disputed; and, from the specimens before us, which, as far as they have proceeded, are learned and judicious, we augur well of its success. That it is one of extraordinary labour for an individual to undertake, must be confessed; but we do not doubt that the industry and patience of the Author will accomplish it.

After some introductory remarks, Mr. Fosbroke proceeds, in his first Chapter, to a description of the Cyprian Masonry, the general style of which is immense blocks without

cement,

and though the walls have irregular from the smaller which filled up the interstices, disappeared, yet they were once part as to seem an entire mass.

Cyclopean style, Mr. F. gives a drawing of the Gate of the Lions as the best specimen in. Mr. F. then proceeds to notice INDIAN, PHENICIAN, or TY-ARCHITECTURE.

In the Second Chapter, Mr. F. describes EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE, the several classes of Temples, Tombs, Pyramids, Obelisks, colossal Figures. A View of the of Apollinopolis Magna is here

and ROMAN ARCHITECTURE comes under consideration in the Chapter; and in this branch of subject the Author displays the diligent research, acute remarks, philosophical views, whilst he brings the history of Ancient Architecture to a chronological and scientific arrangement. The Doric, and Corinthian orders are detailed; after which the different of walling, bricks, mortar, ceilings, windows, floors, and other minutiae, are described.

In the Fourth Chapter, the PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the GREEKS and ROMANS are minutely considered, particularly their temples, theatres (a very good article), amphitheatres, aqueducts, town-walls, gates, acro-polis, forums, basilicæ, triumphal arches, baths, barracks, light-houses, &c. A view of the interior of the city illustrates this Chapter.

THE PRIVATE EDIFICES of the GREEKS and Romans form the subject of the Fifth Chapter. These are minutely and ably described, and illustrated by existing specimens at Pompeii.

The Sixth Chapter is devoted to the Architecture of the Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, and English. Here Fosbroke displays the most elaborate research. After a sketch of the actual remains, and the houses of the Britons, Mr. F. pursues his sub-division through the following divisions: MILITARY ARCHITECTURE, as exhibited in Castles of all ages, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman, down to castellated mansions of the sixteenth century.

2. ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE, classed into its different styles at various periods, Saxon or degraded Roman, Norman and Pointed or English. These are minutely described properly, and the various peculiarities in the ancient churches particularly detailed, with every thing connected with religious ceremonies. This is a very elaborate and curious article.

3. CIVIL ARCHITECTURE, from the time of the Anglo-Saxons to the sixteenth century, with the various parts of buildings minutely described.

The Seventh Chapter gives an account of EGYPTIAN, ETRUSCAN, and GREEK SCULPTURE, including an alphabetical list of Deities, with their different attributes.

Having now given an hasty sketch of the contents of the first four Numbers, we can confidently refer the reader to the Work itself, which certainly promises to be a complete and concise body of Antiquarian knowledge, for the reference of the learned Archaeologist, but more particularly calculated for the instruction of the higher class of students in our public schools and universities."

69. *The Christian's Duty from the Sacred Scriptures: containing all that is necessary to be believed and practised in order to our Eternal Salvation. In Two Parts. Part I. Exhortations to Repentance and a Holy Life. Part II. Devotions for the Closet; consisting of Confessions, Praises, Supplications, Intercessions, and Thanksgivings, in Three Offices for every Day in the Week. Collected out of the Old and New Testament, and the Books of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus, &c. 8vo. pp. 304.*

THIS excellent Volume (dedicated to the Bishop of London, and originally published with the approbation and countenance of one of the most distinguished of the learned Prelates' Predecessors,) is thus briefly introduced:

"The Editor of this new edition of the *Christian's Duty* thinks no apology necessary for the republication of an excellent Work, collected entirely from Scripture, which has been long out of print, and which was first published in the year 1730, with the sanction of many learned Divines, and more particularly of the Prelates and other eminent persons; to whom the original Editor has acknowledged his obligation, in the following terms:

'I here acknowledg with all gratitude, that towards the Printing and Publishing of this Book, I was honoured with the assistance of her Grace the Duchess of Somerset, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lords Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, and Chichester; Hon. Christopher Montague; Hon. Edward Harley; Rev. Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; Rev. Dr. Cobden, Chaplain to the Bishop of London; and the Rev. Dr. Herring, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn."

For a more detailed account of the particular design and method of the Work, the Reader is referred to the Preface, which, with the whole Volume, we conscientiously recommend to his perusal.

70. *Plain Thoughts, of former Years, upon the Lord's Prayer: with deference, addressed to Christians, at the present Period.* 8vo. pp. 267. Rivingtons.

THE Rev. H. B. Daniel, whose name is signed to the Dedication of these Sermons to Lord Stowell, says,

"My Object has been, to select a Character known to possess those elevated Sentiments of Religion that adorn the CHRISTIAN.—The Predominance of Fashion has not entirely abrogated the Custom of frequenting Churches, although the greater Number of Those that do assemble there, seldom bring with them Thoughts adapted to the Importance of *Public Prayer*: to recal our Impressions when the *Lord's Prayer* was learned and explained to us, in our early Years; and to enable us in maturer Life, 'to pray with the Spirit and the Understanding;' to review the Petitions in this Prayer as originally dictated by the *Highest Authority* that ever appeared on Earth, and now offered up to HIM, as to the Supreme Power in Heaven.

"The Repetition of the *Lord's Prayer* in our CHURCH SERVICE calls for a plain Elucidation of the various Entreaties therein comprised, and of the Benignity of CHRIST in so framing it as effectually to include all our Wants, both *Temporal* and *Spiritual*. One Reason that incited a Contemplation of the Subject was, that the *Lord's Prayer*, through constant Use, is repeated without Benefit, because bereaved of that solemn Attention so justly its Due. It cannot but serve Religion, to remind Men of that Hope which they profess, and that Obedience which they promise, whenever this Supplication is employed. The greater Portion of the World needs to be often reminded, that such was the Doctrine of our LORD JESUS, and that the several Requests therein mentioned are alone to

be granted by and through HIM. The near Relation to God our Father, and the Blessings from that Relation, are so many Advantages of the *New Covenant*, to be obtained by performing its Conditions: indeed, all the Expectance of Success from this Prayer only belongs to us in the Character of being faithful Disciples of CHRIST. Probably, the sole remaining Objection against the *Lord's Prayer* is, that None from their Goodness are qualified to use it. The Exception would be reasonable, had any less Person than the SON of GOD been Author of the composition in question. Without this Encouragement, it would have been Presumption, either to have called GOD FATHER, or to have solicited so many Dispensations of His Favour; besides, the Words themselves, instructing us to sue for Pardon, Grace, and Protection, suppose us to be weak and grievous Sinners; we do not by Them arrogate to Ourselves a State of Perfection, but an Eagerness to acquire it; if Some, therefore, cannot fulfil these anxious Desires, This militates, not so much against the Prayer itself, as against the general Obligations of the CHRISTIAN FAITH; our SAVIOUR having affirmed, that to pray with Profit to ourselves, We must possess some tolerable Disposition towards OBEDIENCE."

The Conclusion of the Eighth and last Sermon, will be a fair specimen of the pious Author's language:

"The Eternal SON of GOD, who knows what our frail Condition prompts us to ask, and what his FATHER is willing, through HIM, to grant: HE, by whose Merits we are redeemed, and through whose Name and Mediation only we can expect to be heard, has taught us, 'THUS TO PRAY,' and offering up this Prayer, by his direct Command, we may be assured of its Acceptance, through his all-powerful Intercession.

"THE REDEMPTION of the HUMAN RACE, was the Object of CHRIST's Mission; and this comprehensive Form of Adoration, to our HEAVENLY FATHER, was framed by our beneficent SAVIOUR; by HIM, graciously adjusted to every Exigence, and is meant to continue, so long as the Worship of the CREATOR is known and practised amongst Christians, who, by the devout Observance of the Precepts this Prayer contains, proclaim an unshaken Reliance upon CHRIST's PROMISE, of their EVERLASTING SALVATION."

An Appendix of 22 pages is added, consisting of "Notes which were mislaid while the Sermons were in the *Philanthropic Press*, and not discovered until the whole Impression was worked off."

A Sabbath among the Mountains. A m. In Two Parts. 12mo. pp. 45. Ver and Boyd.

HERE is so much of kind and noble feelings, with such a devout Christian spirit, pervading the whole of this Poem, as must tend to win criticism, and to arrest the attention which even-handed justice must be disposed to inflict. If the Author, as we suspect, the production of a young and unpractised Poet, counsel him in the honest language of sincerity, to aim at a higher standard of excellence, and to clothe his sentiments in more poetical language.—It is not enough in a religious Poet that his theology be correct, and his conceptions just and adequate—it is not enough that he inculcate the purest morals, and offer the best and brightest examples for imitation—it is not enough that he devote his aspirations his song to glory to God, and of goodwill to man—if that vivifying spark be wanting that quickening principle be absent, which can alone give life and vigour to the whole.

The introductory lines of the Poem, for our consideration contain a strong thought, but the expression is weak and feeble:

Though sin has marr'd the beauty of the robe,

Howe so fair upon the infant globe,
Earth of angels might have been the seat,

Man for angels a companion meet;
Which has usher'd pestilence and war,
Red the mid-day sun and morning star,
Mann'd the bright descendant of the sky,
To toil, to sorrow, and to die,
Where there bright spots in the waste that shine,
Miracles of an origin divine."

We could certainly cite many lines of power and beauty—many that are strong and flowing with grace and dignity—but there are too many that are dull and prosaic, far too many that betray carelessness and haste;—it is at these delinquencies of style, that would guard a writer who has expended so many proofs of the goodness of his heart and the purity of his mind—and we would say, that if there be no subject rather than another requiring a polished versification, it is this which forms the theme of the present Poem.

VT. MAG. April, 1823.

72. Isabella. A Novel. By the Author of "Rhoda," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Colburn.

THE tendency of this Novel is to show, (as to the main bearing at least) the high value of a faithful, wise, and affectionate wife.

The Philosopher well knows, that there are moral obligations most essential to the happiness of women; viz. unimpeached purity and fidelity, which, without exciting affection, would not be sufficient to lay the grand foundation of their happiness, domestication of character in the husband. Foreigners have noticed the extraordinary inattentions of Englishmen of fortune in this respect. In their amusements females have no share. Their time is not devoted to them. We do not say that Foreigners make an honourable or a virtuous use of a greater intercourse with female society; we only mean, that married females in England make greater sacrifices than Continental women do to propriety; and that their exclusive devotion is a high test of their superior value.

A depraved artful woman of fashion corrupts the husband of Isabella, from mean jealousy of her greater success in marriage. An admirable character, aunt to the husband, a Lady Rachel Roper, guides the ill-used heroine into forbearance and final triumph, by inculcating Christian principles. This is the great merit of the Novel. It shows the indispensable utility of principle on all occasions; a truism assuredly, but not in the way in which the Author means. This way is, let your principles be Christian, your conduct prudent and amiable, and events be left to Providence. Now we solemnly declare, that we have seen too little general action upon these excellent principles, to suppose that the Author ought to be inculcated for teaching things which every body ought to know; and which every body does not seem to know.

An original remark we shall quote:

"The brightest ornament of a ball-room is a number of happy faces, and the power of producing them worth all the draperies and paper temples that ever Nixon furnished." p. 132.

The preaching parts (for every novel has now its short sermons, very becom-

becoming adjuncts, and very useful, if young people were not unfortunately in the habits of skipping them), are also good and edifying. The incidents are too simple and natural for the good stage effect of a novel got up in the French cookery style; a fine dramattick made *dish*; but it has

the superior quality of being instructive; and we conscientiously recommend it, as a useful book for females. The minds of novel-readers are inclined to the frivolous, but they can hardly read this, without being *made to feel* the importance and blessings of Christian Philosophy.

73. A cheap little work, lately published at Edinburgh, entitled *Illustrations of the Author of Waverley*, is replete with many valuable notices and anecdotes of real characters, scenes, incidents, &c. alluded to in the various works of that fascinating writer. They may be called historical sketches; from which the admirers of the Northern Novelist may learn, that he has always had something of real existence in view, in forming the creatures of his imagination. Those who have perused his works will derive considerable satisfaction from this illustrative volume; and those who have not, will find much amusing information connected with Scottish history.

74. The Seventh Division of SHOBERL'S *World in Miniature* embraces the Empire of Austria; and contains a concise description of the manners, characters, and costumes of its various inhabitants, illustrated by thirty-two neatly-coloured engravings. The greater part of the embellishments have been selected from among the singular, picturesque, and romantic costumes of the kingdom of Hungary, and its dependant provinces; as the people of the German states of this empire "exhibit fewer of those peculiar characteristics which it is the object of this work to collect and delineate." We have already expressed the gratification afforded us by the former divisions of this publication; and the present one gives us no reason to alter our opinion.

75. The *Lecture*, by Dr. VENABLES, on the *Nature and Properties of Oxalic Acid*, is well intentioned and good; but we are of opinion with the Author (p. 28), that the subject is a proper measure for legislative enactment. Poisons, we think, should not be vendible but with printed labels or covers, denominating the drug by name: nor be kept in drawers or bottles, not distinguished in the same manner.

76.—*Letters upon the Art of Miniature Painting*, by L. MANSION, is a pleasing and useful assistant to the young student, affording much instruction in all departments of the art; with a short sketch of the various merits of many of the old Masters, and most of the eminent modern ones, among which the living Artists of the present day are not omitted. With the subject is inter-

woven a slight tale, which occasionally adds an interest to the letters.

77. We can safely recommend to the student Mr. BORRENSTEIN'S *Tables, affording an easy method of acquiring the reading of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic Languages*. They are printed in a compendious and very neat form. However various may be the opinions respecting the propriety or antiquity of reading Hebrew with points, most students allow they facilitate the acquisition of the language. The Jews, it is well known, all use them. To the Hebrew table, Mr. B. has added the Rabbinical characters, and those used by the German Jews.

78. *The Classical Collector's VadeMecum*; "a portable and useful manual, which may assist in the choice of classical books;" is a very neat pocket volume, confessing its obligations to M. Renouard, Mr. Dibdin, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Horne, and Dr. Harwood; but at the same time offering much fresh information, and well worthy the attention of the scholar and collector.

79. The Rev. J. BOSWORTH'S *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar* will prove a most valuable acquisition to the library of the Philologist and Antiquary. It is illustrated with copious notes, elucidating the structure of the Saxon, and the formation of the English language. A grammatical praxis, with a literal English version, is appended. The introduction, on the origin and progress of Alphabetic writing, displays considerable learning and ability.

80. Mr. WIX'S *Plain Reasons for refusing Political Power to Papists*, are founded on the *imperium in imperio* of papal supremacy and historical events. That a religion, which *in se* cannot admit of toleration, should solicit political power in a state which sanctions toleration as a first principle with regard to religion, is certainly a circumstance suited to excite suspicion and dread, whether just or not. Be this as it may, we know that innovations cannot be made, until the public mind is prepared to receive them; and that under the determined dislike of protestants to popery, now existing, no Ministers could prudently sanction the favour solicited.

LITERARY INTEL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
TO THE ROYAL LIBRARY WHICH HIS MAJESTY HAS B
PLEASED TO PRESENT TO THE BRITISH NATION.

The Committee feel themselves called upon, in the first place, to give some account to the House, of the nature and extent of this valuable Collection, and of the circumstances under which it was formed.

The general plan of its formation appears to have been determined upon, by his late Majesty King GEORGE the Third, soon after his accession to the throne; and the first extensive purchase which he made was that of the library of Mr. Joseph Smith, the British Consul at Venice, in 1762.

In 1768, Mr. Barnard, the librarian, was sent to the Continent by his Majesty; and in France, Italy, and Germany, he bought numerous books of great variety and value. Previous to his departure, he received the following letter from Dr. JOHNSON, who frequently visited the Library, pointing out the best means of completing it. The rules laid down in this letter have been followed with unremitting attention.

“May 28, 1768.

“Sir, It is natural for a Scholar to interest himself in an expedition, undertaken, like yours, for the importation of literature; and therefore, though having never travelled myself, I am very little qualified to give advice to a traveller, yet, that I may not seem inattentive to a design so worthy of regard, I will try whether the present state of my health will suffer me to lay before you what observation or report have suggested to me, that may direct your inquiries, or facilitate your success. Things of which the mere rarity makes the value, and which are prized at a high rate by a wantonness rather than by use, are always passing from poorer to richer countries, and therefore, though Germany and Italy were principally productive of Typographical curiosities, I do not much imagine, that they are now to be found there in great abundance. An eagerness for scarce books and early editions, which prevailed among the English about half a century ago, filled our shops with all the splendour and nicety of literature, and when the Harleian Catalogue was published, many of the books were bought for the Library of the King of France.

“I believe, however, that by the diligence with which you have enlarged the Library under your care, the present stock is so nearly exhausted, that 'till new purchases supply the booksellers with new stores, you will not be able to do much more than glean

up single books, as accident shall produce them; this, therefore, is the time for visiting the Continent.

“What addition you can hope to make by ransacking other countries, we will now consider. English Literature you will not seek in any place but in England. Classical Learning is diffused every where, and is not, except by accident, more copious in one part of the polite world than in another. But every country has literature of its own, which may be best gathered in its native soil. The studies of the learned are influenced by forms of Government and modes of Religion, and therefore those books are necessary and common in some places, which, where different opinions or different manners prevail, are of little use, and for that reason rarely to be found.

“Thus in Italy you may expect to meet with Canonists and Scholastic Divines, in Germany with Writers on the Feudal laws, and in Holland with Civilians. The Schoolmen and Canonists must not be neglected, for they are useful to many purposes, nor too anxiously sought, for their influence among us is much lessened by the Reformation. Of the Canonists at least a few eminent Writers may be sufficient. The Schoolmen are of more general value. But the Feudal and Civil Law I cannot but wish to see complete. The Feudal constitution is the original of the law of property, over all the civilized part of Europe, and the Civil law, as it is generally understood to include the law of nations, may be called with great propriety a regal study. Of these books, which have been often published, and diversified by various modes of impression, a Royal Library should have at least the most curious edition, the most splendid, and the most useful. The most curious edition is commonly the first, and the most useful may be expected among the last. Thus, of Tully's Offices, the edition of Fust is the most curious, and that of Grævius the most useful. The most splendid, the eye will discern. With the old Printers you are now become well acquainted; if you can find any collection of their productions to be sold, you will undoubtedly buy it; but this can scarcely be hoped, and you must catch up single volumes where you can find them. In every place things often occur where they are least expected. I was shewn a Welsh Grammar written in Welsh, and printed

printed at Milan, I believe, before any Grammar of that language had been printed here. Of purchasing entire libraries, I know not whether the inconvenience may not overbalance the advantage. Of libraries collected with general views, one will have many books in common with another. When you have bought two collections, you will find that you have bought many books twice over, and many in each which you have left at home, and, therefore, did not want; and when you have selected a small number, you will have the rest to sell at a great loss, or to transport hither at perhaps a greater. It will generally be more commodious to buy the few that you want, at a price somewhat advanced, than to encumber yourself with useless books. But libraries collected for particular studies will be very valuable acquisitions. The Collection of an eminent Civilian, Feudist, or Mathematician, will perhaps have very few superfluities. Topography or local History prevail much in many parts of the Continent. I have been told that scarcely a village of Italy wants its historian. These books may be generally neglected, but some will deserve attention by the celebrity of the place, the eminence of the authors, or the beauty of the sculptures. Sculpture has always been more cultivated among other nations than among us. The old art of cutting on wood, which decorated the books of ancient impression, was never carried here to any excellence; and the practice of engraving on copper, which succeeded, has never been much employed among us in adorning books. The old books with wooden cuts are to be diligently sought: the designs were often made by great Masters, and the prints such as cannot be made by any Artist now living. It will be of great use to collect in every place maps of the adjacent country, and plans of towns, buildings, and gardens. By this care you will form a more valuable body of Geography than can otherwise be had. Many countries have been very exactly surveyed, but it must not be expected that the exactness of actual mensuration will be preserved, when the maps are reduced by a contracted scale, and incorporated into a general system.

"The King of Sardinia's Italian dominions are not large, yet the maps made of them in the reign of Victor, fill two Atlantic folios. This part of your design will deserve particular regard, because, in this, your success will always be proportionate to your diligence. You are too well acquainted with literary history not to know that many books derive their value from the reputation of the printers. Of the celebrated printers you do not need to be informed, and if you did, might consult Baillet Jugemens des Scavans. The productions of Aldus are enumerated in the Bibliotheca Græca, so that you may know when you have them all; which is

always of use, as it prevents needless search. The great ornaments of a library furnished for magnificence as well as use, are the first editions, of which, therefore, I would not willingly neglect the mention. You know, Sir, that the annals of Typography begin with the Codex, 1457; but there is great reason to believe, that there are latent, in obscure corners, books printed before it. The Secular Feast, in memory of the invention of Printing, is celebrated in the fortieth year of the century; if this tradition, therefore, is right, the Art had in 1457 been already exercised nineteen years.

"There prevails among Typographical Antiquaries a vague opinion, that the Bible had been printed three times before the edition of 1462, which Calmet calls "*La première Edition bien averée*." One of these editions has been lately discovered in a convent, and transplanted into the French King's Library. Another copy has likewise been found, but I know not whether of the same impression, or another. These discoveries are sufficient to raise hope and instigate enquiry. In the purchase of old books, let me recommend to you to enquire with great caution, whether they are perfect. In the first edition the loss of a leaf is not easily observed. You remember how near we both were to purchasing a mutilated Missal at a high price.

"All this perhaps you know already, and therefore my letter may be of no use. I am, however, desirous to shew you, that I wish prosperity to your undertaking. One advice more I will give, of more importance than all the rest, of which I, therefore, hope you will have still less need. You are going into a part of the world divided, as it is said, between Bigotry and Atheism: such representations are always hyperbolic, but there is certainly enough of both to alarm any mind solicitous for Piety and Truth; let not the contempt of Superstition precipitate you into Infidelity; or the horror of Infidelity ensnare you in Superstition. I sincerely wish you successful and happy, for I am, Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant,
To F. A. Barnard, Esq. SAM. JOHNSON."

Under Mr. Barnard's judicious directions the entire Collection has been made and arranged; and manuscript catalogues of the whole, both classed and alphabetical, have been prepared and completed with the greatest care and judgment.

The classed Catalogue consists of thirteen volumes in large folio; and is arranged under the heads of the different classes of Theology, Law, Arts and Sciences, Belles Lettres, and History.

Of the Alphabetical Catalogue, the letters A and B are already printed, and form a volume of 422 pages in folio. The printing of the second volume is also commenced. It comprehends a portion of the letter C, which with the remaining letters of the alphabet

will probably constitute six more cases.

The number of Books in the Library are sixty-five thousand two hundred and , exclusive of a very numerous assortment of pamphlets principally contained in cases, and requiring about 140 more to contain the whole.

There is likewise a very extensive collection of Geography and Topography, a great part of which is also kept in cases; but a considerable number of maps, too large to be disposed of, are rolled, and arranged on the shelves of large tables. Correct catalogues have been made of this division of collection, under the following titles: Geography and Topography, five volumes (folio); Charts, one volume (folio). The Library has been considered as very ample, for its extent, in all branches of science and literature; besides the geographical and topographical works above-mentioned, to the acquisition of which his Majesty paid the most particular attention, it is very rich in Classics, in English history, in Italian, French, and Spanish literature, and in the scarce early printed books of the fifteenth century.

His Majesty has accompanied his munificent donation of this Library to the public, with the gift of a valuable selection of Coins and Medals, the description of which was lately revised by the late Dr. Combe.

The sum expended in the purchase of Smith's library was about 10,000*l.* and money applied for the purchase of books, during the period of sixty years, has been about 1*l.* annually; in the course of that time many opportunities occurred, and many were not neglected, of making most valuable acquisitions upon very advantageous terms.

It is also to be observed, that additions have been made to the collection by persons anxious to show their respect to his late Majesty, and to promote his views. Among these the late Mr. Jacob Bryant deserves particularly to be mentioned, as having enriched the Library with some of the rarest specimens of the art of printing, at its commencement in this country.

The Committee having satisfied themselves as to the general description and value of this Collection, proceeded to consider the mode of disposing of it, so as to render it most available to the public, and to fulfil his Majesty's most gracious intentions.

It is obvious that for the purpose of lending to students as enlarged and as general a collection as possible,

The books were counted for the first time very lately;—they had been previously estimated at a much higher number; but it is probable that estimate had been formed by considering every tract in the Library as a separate volume.

General reference as possible, it might be desirable to connect it with some other extensive public library; and the documents which have been referred to the Committee, containing the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the British Museum, led them to consider the propriety of placing it under the care of the Trustees of the latter Establishment. They were further induced to entertain this proposition from knowing that King George the 2d, in the year 1757, had transferred the valuable Royal Library, consisting of about 9,000 volumes, which had been collected by his royal predecessors, beginning with Henry 7th, to the custody of these Trustees, for the use of the public.

His late Majesty also evinced the interest he took in this Institution. In 1762, he purchased a most valuable collection of pamphlets and periodical papers published between the years 1640 and 1660, and presented it to the Museum. This collection is contained in about 2,000 volumes, consists of above 32,000 articles, and includes almost all the tracts published during that interesting period.

The examination, however, of the contents of the Royal Library furnishes the strongest reason for placing it in the same building as the Museum Library, the former being very rich in many of those classes in which the latter is very deficient, particularly in works illustrative of the history of printing, in geography, in heraldry and antiquity, in theology, in various branches of belles lettres, in grammars and dictionaries, in Italian and Spanish literature, and in general history. In these and other branches the Royal Library would supply great deficiencies which exist in that of the Museum.

The Library of the British Museum contains about 125,000 volumes, and the Royal Library, as before stated, about 65,000.

Of 21,000 duplicates, which are found in the united libraries, the Committee consider it would not be advisable to part with more than 12,000; so that in relation to the duplicates, no reasonable objection occurs to placing these two Libraries in the same building, and affording the public the facility of referring to both at the same time.

The Committee are of opinion, under all the circumstances of the case, that the public will derive the greatest benefit from placing this noble donation under the care of the Trustees of the Museum; and they are sure the House will concur with them in opinion, that from respect to his late Majesty it should be kept distinct and entire; that a separate room should be appropriated for its reception, and that whatever disposable duplicates there may be in the two Libraries, should be taken from the books now in the Museum.

The Committee recommend that a new building

building should be erected on the ground belonging to the British Museum; and also that the part of it which shall be first begun should be appropriated for this Library, and for a safe depository of the very valuable manuscripts now in the Museum; and that care should be taken in its construction to render it fire-proof.

Since the foundation of the National Museum in 1755, the sums which have been granted by Parliament for works of art, of science, and of literature, have been very considerable; the principal of which have been applied to the following purchases, viz.

1758. Sloanian collection.....	£20,000
1758. Harleian collection.....	10,000
1772. Hamilton collection of vases...	8,410
1805. Townley collection of statues.	20,000
1807. Lansdown manuscripts.....	4,925
1810. Greville minerals.....	13,727
1813. Hargrave library.....	8,000
1814. Remainder of Townley collection	8,200
1815. Phigaliam marbles.....	15,000
1816. Elgin marbles.....	35,000
1818. Burney library.....	13,500

The donations also of individuals have been most liberal and extensive. The Committee are sure that the House will feel both the policy and the justice of providing a fit place for their reception, and of enabling the persons to whom the care of these treasures are confided, to secure them from danger.

Amongst these donations, should be particularly noticed the library of the late Sir Joseph Banks, so highly valuable in the branch of natural history; which, at no distant period, according to his bequest, must be transferred to the British Museum, where, however, from want of space and accommodation, there is at present a total inability to receive it.

It is surely most desirable, also, to give to those who may be disposed hereafter to present similar gifts to this Establishment, for the use of the public, the fullest confidence that the best means will be taken for their preservation.

There is great reason to believe that some valuable collections of works of art have already been lost to the public from the want of a fit receptacle for them. In forming the plan of the proposed new building, this deficiency might be provided for, without any considerable addition to the expense, by connecting the Repository for such donations with the Royal Library.

The Committee therefore trust, that the House will in its liberality be disposed to make such grants, from time to time, as may be sufficient to effect these purposes, and may ultimately be the means of raising a structure worthy of the taste and dignity of the Nation.

They recommend that the first of these grants should be made in the present Session, comprehending such a sum as may be

necessary for the commencement and conducting of the work they have proposed, and comprising also what may be sufficient for providing for the salaries of the officers, and the incidental expenses of the Royal Library, until the new building shall be fit for its reception.

The Committee would not do justice to the sentiments with which they are affected, if in concluding their Report they failed to express in the strongest terms the gratitude they feel, in common with the Nation, for the act of munificent liberality which has brought this subject under their consideration; and for the disposition which is so strongly evinced by that act, on the part of his Majesty, of promoting, by the best means, the science and literature of the country.

Ready for Publication.

Mr. J. SKELTON'S "*Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*," containing upwards of one hundred and seventy engravings of views in the University and City of Oxford.

The 12th and concluding Number of NEALE'S History of Westminster Abbey.

An entire new View of the Apocalyptic Numbers, shewing the 666 years of the Babylonian beast, followed by his 42 months power, reaching from the third of Cyrus to the final desolation of Judea, A.D. 136, which Daniel's vision extended to; then after a thousand years appeared in Rome against the Waldenses, &c. whose souls rest with Christ the present thousand; after which Infidel Gog in the last effort will perish with the beast for ever, and the endless sabbath of rest begin. By Mr. OVERTON.

Essay on Liberalism, being an examination of the Nature and Tendency of the Liberal Tenets, with a View of the State of Parties on the Continent of Europe. By the author of "*Italy, and the Italians in the Nineteenth Century*."

A Catalogue of the Ethiopic Biblical MSS. in the Royal Library of Paris, and in that of the British and Foreign Bible Society; with Specimens of the Modern Dialects of Abyssinia. By THOMAS PELL PLATT, B. A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.

A Tribute of Affection to the memory of a beloved Wife, being a Sketch of the Life and Character of Mrs. Maria Cramp, with Extracts from her Correspondence. By L. M. CRAMP.

A Cabinet of Portraits, consisting of Distinguished Characters, British and Foreign; accompanied with a brief Memoir of each Person. Comprising 64 Portraits.

Pictureesque Promenade round Dorking, with numerous Engravings. Second Edition.

The fourth volume of the New and Uniform Edition of Dr. John Owen's Works. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS CLOUTT, A.M.

The Hut and the Castle, or Disabled Subalterns, a Romance.

inal Beaton, an Historical Drama, in acts. By W. TENNANT.
 History of Suli and of Parga, written fully in Modern Greek.

Popular Superstitions and Festive Customs of the Highlanders of Scotland. Relative Taxation; or Observations on the Policy of Taxing Malt, Hops, Beer, Candles, and Leather. By T. VAUX.
 Two Broken Hearts, a Tale.

re Afkun, the First Husband of Nourmahad, a Legend of Hindoostan. By I. R. HE.

New Military Map of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. Engraved in a super-fine style, from the most recent authorities, showing the Post Roads, their Stations and Distances, Chains of Mountains, and every Passes; likewise the Places of the principal Actions during the last Campaign in the Peninsula. By W. FADEN, Geographer to the King.

Among the curious events of the day, we reckon the appearance of a pamphlet by Louis XVIII. giving an account of his flight to Coblenz, in 1791. It details the mode in which he escaped from the Luxembourg Palace, and relates all the incidents of his journey till he reached Austrian territory.

Preparing for Publication.

By Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F. A. S. will submit to the public a detailed Prospect of a General History and Description of the Deanery of Doncaster, which it is proposed to execute upon the plan of the Mr. Whitaker's History of the Deanery of Evesham. The Deanery of Doncaster consists of about fifty Parishes, several of which are already described in Mr. Hunter's History of Hallamshire. These Parishes are a part of the Townships which compose the Southern Wapentakes of the County of York, Strafford and Staincross, together with above eight or ten Townships of the West-riding. Within the limits are the towns of Doncaster and Rotherham, and the Chase of Hatfield, Coningsborough, and the whole Honour of Tickhill, subjects of great interest to the Antiquary and Topographer. The same laudable principle on which Mr. Hunter proceeded in the preparation of his work on the History of Hallamshire, of passing over or slightly touching what is already in possession of the public, will be acted on in this Work: and it is known to have been collecting the materials of its topography during many years, both in personal surveys of the district and in the great public depositories of documentary evidence, and to have received the assistance from the private muniments of persons who possess property within the district; the public may expect a work which will abound in original and curious

information respecting a part of the kingdom to which little attention has been paid by former Topographers.

Dissertations introductory to the study and right understanding of the Language, Structure and Contents of the Apocalypse. By ALEXANDER TILLOCH, LL. D.

Mr. J. SKELTON's Work, "Engraved Illustrations of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire accompanied by Historical Notices," is in considerable forwardness. The First Part will appear in June; and the whole will be completed in Twelve Parts; to be published in succession quarterly. The first Number will comprise the chief Antiquities of Wotton Hundred, which will be followed by those of the Hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury.

A Volume of Sermons on several Subjects; with Notes. By the Rev. CHARLES SWAN, late of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

A Lexicographical Chart of the Hebrew Language. By R. UVEDALE, M. A.

A Funeral Oration on General Dumourier; with considerations on the events of his Life.

Life of the late John Philip Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage from the Death of Garrick to the present Time. By Mr. JAMES BOADEN.

Remarkable Passages in the Life of William Kiffin, Merchant and Alderman of London, including some Account of W. and Ben. Newling, who were executed for the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion. By WILLIAM ORME, of Perth, Author of the "Life of Dr. Owen."

An entirely new Collection of Elegant Extracts in Verse; to come out in Monthly Parts.

Ringan Gilhaize, a Novel. By the Author of the "Entail."

The title of Sir WALTER SCOTT's new novel is *Quentin Durward*. The scene, it is understood, is occasionally in France.

A new method of taking altitudes at sea, when the horizon is invisible, has been invented by Mr. Adam, Rector of the Inverness Academy. In consequence of an application to the Admiralty for an opportunity to try this method on-board one of his Majesty's ships, the Cherokee brig of war was ordered on this service, and on the 22d of January last, sailed from Inverness with Mr. Adam on board. On passing down the Beaulieu Frith, the sun being invisible, we understand that Mr. Adam easily succeeded in determining the vertical angles contained between the horizon and the tops of the adjacent mountains, seen at different distances from the ship; and that at night, while the horizon was invisible, he took altitudes of the moon, so as to distinguish single minutes in her varying altitudes. Captain Keats and the officers of the Cherokee expressed a very favourable opinion of the success of this method.

method at sea, when the motion of the ship is not considerable, and anticipated that on land it might supersede the use of an artificial horizon.

A few days ago, the Royal College of Physicians were presented with a *human heart*, which was found in a sarcophagus dug out of the ruins of an Egyptian temple, and which still retains its full size and fleshy softness. The sarcophagus was imported into Malta before being opened, where its contents were explored in the presence of several persons, and some of the medical men of the island. The most persevering force of the hammer and chisel was required before the lid of the sarcophagus could be removed. It was found to be filled with bituminous matter, and containing a fluid of the colour and appearance of old port wine, and which fluid immediately enveloped this most unique relic of human mortality. The heart is now preserved in spirits in the usual manner of anatomical preparations. The fluid is kept in a phial separately, and according to the analysis of Sir Humphry Davy, consists principally of vegetable extractive matter, with a portion of resin.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Considerable progress has been made in the institution of a Society for the encouragement of Literature, Science, and the Arts, in connexion with India and other countries eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to be denominated "The Asiatic Society of London." A number of gentlemen have been already enrolled as members. Among the objects of the Society will be the promotion of researches into the arts, literature, and history of Asia; as well as the diffusion of various branches of European knowledge and art among the inhabitants of that continent. These labours, there is good ground to hope, may at no distant period be shared by intelligent natives of the East incited to follow up researches into their own history, literature, and antiquities, and animated by the spirit of improvement which has already begun to manifest itself among them.

EGYPTIAN LITERATURE.

The spirit of criticism and analysis with which the antiquities of Egypt are now investigated, daily conducts to the same goal men of letters who follow the most different routes. Thus M. Champollion, jun. who applies with so much success to the investigation of the ancient writing of Egypt, and M. Lehonue, who endeavours to explain the Greek and Latin inscriptions found in that country, have both arrived at the same results; for the discovery of the phonetic hieroglyphics, which we owe to the former, has only confirmed, with regard to the date of productions of Egyptian art, the conclusions which the latter had drawn two years ago from the inscriptions engraved on the facade of certain temples, and which M. Champollion discovers by the designs of the bas-reliefs of the great portico of Esné,

—that the Zodiac of that temple was carved under the reign of the Emperor Claudius. M. Lehonue proves, from Greek inscriptions discovered in the temple of Esné, that the Zodiac sculptured on the ceiling of the pronaos of that edifice, was made in the reign of Antoninus. Now this Zodiac, as well as that of the great temple, begins with the sign of the Virgin, and the date of it had been also fixed at three thousand years before the Christian era. The temple itself, the erection of which was assigned to that remote period, is not anterior to the reign of Adrian. As for the planisphere of Denderah, we know that M. Champollion reads on it, in phonetic hieroglyphics, the word *Autokrator*, and assigns it to the reign of Nero. M. Lehonue had also proved, from Greek inscriptions, that the rectangular Zodiac of the pronaos must belong to the reign of Tiberius. It may therefore be considered, as a fact resulting from positive researches, that not one of the four famous Zodiacs discovered in Egypt is anterior to the dominion of the Romans in that country. The important facts connected with this question are laid down by M. Lehonue in a work under the following title: "Researches into the History of Egypt during the domination of the Greeks and Romans; derived from Greek and Latin inscriptions, relative to the Chronology, the state of the Arts, and the civil and religious usages of that country."

ANCIENT TUMULI.

In a Dissertation on certain tumuli near Amberg, by M. D. Popp, of Nuremburg, we find that in 1816 several objects of antiquity were discovered, in an adjoining forest, by workmen who were in search of stones to repair a road. These articles were purchased by the Town Council, and by Professor Graf; and the author gives a description of them. The tumuli, which are on the same spot, became then the subject of particular attention. They appear to have been formed by a number of dead bodies laid on the ground, and covered with earth and stones, with others thrown over them. These eminences are not all alike: some are small, and of a form nearly circular: others rise in the shape of truncated cones. They contain human skeletons, and those of horses, with some of cats and birds; there are also arms, instruments, utensils in copper, iron, and bronze. The arms are hatchets, points of javelins, spurs, besides *fibule*, clasps or braces, rings to go round the arm; household utensils, as dishes, plates, knives, and vases. According to the author, these tumuli belong to an era prior to the first ages of Christianity; and he attributes them to the people that inhabited the country of Amberg, the Narisei, called also Naristes and Varistes, and in the seventh century Warisher. There are no medals or precious metals in the eminences, and bronze is more common than iron. The custom of burning the dead had not been then introduced.

ROXBURGHE CLUB.

A special Meeting of this distinguished Society was held at Grillon's Hotel, in Pall-male-street, on Saturday the 19th of April, for the purpose of electing a Member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. The first candidate put in election was the author of *Waverley*, and all the beans being in his favour, he was declared duly elected. It was then unanimously resolved, that if at any time the *siege periculosus* should be vacant by absence of the UNKNOWN, the adventure might be taken by, perhaps something more than his wraith, SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 23, being St. George's Day, the anniversary election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society of Antiquaries of London took place at Somerset House; when the following were elected the Council for the year ensuing:—George Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. President; F. A. Barnard, esq. V. P.; William Bray, esq.; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Secretary; Taylor Combe, esq. M. A. Director; Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. Pres. R. S.; Henry Ellis, esq. B. C. L. Secretary; Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.; R. P. Knight, esq. V. P.; William Marsden, esq.; Matthew Raper, esq. V. P.; Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer; M. Bland, esq.; F. Chantrey, esq.; Charles Lord Colchester; Sir H. Halford, Bart.; J. H. Markland, esq.; H. Petrie, esq.; John Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; R. Smirke, esq. jun. R. A.; B. C. Stephenson, esq.

The Earl of Aberbeem was then re-elected President; Thomas Amyot, esq. was elected Treasurer, in the room of W. Bray, esq. resigned. N. Carlisle, esq. and H. Ellis, esq. the Secretaries, and Taylor Combe, esq. the Director, were also re-elected.

The Society afterwards celebrated their Anniversary by dining together at the Freemasons' Tavern.—In the course of the evening the health of their late Treasurer, Wm. Bray, esq. was drank with enthusiasm; when this venerated gentleman returned thanks in a neat and elegant speech, expressing his satisfaction at having enjoyed their confidence so many years; but having now arrived at his eighty-seventh year, he thought it advisable to resign the duties of his office into younger hands, whilst he could meet the Society to express personally his sense of the honour they had now conferred upon him.

SURREY INSTITUTION.

The friends of Literature, Science, and the Arts, will learn with regret that the Surrey Institution has ceased to exist; and that its valuable Library will be next month sold by auction by Mr. Saunders. Besides an useful selection of books in every class of literature, this Library contains numerous works that are both costly and rare. Among these are Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible;

GENT. MAG. April, 1823.

Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton; Taverner's Bible, 1649; Biblia Sacra Latina, 8vo (Lugduni, apud Joannem Pullou), a curious edition of the Latin Vulgate Version proscribed in the Index Expurgatorius of the Roman See; Dr. Woide's Codex Alexandrinus of the New Testament; Dr. Kipling's fac-simile of the Codex Bezae at Cambridge, &c. &c.

MR. GARRICK'S LIBRARY.

The Library, Prints, Poetical and Historical Tracts of the celebrated Mr. Garrick, are now passing under the hammer of Mr. Saunders. The Catalogue is ushered in by the following historical notice:

"Mr. Garrick, by his will, directed that his rare Collection of Old Plays, which had been formed with great assiduity, during the course of his theatrical life, should be deposited in the British Museum for the use of the Publick; an injunction which was fulfilled soon after his decease in 1779. The volumes composing that Collection are uniformly bound and distinguished by his initials. The remainder of his books, with the exception of such, to the value of one hundred pounds, as should be chosen by his widow for her own use, he bequeathed to his nephew the Rev. Carrington Garrick, Vicar of Hendon.

"But Mrs. Garrick, who, to a cultivated taste for literature, joined a veneration for whatever had been collected by her husband, was unwilling to part with the Library which had been the source of so much of their mutual gratification; and, therefore, prevailed upon Mr. Carrington Garrick to dispose to her of the interest which he had acquired therein under his Uncle's Will.

"Towards the conclusion of her protracted life, Mrs. Garrick presented the greater part of the Greek and Latin Classics, together with her numerous and highly valuable Italian books, to Christopher Philip Garrick, esq. the only son of Mr. Carrington Garrick, and at present the male representative of the family.

"The rest of the Library, considerably augmented by Mrs. Garrick since 1779, is now offered to the Public, with the exception only of books to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds bequeathed to the Rev. Thomas Rackett and George Frederick Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald, the executors of her will."

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Extensive arrangements have been formed, with the concurrence of Government, for the establishment of steam vessels to convey passengers and light goods from this country to Grand Cairo. The Pashaw of Egypt has engaged to have from two to three hundred camels always in readiness to facilitate the communication from Cairo to Suez, and from Suez to Cairo, and that the expence shall not exceed five shillings per hundred weight.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Extract from Dartmoor; a Poem: which obtained the Prize of Fifty Guineas proposed by the Royal Society of Literature.

By FELICIA D. HEMANS.

WILD DARTMOOR! thou that, midst thy mountains rude,
Hast rob'd thyself with haughty solitude,
As a dark cloud on Summer's clear-blue sky,
A mourner, circled with festivity!
For all beyond is life!—the rolling sea,
The rush, the swell, whose echoes reach
not thee.

Yet who shall find a scene so wild and bare,
But man has left his lingering traces there?—

Yet hast thou thy memorials. On the wild
Still rise the cairns of yore, all rudely pil'd*,
But hallow'd by that instinct, which reveres
Things fraught with characters of elder years.
And such are these. Long centuries have
flown, [throne,
Bow'd many a crest, and shatter'd many a
Mingling the urn, the trophy, and the bust,
With that they hide—their shrin'd and
treasur'd dust:

Men traverse Alps and Oceans, to behold
Earth's glorious works fast mingling with
her mould:

But still these nameless chroniclers of death,
Midst the deep silence of th' unpeopled heath,
Stand in primeval artlessness, and wear
The same sepulchral mien, and almost share
Th' eternity of nature, with the forms
Of the crown'd hills beyond, the dwellings
of the storms.

Yet, what avails it, if each moss-grown heap,
Still on the waste its lonely vigils keep,
Guarding the dust which slumbers well
beneath [breath?

(Nor needs such care) from each cold season's
Where is the voice to tell their tale who rest,
Thus rudely pillow'd, on the desert's breast?
Doth the sword sleep beside them?—Hath
there been

A sound of battle midst the silent scene,
Where now the flocks repose? Did the
scyth'd car

Here reap its harvest in the ranks of war?

And rise these piles in memory of the slain,
And the red combat of the mountain-plain!

It may be thus: the vestiges of strife,
Around yet lingering, mark the steps of life,
And the rude arrow's barb remains to tell†
How by its stroke perchance the mighty fell,
To be forgotten. Vain the Warrior's pride,
The Chieftain's power—they had no Bar,
and died‡. [sphere,

But other scenes, from their untroubled
Th' eternal stars of night have witness'd
here.

There stands an altar of unsculptur'd stone§,
Far on the moor, a thing of ages gone,
Propp'd on its granite pillars, whence the
rains, [stains

And pure bright dews, have lav'd the crimson
Left by dark rites of blood: for here, of yore,
When the bleak waste a robe of forests wore,
And many a crested oak, which now lies low,
Wav'd its wild wreath of sacred mistletoe:
Here, at dead midnight, through the haunt-
ed shade, [play'd,

On Druid-harps the quivering moon-beam
And spells were breath'd, that fill'd the
deepening gloom,

With the pale shadowy people of the tomb.
Or, haply, torches waving through the night,
Bade the red cairn-fires blaze from every
height||,

Like battle-signals, whose unearthly gleams
Threw o'er the desert's hundred hills and
streams,

A savage grandeur; while the starry skies
Rung with the peal of mystic harmonies,
As the loud harp its deep-ton'd hymns sent
forth [the North.

To the storm-ruling powers, the war-gods of

APRIL.

OF all the months that fill the year
Give April's month to me,

For earth and sky are then so filled
With sweet variety.

The pear-tree-blossoms' shower of pearl,
The apple's rosier hue,
As beautiful as Woman's blush,
As evanescent too.

* In some parts of Dartmoor the surface is thickly strewn with stones, which, in many instances, appear to have been collected into piles, on the tops of prominent hillocks, as if in imitation of the natural Tors. The Stone-barrows of Dartmoor resemble the Cairns of the Cheviot and Grampian Hills, and those in Cornwall.

† Flint arrow-heads have occasionally been found upon Dartmoor.

‡ HORACE, *Carm. Lib. iv. Od. 9.*—"They had no Poet, and they died."—POPE'S TRAVEL.

§ On the East of Dartmoor, are some Druidical remains, one of which is a Cromlech, whose three rough pillars of granite support a ponderous table-stone, and form a kind of large irregular tripod.

|| In some of the Druid festivals, fires were lighted on all the cairns, and eminences around, by priests, carrying sacred torches. All the household fires were previously extinguished, and those who were thought worthy of such a privilege, were allowed to re-light them with a flaming brand, kindled at the consecrated cairn-fire.

uple light, that like a sigh
es from the violet bed,
re the perfumes of the East
all their odours shed.

ld-briar rose, a fragrant cup,
old the morning's tear;
rd's-eye, like a sapphire star,
primrose, pale like fear.

ls that hang like drifted snow
a the guelder rose,
oddbone's fairy trumpets, where
elf his war-note blows.

ry bough there is a bud,
ery bud a flower;
reely bud or flower will last
nd the present hour.

omes a shower-cloud o'er the sky,
all again sunshine;
louds again, but brightened with
rainbow's coloured line.

is, this is the month for me!
ild not love a scene
the blue sky was always blue,
green earth always green.—*Lit. Gaz.*

THE TEMPTATION.

H sullen visage, see, the Arch-fiend
move,
pose dark—to blast the work of love.
rthest limits of Earth's confines
scann'd, [plann'd;
Its a moment o'er the scheme he
t to suffer Pity's voice to plead,
ving accents 'gainst the rancorous
deed;

Alarm that demons ev'n must know,
us'd a Mightier should become their
foe.

le Man they find an easy prey,
their malice, and exert their sway:
to stay them in their wicked course,
appears, omnipotent in force,
from his presence to their native hell,
ourn their folly in the dungeon cell.

were the thoughts that pass'd within
the mind

great Enemy of the human kind;
to hope, yet doubting of success,
is the secret conflict of his breast.

g'd at length by his own cursed will,
new dangers in promoting ill,
es obtrude his presence on the Earth
work stamp'd blessed at its earliest
birth)

now, tho' chang'd since that accursed
hour

Adam yielded to Satanic power,
ce a hand all-bountiful and good,
sing pleasure and dispensing food.

leads emerg'd from dark and dunest
night [light!

gems must sparkle in the rays of

How ev'ry charm fair Nature holds to view,
Must rise in value as it shines in hue!

Ah no—where sin has ta'en its dark abode;
Where the heart sickens at the thought of
God,

That great Creator of this beauteous frame,
Varying his works, still ever yet the same;
There have the senses lost their proper tone,
And Nature's winning loveliness is gone.

The Fiend moves on, fell hatred in his
mien;

The air seems tainted by his sullen spleen;
The tender lily bows its drooping head;
The herb shrinks backward from the fetid
tread;

The timid herds, relinquishing their food,
Seek to find shelter in the neighbouring
wood,

While the fierce beast that dares the sight
of men,

Shrouds his pale visage in his murky den;
The tame, the wild, all trembling with dis-
may,

Shun the near track where Satan bends his
way.

Yet why not stop by some new cunning
art,

T' extend his empire o'er the human heart;
To bring some wayward pleurist to own,
Life is but sorrow if he scorn his frown;

Ah! a yet deeper, a still deadlier blow
Must staunch the malice of th' apostate foe,
He scorns so slight a conquest to obtain,
And hast'ning swiftly o'er the measur'd
plain,

Flies to the desert; where the Saviour
bless'd [breast,

Soothes the sad troubles that afflict his
Boldly assails him with his treacherous
wiles,

And couches rancour in deceitful smiles.

"Ah wherefore thus submissively endure,
Pangs never destin'd for a heart so pure;
If hunger press thee, sure thy boasted skill
Can make ev'n stones subservient to thy
will;

Speak but the word, thy sufferings are re-
liev'd,

Thy name exalted, and thy pow'r believ'd."
Seiz'd with abhorrence at a thought so vain;
The blessed Jesus answers with disdain;

"Know—man's support consisteth not in
food;

His first great object is the will of God."

Abash'd the Devil stands, yet seeks to
hide

The inward working of his wounded pride,
Frames a new method to effect his plan,
And rule the tyrant of forsaken man.

He leads the Saviour to that city vain
In the known honour of its lofty fane,
A shew of knowledge warily assumes,

And thus again the colloquy resumes:
"Plac'd on the summit of this sacred tower,
What fit occasion to display thy power,"

Cast thyself down, thus clearly shalt thou
prove,

In truth thou comest from the realms above ;
Lo ! thou art object of th' Almighty's care ;
He'll guide thy footsteps thro' the yielding
air ;

No stone shall pierce thee, no contusion
harm,

Thy life protected by his guardian arm."

"Think not, foul fiend," the Lord of life
replies,

To weaken Scripture by thy crafty lies ;
Lo, the whole tenor of this written Word
Proves thy suggestions wicked and absurd ;
There art thou taught, in terror of his rod,
To shun the danger of provoking God."

Again defeated, yet one effort more
Must prove him vanquish'd, or his hopes
restore.

Led by his guidance to the mountain brow,
He shews the Saviour all the plains below :—
"See what vast kingdoms in succession rise ;
View the rich splendour that enchants thine
eyes ;

All this in one quick moment shall be
thine,

Only pay homage at my lordly shrine."

Such impious terms no longer can be borne,
The Lord rebukes him with indignant scorn ;
"Cease, vile blasphemers, proud, rebellious
foes, [low ;

And turn thee backward to the shades be-
fore One only shalt thou bend the knee,
The God of heaven, and eternity."

Back slinks the Fiend ; when lo, th' an-
gelic train

Crowd round the Saviour to relieve his pain ;
Each, lost in wonder, eager to afford
The balm of comfort to their wearied Lord.

Oh ! if one single particle of dross
Had soil'd that precious nature, then the loss
Of Eden's bliss had never been repair'd,
Nor Jesus triumph'd in the griefs he shar'd.

But no—like silver in the furnace tried,
Retains its virtue, and is purified ;
So the Redeemer with collected strength,
Stood the fierce trial in its fullest length.

Shout then, ye heavens ; let earth's wide
concave ring

With loud Hosannas to the immortal King.
See the fair hope of happiness restored

In the bright triumph of the Christian's
Lord.

By man came death, and lo, by woman's seed
From Death's dominion the Elect are freed :
Unharm'd they pass, the mighty Monarch's
cell,

And cloath'd in glory, with Archangels dwell.
March 10. Φ.

EPITAPH.

STRANGER, approach ! and o'er this
humble bier, [strew ;

With pious care the choicest flow'rets
O'er this green turf let drop one silent tear,
Ere to this dread abode you bid adieu !

Beneath this silent shade, this solemn gloom,
The drooping Dryads oft shall come and
weep ;

While varied flowers of sweet perennial bloom,
Shall mark the spot where *****'s ashes
sleep. T. N.

THE MOTHER'S LEGACY.

*Being a small Volume of her own Poems,
intended as a Gift to her Children after her
decease.*

WHEN those eyes which now beam with
the fondest affection [death !

For ever are closed in the long sleep of
And the ties which now form Nature's
dearest connexion our breath.

Dissolve with the air which composeth
When the heart, which now throbs with
maternal emotion [charm,

For the beings which give to existence its
When uplifted in prayer at the shrine of
devotion : form !

Lies cold with the clay that envelopes its
O ! then, with affectionate gratitude cherish
The gift which recalls a fond mother to
mind ;

Nor let in oblivion the memory perish,
Other, who with life, her love only resign'd !

Accept this small volume, and if it yield
pleasure,

Tho' boasting no merit, and little its worth ;
Yet still let me hope you will guard as a
treasure

A Mother's last legacy left thee on earth.
The eye of affection its faults may glance
over,

But not with the eye of a critic severe !
These simple productions may serve to
discover,

The mind of a parent you love and revere.
And should the lov'd being who shared my
anxiety,

Survive to defend our dear pledges of love,
He will teach you to reverence with filial
piety

Her, who will then dwell in regions above !
Yes, I trust, that my many transgressions
forgiven [sight !

To meet my Redeemer, and dwell in his
And O ! should we be re-united in Heaven,
What bliss will be mine, what extatic de-
light ! M. N. E.

West Cowes, March 20.

L'ENNUYEUSE ABSENCE.

*Imitated from the French of Le Chevr. de
Cailly.*

FROM me Eliza's far away,
And long and lonely seems the day :
A single day does now appear
Longer than ever was a year. T. N.

*** The Extracts from Mr. Bunce's
Poem in our next.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 18.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting a motion with respect to the King's late Majesty's library, explained, the King's wish was, that the library be placed in the British Museum, a separate apartment from the Mulberry; and that it should be made as accessible as possible, to all persons, subject only to such regulations as might be necessary to its safe-keeping.—Sir C. Long mentioned, that with relation to the late King's library, which even for the most part collected under superintendence of Dr. Johnson, the Museum would contain the first collection in the world. (See Report of the Committee presented to Parliament, p. 347.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 24.

At the third reading of the KING'S LIBRARY BILL, Lord Ellenborough took occasion to demand the Lord Chancellor's opinion as to the power possessed by the King to dispose of the personal chattels of the Crown.—The Lord Chancellor declared his conviction that even before the death of the late King, empowering the King to bequeath his property by will, the King had the power of alienating the personal chattels of the Crown during his life. Lordship rested his opinion upon the authorities, including Bracton and Coke.

The Lord Chancellor explained that the King's inability to give an unqualified answer to the question upon a former evening did not arise from any doubt of the power of the King to give the library of his late Majesty to the nation, whether an individual appropriation, but from a doubt whether the British nation, which could not be regarded as such a definite donee, could receive it.—Lord Ellenborough expressed himself by no means satisfied with this answer, and made some allusions to the consequence in point of time of the King's LIBRARY BILL with the gift of the library.—The Earl of Liverpool repelled, with some caution, the hint that these objects had been annexed; and called upon the Lord Chancellor, who vouched for the perfect rectitude and disinterested generosity of the King in the gift of the library.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 25.

Mr. John Russell asked Mr. Canning—whether this country was bound by any treaty to guarantee the Crown of France against the XVIIth, or the House of Bourbon?—Mr. Canning hesitated to an-

swer hastily as to the pledge which might possibly be conveyed in the mass of treaties subsisting between the countries; but he intimated that it did not, in his opinion, proceed beyond an engagement to resist any enterprise in favour of the Family of the late Usurper (Napoleon). In case of invasion, he said, the Allies were pledged to assist the French Government: in case of insurrection, they were to meet and consult.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 26.

The Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that on the 14th of next month he would lay on the table the papers connected with the late negotiations upon the quarrel between France and Spain.—Earl Grey expressed his sorrow at the proof, that all hope of accommodation was at an end; afforded by the Earl of Liverpool's notice; and put the question as to the existence of any guarantee of the Bourbon Dynasty on the part of this country.—The Earl of Liverpool, in reply, observed, that there was no secret article contravening the terms of the Treaties before the public. The only guarantee given by this country was an interdiction of the Crown of France to the family of the late Usurper. After a few words from the Earl of Darnley and Lord Melville, the House adjourned to the 10th of April.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for grants for public monuments to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memories of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Duncan. The Right Hon. Gentleman introduced his motion by a handsome speech, in which he gave a detail of the brilliant services of the gallant Admirals.—The House then adjourned to the 10th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 10.

Sir J. Newport proposed a series of resolutions upon the subject of the ecclesiastical revenue of First-fruits. The Right Hon. Baronet entered into a long history of this revenue, which he described as the whole of the first year's income of every ecclesiastical benefice. This revenue, he asserted, had been claimed by the Pope; and, after the reformation, by the King; as the Pope's successor. In 1710, however, it had, in Ireland, been restored by Queen Anne to ecclesiastical uses; and invested in the hands of Commissioners, for the purpose of erecting churches and glebe houses, purchasing glebes, and making additions to benefices impoverished by excessive lay impropriations.

propositions: The Commissioners, however, being themselves ecclesiastical expectants, were, he said, not very vigilant collectors of a revenue arising out of a tax upon promotions and translations; and they used, as their scale of valuation, the estimate made in the reigns of Henry the VIIIth and Elizabeth, when the livings were of infinitely less value than now, and when a full third of the kingdom not being reclaimed to English law was not at all rated. The effect had been, in the first place, the impossibility of providing churches, and glebe houses, for all the parishes in Ireland, the consequent union of parishes, and, as the result, the alarming decay of the Protestant religion. In the second place, the public had been burthened with an expence amounting, on the average, to 45,000*l.* a year, to accomplish the objects for which the First-fruits Fund had been set apart by Queen Anne. Sir John concluded by reading his resolutions, which embodied the leading principles of his speech.—Mr. Goulburn denied that the First-fruits ever amounted to the whole first year's income; and proved by a reference to the Act of Queen Anne, and subsequent Acts, that when the First-fruits funds were appropriated to their present use, it was not contemplated to levy more, at any time, than the sums rated in the old valuation. The effect of the proposed resolutions, therefore, he said, would be to extort from the Church, exclusively, a revenue for purposes in which the whole community were equally interested. Upon a division, the resolutions were rejected by a majority of 48 to 39.

April 11. Mr. Wetherell, in the absence of Mr. Ellis (of Dublin), presented a petition from the city of Dublin Christmas Commission Grand Jury, complaining that they had been charged, by the Irish Attorney General, with having prostituted their functions to party purposes. Mr. Wetherell deprecated the inference that because he presented the petition he concurred in all the views of the petitioners; on the other hand he felt himself quite free to form a judgment upon the case which should be brought forward on Tuesday evening.—Mr. Plunkett replied at considerable length. He denied that he had cast upon the Grand Jury the imputation alleged in the Petition; but he owned that the conduct of the Grand Jury, as reported by the Crown witnesses examined before them, had been a considerable ingredient in determining him to proceed by an *ex-officio* information: but he explained that he had formed that resolution in concert with the Solicitor General and Mr. Townsend, a distinguished member of the Bar, before the Grand Jury had ignored the Bills. On Tuesday he said he should have an opportunity of defending himself; but for the present he would ob-

serve, that there was one fact which the Grand Jury suppressed, that was material to an understanding of the case: besides the bills for conspiracy, which they ignored, there were bills for riot; one of them contained a charge for riot and assault on the person of the Lord Lieutenant, on either of the counts of which the Grand Jury could have found,—that they also ignored. There was another for riot simply, which contained two counts; in the first the prisoners were charged with rioting, with many others unknown (*cum multis aliis*); in the second they were charged with rioting with each other, omitting the *cum multis aliis*. They found no bill on the first of these counts, and found a true bill on the second count against two of the defendants only, which, as every one (who knew any thing of the law) was aware, was a mere nullity. The petition was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 14.

The Earl of Liverpool laid before the House the documents connected with the late negotiations at Verona, Paris, and Madrid; and, in moving that the papers should be received, he offered to the House a full exposition of the part taken by Great Britain in the discussion of the grounds of quarrel between France and Spain. The documents presented were forty-three in number; the first five and the forty-third only were referred to. The first remarkable fact disclosed, was the concealment, on the part of France, of any design to introduce the Spanish question at Verona up to the moment of the assembly of the Congress. From the moment, however, observed his Lordship, that our government discovered that it was designed to violate the independence of Spain, the Duke of Wellington refused to take any part in the deliberations of the Congress; and, up to the last moment, Great Britain continued to address to the Allied Sovereigns, and more particularly to the French government, every form of remonstrance against the aggression upon Spain, short of an actual menace of war. Concurrently with these remonstrances, it employed all its good offices to effect an accommodation, and with some hope of success, until the King of France suddenly and unexpectedly extinguished all hope of peace, by the unexpected speech to the Chambers. His Lordship professed the most anxious good wishes for the final triumph of Spain, and declared that neutrality was at least, for the present, the proper policy of this country; not merely as necessary to recruit the resources of the Empire exhausted by a long struggle, and to secure those commercial advantages which must be sacrificed by a war, and which other nations are on the watch to seize upon; but because, if England embarked at all in the war, she must become

the principal, because her engaging on the side of Spain would render the war much more popular in France : and because, if the majority of the Spanish nation were sincerely attached to the constitution, from the nature of their country they must triumph over France ; but if the majority were not so disposed, it would be unjust, and unbecoming the character of Great Britain, to become the ally of a minority. With respect to the Spanish South American Colonies, his Lordship explained, that though the Government was not prepared to recognise their *de jure* independence, it would not allow their occupation by France, nor admit any right in the Spanish Government to order them to France.—Earl Grey complained that the British Government had not maintained with proper energy the independence of Spain.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Canning brought forth similar documents, relative to the negotiations at Verona.—He entered into the same train of exposition as Lord Liverpool.—Mr. Brougham, and some other Members, deprecated the want of energy and decision, which, they contended, the British Government had betrayed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 15.

Mr. Brownlow brought forward his motion for censuring the conduct of the Irish Attorney General in the late state prosecutions in Dublin. The Hon. Member enforced his motion in an extremely animated and eloquent speech of considerable length, which drew repeated cheers from both sides of the House.—Mr. Plunkett defended himself in a long and highly elaborate argument ; he contended for the right of the Attorney General to file informations, *ex-officio*, after bills had been ignored by a Grand Jury, by arguments drawn from the practice of the King's Bench, maintaining that, in this respect, the Attorney General possesses an authority co-ordinate with that possessed by that high tribunal. He next adverted to the mode in which, according to the statement of the witnesses, the Grand Jury had conducted its examination ; and, lastly, imputed to the High Sheriff certain expressions and practices, which, in his opinion, proved that the Grand Jury had been empaneled with a view to party interests. Mr. Plunkett then left the House.—Mr. W. Courtenay professed his approbation of Mr. Plunkett's conduct ; but thought a decision on the merits of the case likely to lead to injurious consequences, affording, as it necessarily must, a triumph to one party or the other ; he therefore moved the previous question as an amendment.—Colonel Barry supported the original motion. He ascribed the riot at the theatre to the intrigues of a man of infamous character, named Atkinson, who had lately received a lucrative employment.

This man had been examined in the King's Bench, but not before the Grand Jury. Colonel Barry vindicated the character of the High Sheriff, who had been accused by the Attorney General upon a statement contradicted by the oaths of seven gentlemen, who were fortunately present at the conversation to which that statement referred.—Lord Milton, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Canning spoke each shortly in favour of the amendment. On the understanding that the question would be again opened on a motion for enquiry (on the 22d inst.) into Mr. Sheriff Thorpe's conduct, of which motion Sir F. Dundas gave notice, Mr. Brownlow withdrew his motion.

April 16. Mr. Hume presented a petition from the members of an infidel society of Edinburgh, which had assumed the title of "Zetetic." The petitioners complained, that while they had been engaged in the laudable work of instructing, and other, as well as strangers and young persons, in the doctrines of atheism, the Magistrates of Edinburgh had interrupted their proceedings, seized their books (including Queen Mab, Mr. Paine's works, &c.), and held the chief missionaries to bail. They did not complain that these acts of the Magistrates were illegal, but they complained of the laws which legalised such a violation of the right of free discussion.—Mr. Hume enforced the prayer of the petition, and explained the moderation adopted by the Magistrates, by mentioning that those philosophers, whom they only thought it necessary to disperse, were, by the law of Scotland, subject to be hanged.—The Lord Advocate explained the Scottish law of blasphemy, and intimated that the Zetetic philosophers had got extremely well off.

Lord Althorp, pursuant to his notice, moved the Repeal of the FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL. His Lordship prefaced his motion with a short speech, in the course of which he admitted that neutrality is the soundest policy in the present condition of the empire ; but contended that neutrality may be as well preserved by an impartial permission to English subjects to serve in the armies or fleets of both belligerents, as by a prohibition against serving in either.—Lord Folkestone seconded the motion in a speech of more than common warmth, in which he spoke of neutrality with indignation, inveighed bitterly against the humble tone held by Ministers in the late negotiations, lamented the degradation of the nation, and attributed all its calamities and disgraces to the national debt, the interest of which, he said, must be reduced.—Lord J. Russell spoke at length in favour of the motion, citing the example of Elizabeth, who freely permitted her subjects to engage in the service of the Flemings, when they

were struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke, though at the time she was at peace with Spain.—Mr. *Courtenay* opposed the motion; and, in reply to Lord J. Russell's argument, observed, that the conduct pursued by Elizabeth, which it was proposed to draw into an example, had been followed by a war with Spain.—Mr. *Canning* commenced his reply with an extremely happy retort upon the violent speech of Lord Folkestone. He renewed his expressions of anxious good wishes for the success of Spain; but declared his opinion, that even if it were admitted that "sooner or later" this country must engage in the contest, every principle of policy directed that it should be "later."—On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 110; against it, 216: majority, 106.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.

Lord *King*, in moving for an account of the expenses of the late mission to the Congress of Verona, took occasion to condemn the whole course of the late negotiations, in which, he said, Ministers had been dupes from the beginning to the end. The motion was agreed to.—Lord *Holland* then put some questions to Ministers: among others, he asked whether any precautions had been taken against the union of the French and Spanish Monarchies in the same individual? and whether Russia had stipulated to furnish troops to France?—The *Earl of Liverpool* replied to the first question, that he was not aware of any specific treaty upon the subject; but he could say, from the general construction of all the treaties between the countries, such an union as was adverted to could not take place. The other question he answered in the negative.—*Earl Grey* expressed a wish to be informed of the instructions given to the Duke of Wellington after it had been ascertained that the Spanish question was to be brought under discussion at Verona. The Noble Earl animadverted with much severity upon the part taken by the British Government in the late negotiations.—The *Earl of Liverpool* regretted that the enquiry proposed by *Earl Grey* had not been instituted in the form of a motion for papers. He defended the conduct of Ministers, and declared that the papers already before the House presented all the information which he could give.—Lord *Holland* said, that the explanation of Ministers was unsatisfactory, and compared the lukewarm remonstrances of Ministers in the late negotiations to the connivance of a catholic priest, who should pretend to dissuade a gang of incendiaries or house-breakers from a concerted crime, by cold arguments against the injustice and risk of the meditated offence.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, a vast number of Petitions were pre-

sented against the CATHOLIC CLAIMS. Upon the presentation of a petition from 25 Clergymen of the Diocese of Norwich, Sir F. *Burdett* rose; the Hon. *Baronet* argued at great length in favour of the emancipation of the Roman Catholics; but declared his dissatisfaction and disgust, at the insincere spirit in which the question was about to be introduced; he warmly deprecated the "annual farce" of a debate upon the subject, which could only excite the indignation of the Catholics, by asserting their rights in eloquent language, and exasperate their feelings by a disappointment, which must always attend the agitation of the question by a member of a divided Cabinet.—Mr. *Secretary Canning*, Messrs. *Tierney*, *Wyndham*, *Grey Bennet*, and Mr. *Secretary Peel*, then spoke. Mr. *Brougham* was very severe on Mr. *Canning*, whom he accused of truckling to the Lord Chancellor, and of tergiversation. This produced from Mr. *Canning* the strong expression of "Sir, I rose to declare that this is false." Upon which the *Speaker* called him to Order; and no satisfactory explanation having been offered, a motion was made "that Mr. *Canning* and Mr. *Brougham* be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms." After which, further explanations having been mutually given by the parties, and assurances that they would think no more of the matter, the motion was withdrawn.

On the Order of the day being read for going into the Catholic Claims, several members left the House; among them Lord *Sefton*, Lord *Folkestone*, Sir F. *Burdett*, Sir R. *Wilson*, Messrs. *Craevey*, *Coke*, *Hobhouse*, *Grey Bennet*, *Hume*, *P. Moore*, &c.—Mr. *Plunkett* then brought forward in form the Catholic question. The Right Hon. member repeated all the arguments in favour of Catholic Emancipation with which a frequent reiteration has made the public familiar. Mr. *Plunkett's* tone was, however, unusually despondent, and he was the only speaker upon the subject except Messrs. *Banks* and *Becher*, neither of whom obtained a hearing.—Mr. *Lambton*, before retiring with a number of seceders, characterized Mr. *Plunkett's* conduct, in bringing forward the subject, as a gross deception. Three several motions of adjournment were then offered. The first, which was an adjournment of the debate, was rejected by a majority of 292 to 134. The second, for an adjournment to this day six months, was negatived without a division. The third, for an adjournment of the House, was carried by a majority of 333 to 111. By this decision, Mr. *Plunkett's* motion is lost, but without precluding a renewal of it during the session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 21.

April 21. On the motion, that the IRISH TITHE COMPOSITION BILL should be

Mr. *St. Rice* objected to the measure on the double ground, that it fixed the Clergyman's claim, not the sum actually received, as the standard by which the compensation was to be adjusted; and, secondly, that the state of irritation in the public mind in Ireland, produced by recent measures, rendered it extremely impolitic to bring together two parties, with interests so directly opposed, as the Clergy and their parishioners. He expressed great satisfaction, however, that the Bill was to be compulsory on the Clergy, and proposed to refer it to a Select Committee.—Mr. *V. Fitzgerald* and Col. *Barry* concurred in the last suggestion, which was, however, opposed by Messrs. *Goulburn*, *Peel*, and *Hume*, and by Col. *French*, Sir *H. Parnell*, and Sir *John Newport*, on the ground that the importance of the question demanded a discussion by a committee of the whole house.—Mr. *Hume* declared himself dissatisfied with the bill, and expressed an opinion that

some provision for the Catholic Clergy ought to form a part of the arrangement of the property of the Irish church. The bill was ordered to be committed on Friday. In a conversation upon the Irish Militia Reduction Bill, Mr. *Hume*, alluding to a correspondence between the Irish Government and the Colonels of Militia in that kingdom, charged the latter with mutiny in deprecating the reduction of their corps.—Col. *Barry* reproved the member for Aberdeen.

On the second reading of the Irish Church Rates Bill, Sir *John Newport* objected to the power possessed by the ecclesiastical courts, and cited an instance of its oppressive exercise.—Mr. *Hume* reprobated the whole ecclesiastical system in Ireland, and dropped a hint that the Catholics ought to suppress it by physical force; for which he received, from Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, another severe reproof.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, the 10th instant, the Minister of the War Department rose and said, "Gentlemen—All efforts to stop the course of the faction which governs the councils of Spain having proved fruitless, Monseigneur the Duke of Angouleme received orders to pass the frontier, and on the 7th of this month passed the Bidassoa at the head of the army."

A communication was also made to the Chamber, on the 10th inst. of the marching of the French army, and of a despatch from General *Guilleminot*, dated head-quarters, Saint Jean de Luz, April 7th, half-past 3 in the morning. The intelligence contained in the first despatch from the Maj.-General of the army, related to an attempt which was made on the 6th by a band of French, Italian, and Piedmontese refugees, to induce the French troops to desert. This corps paraded on the opposite side of the Bidassoa, displaying the tri-coloured cockade, and habited in the exact dress of the Ex-Imperial Guard. They uttered the seditious cries of "Napoleon II! the Republic! Liberty!" &c. &c. and tried every effort to seduce the fidelity of the soldiers. A piece of artillery was brought forward, and three rounds discharged, which killed and wounded several, after which they withdrew.

On the 2d instant the Duke of Angouleme published the following address:

"The King of France, by recalling his Ambassador from Madrid, hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would return to more moderate sentiments,

and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have passed away, and his Majesty has in vain expected the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of neighbouring States. The French Government has for two entire years endured, with a forbearance without example, the most unmerited provocations; the revolutionary faction which has destroyed the royal authority in your country—which holds your King captive—which calls for his dethronement—which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried all means to corrupt the army of his Most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its doctrines and of its example to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its expectations, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to conspire under the protection of triumphant rebellion the plots which they had formed against their country. It is time to put a stop to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which takes from it the power of settling its colonial disputes, which separates it from Europe, which has broken all its relations with the august Sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same views unite with his Most Christian Majesty, and which compromises the repose and interests of France. Spaniards! France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood as your kings, I can have no wish but for your independence, your happiness, your glory. I am going to cross the Pyrenees at

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the head of 100,000 Frenchmen; but it is in order to unite myself to the Spaniards, friends of order and of the laws, to assist them in setting free their captive King, in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from exile, men of property from spoliation, and the whole people from the domination of an ambitious few, who, while they proclaim liberty, are preparing only the slavery and ruin of Spain. Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you. The French are not, and wish not to be, any thing but your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall float over your cities: the provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered in the name of Ferdinand by the Spanish authorities: the severest discipline shall be observed; every thing necessary for the service of the army shall be paid for with scrupulous punctuality; we do not pretend either to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country; we wish nothing but your deliverance: as soon as we shall have obtained it, we will return to our country, happy to have preserved a generous people from the miseries produced by revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

"Head-quarters at Bayonne, April 2, 1823. "LOUIS ANTOINE.

"By his Royal Highness the Prince General-in-Chief, the Counsellor of State, Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty. "MARTIGNAC."

The French army marched in three divisions—one upon Tolosa, direct for Madrid; one upon Pampeluna, and another upon St. Sebastian. Tolosa is an open city. Pampeluna and St. Sebastian are strong places, which have been armed and provisioned; and will, it appears, make resistance.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, having been to reconnoitre St. Sebastian on the 11th, and having distributed crosses of honour to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the first affair before the fortress, his appearance was observed from the fort: a 24-pounder was immediately ordered forward: but the Spaniards were so slow in mounting it on the battery, that the Prince had already set off on his return for Ernani, when they fired it off. The ball passed right through a house, and struck a platoon stationed behind the buildings, precisely on the spot where his Royal Highness had been distributing the decorations: fifteen men were killed or wounded.

Accounts from the frontiers of Spain state that the Constitutionalists were fortifying many towns in Catalonia. The soldiers of the Faith, according to a letter from Perpignan of the 15th, who were at Banyul-de-Mer, had returned to join their comrades, but were repulsed by the Constitutional Ge-

neral Lloberas, and obliged to take refuge at Banyuls.

The King of Spain left Madrid for Seville on the 20th ult. escorted by 6,000 troops; and was to make his first day's journey to Aranjuez, a distance of 80 miles. Soldiers to the number of 22,000 are said to be stationed at different intervals between Madrid and Seville, for the Royal protection. The Cortes would close the Session as soon as it was ascertained that the King had passed Ocana, when they would adjourn to 16th April, the day on which they would hold their first Sitting in Seville. The Ministers Eger and San Miguel were to remain some days longer at Madrid. Gen. Morillo was to set out immediately for the army of Galicia.

It appears by a letter from Perpignan, in the Constitutionnel, that Mina had fixed his head-quarters at Vich, and formed there the centre of his military and administrative operations for the province of Catalonia. The political chiefs of the four provinces of Catalonia have had frequent conferences there with the General.

Accounts from Barcelona state that the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the inhabitants, and that a corps of females, many of them the wives of the principal inhabitants, have been formed for the purpose of attending to the wounded, and supplying provisions to the garrison during the approaching siege.

Verona, April 1.—According to the bulletin published here by the Political Chief, the army of General Mina amounts to above 40,000 men, including the troops of the line, the Active National Militia, the Voluntary National Militia, the Free Corps of Coste, the Foreign Legion, and the Foreign Corps of Lancers. Figueras, Hostalrich, the Sev, Lerida, Barcelona, Tortosa, and Tarragona, have been declared in a state of siege. Companies of Miquelets have also been formed, who will carry on the war on their own account, and will receive no pay.

Intelligence has arrived from France, of a conspiracy having been detected, the object of which was to seduce the French army on the frontiers. A number of persons disaffected to the Bourbons, including French and Italian exiles, have been discovered hastening by various ways to the Pyrenees; some have been arrested with tri-coloured flags in their possession. The secret councils of the leaders, it is said, have been held in Paris, London, and other capitals; and a great number of officers, both in the army of the Pyrenees and in Paris, are said to have engaged in the conspiracy: at Bayonne alone the number of persons implicated is stated to be 45. Marshal Baron Plaz, and twelve other persons, were arrested in the diligence, on their way to Bordeaux.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Oporto, dated 15th ult. state, that there has been another engagement between the Royalists and the Constitutionalists, near Chaves; the former were successful, owing to their superiority in cavalry, having outflanked the Constitutionalists. The *Diario* of the 26th gives an account of an action in front of the town of Amarante, in which the Constitutional troops were victorious. The action is stated to have been very desperate, and to have continued from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. A great many prisoners were taken.

SWITZERLAND.

March 25. A disgusting scene took place some days ago in the village of Trullikon, in the Canton of Zurich. A dozen individuals, men and women, shut themselves up in a house, under pretext of praying. An hour afterwards a dreadful noise was heard. The people assembled, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood hastened to the spot, and demanded in vain that the house should be opened. Meantime the tumult increased every moment: the door was at length forced open, and these wretched people were all found stretched on the ground in various groups, closely embracing each other. They were all arrested. Their descriptions contain nothing but instances of deplorable folly: they pretend to be inspired by God, and a girl who is pregnant is always the organ by which his will is manifested to them. Some of them have been taken to the mad-house. It was hoped that the measures taken by the Government of Zurich would suffice to enlighten the fanatics, or at least to restrain them within bounds, but the ridiculous scenes which took place at Trullikon, have suddenly been succeeded by others that are tragical and horrible. In the night of the 14th, a young female visionary pretended that Buonaparte had appeared to her, and had inspired her with the resolution to die, to save several thousands of souls. This apparition inflamed the imagination of several fanatics, and the sacrifice was instantly resolved upon. Men, women, and young girls, immediately prepared instruments for the execution, fastened the unfortunate young woman to a board, and, amidst the cries of joy uttered by the victim, they drove nails into her feet and hands, tore her breast, dashed her head to pieces with a mallet, and sung pious hymns to celebrate her death. The Magistrates being informed, hastened to the spot. Six of the guilty have been arrested, and the investigation is still going on. Later accounts announce to us, that a sister of this unhappy young woman has also perished in the most cruel tortures, likewise a victim of religious rage. Her brother-in-law has declared himself to have been her assassin,

but he pretends to have fulfilled the will of God, and boasts of his crime.

MALTA.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated Feb. 21.—“An accident took place here on Shrove Tuesday, of the most fatal and appalling nature. It is the custom on that day to attract the poor boys away from the crowd and riot in the streets (it being the last day of the Carnival), by making a procession to one of the churches, and afterwards distributing bread to them. Previous to their receiving the bread, they were all (in number about 700) put in the corridor of the convent—a room where, I believe, there were no windows—and there locked in. The cries of the poor creatures were shortly heard from inside, calling to be let out, but the man with the key was not to be found; at length a man, who thought his son was inside, rushed forward and broke the door open, when a dreadful scene presented itself, a great number of the poor boys having been suffocated. The consternation in the city on this being known was indescribable. The bodies were taken out; 20 were taken to one doctor's shop, and a great number to the hospital, where I saw more than 95 bodies of young lads, from 10 to 14, lying breathless on the floor. The expressions of the mob against the Priests and Friars were very violent, as it was attributed to them. The number of dead, by a proclamation from Government, who wish to hush the business, is stated to be about 100. At least 130 were killed, and the general number is stated to be 153. An investigation is to be made by Government into the affair.”

AMERICA.

The Bill for establishing Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British West Indies has passed both Houses of Congress. One of its provisions, it is understood, prohibits British vessels, arriving in the United States from ports in Great Britain, the privilege of taking cargoes to the Islands.

Letters from Bahia of the 20th of Jan. mention, that an attack was made on the 7th, by General Madeira, on the island of Taporia, which lasted five hours, and ended in Madeira's being compelled to retire with a loss of 200 men. Madeira, fearing in his contest with the Brazilians to be straitened for provisions, had subsequently given orders that all the women and children should retire into the interior.

The reign of the Mexican Emperor, Iturbide, is at an end. Accounts from Vera Cruz, of the 2d of Feb. received at Hayanah, state that he has abdicated the Throne, and withdrawn to his own house as a private individual. The Government formed immediately was on the plan agreed upon at Iguala, where the Revolution first commenced.

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The Governor of Rio Janeiro has issued a Decree, regulating the arming and licensing privateers, Brazilian as well as foreign, to cruise against and capture Portuguese vessels and property.

Dr. Phebus, of New York, has caused a wheel to be constructed which is put in motion by the wind. The plan is very simple: it has eight horizontal spokes attached to a perpendicular axle. Every one of the spokes is furnished with a sail which extends or contracts at pleasure, something like the sails of a vessel. Every sail is hooked up, from the right to the left, to the first loop of that which follows, and they are sufficiently large to receive the full impulse given by the wind. This machine may be employed in a great number of manufactures.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. J. Williams, in Kororadica Bay,

New Zealand, dated April 28, 1822: "I went on shore the other day, and saw the head of a great Chief, named Hinakee, with whose party Shungee has gone to war. Immediately after he fell, Shungee, with a revengeful glee, caught his blood as it was streaming from his veins, and drank it with all the eagerness possible. But this is not all; they cut him limb from limb, roasted him, and ate a delicious meal of him. The day before yesterday, three canoes returned, one or two of which had a man's head at the head and stern, and several prisoners taken in the war.—One of our seamen went on shore at a Chief's place, whose name is Pomara, and saw ten heads, all preserved, brought from the war, one of which was a little child's. Poor Hinakee had two brothers massacred, and all eaten except their heads, which they preserve either as tokens of victory, or to sell to Christians for muskets or powder, to enable them to execute more effectually their wicked deeds."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers bring accounts of the prevalence of dreadful outrages in the counties of Cork and Kerry. In the latter, the beautiful house and appurtenances called Riversdale, the residence of a highly-respectable and benevolent family, of the name of Raymond, has been burnt to the ground. The same night this outrage was committed, there were no less than ten fires perceptible in the same part of the county of Kerry. The accounts from Cork are of a similar complexion.

The last dispatches from the Marquis of Wellesley recommend the extension of the Act 39 Geo. III. to Ireland, and the continuance of the Insurrection Act. In reference to the tricks of White-boyism, his Lordship relates as follows: "It is a curious circumstance in the character of these transactions, that, in several instances, the grain had been artfully separated from the straw, and had been sold, by the proprietor of the stacks, for its full value; and that the same proprietor had destroyed the stacks of straw by fire, with a view of recovering from the barony the full value of the corn already sold. These cases were not infrequent. The incendiary was of course undiscoverable. The fact of such numerous and secret conflagrations was alleged to be an indisputable proof of general combination, until the vigilance of the military and police actually detected a considerable number of the stacks of straw, cleared of the grain, and prepared for the fire; and thus discovered the whole mystery of this double fraud."

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A Literary and Scientific Institution is about to be established in Bath, under the patronage of that distinguished Nobleman the Marquis of Lansdown, and under the Trusteeship of Sir John Coxo Hippisley, Bart.; Sir John Keane, Bart.; Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart.; Rev. T. Leman; F. Ellis, Esq.; C. Dumbleton, Esq.; and H. Elwin, Esq.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—*Holyhead, March 26.* This morning, at 10 A.M. the Alert, Morgan, Liverpool packet, from Dublin to Liverpool, struck on the West Mouse Rock, near the Skerries Lighthouse (very near this harbour) and in half an hour after went down. The Captain and crew, excepting the steward and a boy, were saved; from ten to fourteen of the passengers were also saved; about one hundred and thirty perished. Boats from this place have picked up and landed twenty-six of the dead bodies. Nothing is seen of the packet.

A recent letter from Manchester says; "Every weaver is now fully employed, and, in addition to this, immense quantities of goods are made by power-looms, and what is very curious, by the by, is, that the goods capable of being made by these looms, and in which the greatest competition of course takes place, happen to be the very articles most in demand, which shows that, to the extent they have been used, the steam-looms, so far from overstocking the market, have created new markets for themselves. Profits, however, are low, which is the result

result of the employment of very heavy capital by individuals who are satisfied with a mere commission profit on the amount turned over, now that the interest of money is so low. Trade is, however, in a healthy state for the people; there are much fewer instances of goods sacrificed by needy people than there were in more speculative times.—A man makes money more slowly now, but he does it more certainly."

The traffic on the Kennett and Avon Canal from Bristol to London has been greater the last month than has ever been known since that communication has been open; the tonnage for that time exceeding any former month, by upwards of 1,000 tons.

An Act has passed for the erection of a bridge over the river Severn, near the town of Tewksbury. The bridge will be composed of three iron arches of 65 feet span each, and the centre arch will be so high as to render the navigation at all times free from obstruction.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The statement of the Quarter's Revenue is very satisfactory. In the net produce of the revenue for the years and quarters ended on the 5th of April 1822 and the 5th of April 1823, there is a decrease in the year of above a million and a half; and in the quarter of near 300,000*l.* as compared with the corresponding year and quarter. The decrease in the Excise alone is 1,148,000*l.* in the year, and above 200,000*l.* in the quarter, just ended. But it is gratifying to observe that this decrease has been produced by diminished taxation. It will be recollected that it was not till after the expiration of the year and quarter, on the 5th of April 1822, that the remission of the duties began to produce any considerable effect.—There has been a diminution in the Excise Duties upon Malt, Salt, and Leather; and in the Assessed Taxes a repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. Had not the duties been diminished, there would have been an increase both in the year and the quarter.—In referring to the Income and Charge upon the consolidated Fund, the greatest satisfaction will be derived. The charge on the quarter, ended on the 5th of April 1822, was 9,609,519*l.* and on the quarter ended 5th of April 1823, only 7,920,000*l.* a difference of nearly 1,700,000*l.* The charge upon the corresponding quarter being 9,609,519*l.* and the income 11,154,569*l.* it follows that there was a surplus of 1,545,050*l.* The charge upon the quarter just ended being only 7,920,000*l.* and the income 10,053,768*l.* the surplus of income beyond the charge

amounts to 2,133,768*l.* which, being applied to the diminution of the amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge at the 5th January 1823, amounting to 5,928,354*l.* reduces that amount to 3,794,586*l.*

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.—A curious circumstance relative to this once celebrated character, and which excites unbounded interest amongst his numerous followers, has come to light within these few weeks past. It appears that he departed this life about fifty years ago, and was buried in the vault of a small Church or Chapel in the neighbourhood of Ratcliffe-highway. Some time after his interment, one of his disciples came over to England, and—whether prompted by supernatural inspiration or by his own blind superstition, does not appear—contrived, by means of bribing the sexton, or grave-digger, to gain admittance to the cemetery where his body was deposited. Here, in the silent hour of midnight (having previously supplied himself with the necessary implements) he broke open the coffin, and severed the head from the trunk of the departed saint, with the former of which he safely decamped to his own country. This relic he preserved with the greatest care and veneration till the day of his death, when it was discovered by his surviving relatives; and from some written documents left behind the fanatic, the whole circumstances connected with this extraordinary affair were developed. His friends, alarmed at the consequences that might follow such an unhallowed violation of the tomb, and being desirous of atoning in some measure for the sins of him who had been guilty of so great a crime, caused the head to be forthwith transmitted to this country, with a request that the coffin might be re-opened for the purpose of ascertaining if it was the identical head of the saint, and if so, that it might be restored to its original situation.—In compliance with this request, the coffin was opened, and the above story proved to be perfectly correct, the trunk only of a skeleton presenting itself to the astonished eyes of those around. The head has accordingly been re-interred with due solemnity in the presence of the Elders of the Church.

Government has at length, in compliance with the wish of the merchants, made some arrangements for maintaining a regular communication with Spain by sea, now that the passage through France is interrupted. The Lisbon packets are to leave letters at Vigo, and call on their return for those which may be in readiness for transmission to England.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War Office, March 24. 2d Reg. of Life Guards: Capt. Lord J. Bentinck, to be Capt. vice S. R. Jarvis, who exchanges.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Capt. W. L. Walton, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. vice Gore, who retires.—Capt. R. Bowen, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Rous, who exch.—16th Foot: Lieut.-General W. C. Lord Beresford, G.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Gordon, dec.—69th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hamilton, Bart. to be Col. vice Lord Beresford.—83d Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. John Hodgson, to be Colonel, vice General Balfour, dec.—Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. G. C. B. to be Governor of Landguard Fort, vice Gen. Lister, dec.

March 28. 89th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Macfarlane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir G. Beckwith, dec.

March 28. Charles William Vane Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry, in the peerage of Ireland, created Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham, of Seaham in the County Palatine of Durham, with remainder to his eldest son and the other children by his present lady.—William Carr Beresford Lord Beresford, created Viscount Beresford of Beresford, co. Stafford, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

March 29. 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Nagpore" and "Maheidpoor," in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment in India in 1817.

April 4. The 65th Regiment to bear on its colours and appointments the figure of the Royal Tiger, with the word "India" superscribed, and also the word "Arabia" beneath the figure and the number of the Regiment, to commemorate the services of the corps in those countries.

April 5. Right Hon. William Huskisson, President of the Council of Trade and Plantations, and the Right Hon. Charles Grant to act as such in his absence.—Sir H. Hardinge to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

April 5. 5th Drag. Guards: Capt. R. D. Cane, to be Major.—7th Light Drag.: Capt. J. J. Fraser, to be Major.—7th Foot: Major J. Carter, to be Major.—72d Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Fitzgerald, to be Major.—74th Ditto: Major J. A. Mein, to be Lieut.-Col.—92d Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Fulton, to be Major.—Cape Corps of Cavalry: to be Major, Capt. H. Somerset.—Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. to be Lieut.-Gen. in the Island of Ceylon.—Staff: Col. J. Gardiner, to be Deputy Adj.-Gen. to the Troops serving in Ireland.

April 9. Hon. Sir C. Paget, Bart.; Rich. Williams, Esq.; Rich. Worsley, Esq.—to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Whitehall, April 11. Earl of Morton, K. T. to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

April 15. Wm. Burton, Esq. to be Page of Honour in Ordinary to his Majesty.

April 19. Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. K. G. C. B. is appointed to the command in the Mediterranean.—Rear-Admiral Sir G. Eyre, K. C. B. to the command on the South American station.—Commodore C. Grant, C. B. to the East India station.—To the Rank of Post-Captain: T. Herbert, C. H. Reid, J. Smith (b), H. T. B. Collier, J. Brenton, W. Ramsden, G. R. Pechell, A. B. Branch, H. B. Powell, J. D. Boswall, H. Stanhope, J. T. Coffin, F. Hunn, C. S. White, S. Arabin.—To the Rank of Commander: F. J. St. John Mildmay, J. Longchamp, J. Brasier, J. Soady, W. Sandom, E. W. Gilbert, R. W. Yates, H. Kent, T. Bushby, Hon. W. Waldegrave, C. S. Cochrane, E. Hibbert, M. J. Currie, W. Boxer, W. B. Bowyer, H. Anderson, J. B. Dundas.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, Bp. of Down and Connor, translated to the Bishopric of Meath, vice O'Donnell, dec.

Right Rev. Dr. Richard Mant, Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, translated to the Bishopric of Down and Connor.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Arbuthnot, Dean of his Majesty's Cathedral Church of St. Colman's, Cloyne, promoted to the Bishopric of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

Rev. Corbet Hue, D. D. to the Deanery of the Island of Jersey, vice Dupré, dec.

Rev. Thomas Rennell, B. D. Grantham Australis Prebend in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. John Bull, B. D. Censor of Christ Church, to a Prebend in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. St. John Alder, Bedhampton B. Hants.

Rev. W. Cecil, Stanton St. Michael's B. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. W. Duthey, Sudborough R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Hodgson, Kirkwhelpington V. Northumberland.

Rev. J. H. Hunt (translator of Tasso), Weedon Beck V. Northamptonshire.

George Judgson, St. Mary the Great Parr. Cur. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Matthews, Stapleton and Shrewton V. Hants.

Rev. George Macfarlan, Shudy Camps V. Cambridgeshire.

ev. B. T. Norgate, M. A. Bradwell
Perp. Cur.; and also Lecturer of
Ashfield, Suffolk.

James Pears, M. A. Charlcombe R.
ersec.

Phear, M. A. Earl Stonham R. Suffolk.

E. Sabin, Preston Bissett R. Bucks.

M. Turner, St. Helen's V. Abingdon.

m. Vaux, Rector of Patching in Sus-

with Tarring V. annexed, to the
ory of the latter place, *sine curâ*.

C. Willatts, East Hatley R. Cam-
eshire.

Dr. Maltby, elected Preacher to the
Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Thomas Davies, M. A. Chaplain to
quis of Hertford.

J. Ward, Chaplain to the Earl of
william.

L. Hubbard, Chaplain to Bishop of
chester.

J. Curtis, Chaplain to Bp. of Oxford.

Henry Stebbing, Evening Lecturer at
Mary's, Bungay.

J. Matthews, Chaplain to the Bishop
Salisbury.

DISPENSATIONS.

J. Mathews, to hold Staplesford V.
that of Shrewton.

W. B. Yeomans, D. D. to hold Warndon R.
Worcestershire, with Bucknell R. Oxon.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. B. Bandinel has taken the degree of
D. D. Grand Compounder.

Rev. W. B. Yeomans has taken the degree
of D. D.

The Lord Bishop of Ely has appointed Henry
Storks, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of
Ely, *vice* Edward Christian, Esq.

Rev. M. Mount, B. D. late Fellow of
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, elected
Bampton Lecturer for the year 1824.

Rev. J. Pears, Rector of Charlcomb, Master
of the Free Grammar School, Bath.

Rev. F. D. Lempriere, Head Master of St.
Olave's School, Southwark.

NEW MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.
Bossiney. Sir Compton Domville, Bart.

Corfe Castle. J. Bond, jun, Esq.

Durham City. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.
re-elected.

Haslemere. George Lowther Thompson, Esq.
Invernesshire. Rt. Hon. Charles Grant.

King's County. Lord Oxmantown.

Lymington. Walter Boyd, Esq.

Newport. Jonathan Raine, Esq.

BIRTHS.

ly. At Brompton, the wife of Rev.
A. E. Marsh, a son.—At Lindley-

o. Leicester, Mrs. E. Applewhaite,
—In Sloane-street, the wife of Rev.

Curtis, a son.—Lady Elizabeth Bel-
a son.—At Bourn Grove, Southgate,

L. Harris, a dau.—At the Earl of Car-
ron's, Lady Maria Sanderson, a dau.

Great George-street, Mrs. W. Irving,
—At Weymouth, the wife of Rev. E.

y, a son.—In Corston, the wife of
M. Master, a son.—Mrs. J. Wynne,

thmetlio, co. Denbigh, a son.—At
ersmith, the wife of Maj. G. H. A.

, a son.—The wife of S. Graham,
P. a dau.—At Clapham, Mrs. J. A.

r, a dau.—Mrs. T. W. W. Browne,
odlands, a son.—At Ringwood, Mrs.

Tyrrell Ross, a son.

ch 8. At Studley, near Trowbridge,
Edward Horlock Mortimer, a son.

ch 11. The wife of Capt. J. H.
dge, R. N. a dau.

ch 12. At Salisbury, the wife of Dr.
a son.—At Bridgewater, the wife of

emullen, a daughter.

ch 15. The wife of Rev. D. Jones,
tavoron, Breconshire, a son.

ch 19. The wife of Capt. R. F.
, R. A. a son.

ch 20. At Corsham, the wife of the
f. Slade, a son; and on the 22d, the

f the Rev. J. A. Methuen, vicar of
lace, a son.

ch 23. In Grafton-street, the wife

of Doctor Granville, a dau.—At Stoke
House, Hants, the wife of Capt. Hine, R.N.

a son.

March 25. Mrs. W. Compson, of Frede-
rick's-place, a dau.—At Rome, the wife of
the Rev. J. Edwin Lance, a son.

March 29. The wife of Frederick W.
Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, a dau.

April 2. The wife of the Rev. T. Han-
cock, of Carmarthen, a dau.—The wife of
Major Clayton, of Ballylickey-house, co.
Cork, a son.

April 4. In Caroline-place, Mecklen-
burgh square, Mrs. Willis, a dau.—At
Escrick, near York, Hon. Mrs. Beilby
Thompson, of a son.

April 6. At Farley, the wife of Rev.
C. F. Watkins, a son.

April 7. At Hargrave, Northampton-
shire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Baker,
a son.—At Rushall, Wilts, the wife of
the Rev. W. Ramsden, a dau.

April 8. At the Admiralty, the lady of
Sir George Clerk, bart. M. P. of a son.

April 9. At Dorchester, the wife of
Capt. Markland, R. N. C. B. a dau.—Near
Gosport, the wife of Major-Gen. Walker, a
son.—In Fitzroy-sq. Mrs. M. Forbes, a
daughter.—At Woodchester Park, Gloucestershire, the Countess of Denbigh, twins, a
son and daughter.

April 16. At Woodside, near Lyming-
ton, the wife of Capt. Rob. Hockings, R. N.
a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. The Duke of Norfolk to the widow of Sir Thos. Gage.—Duke of St. Alban's to Mrs. Cuthbert.—Rev. John Adams, to Miss Cook, both of Winchcomb.—Rev. R. R. Bloxham, of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, to Eleanor, dau. of H. Harper, esq. of the Heath, Alcester.—At Uppingham, Rev. Robert Clavey Griffith, Rector of Corsley, to Mary Adderley, dau. of the late Ralph Hotchkin, esq.—At Beaminster, Rev. T. R. Coles, to Lavinia, dau. of Rd. Bridge, esq. of Langdon House.—Rev. M. H. Donald, Vicar of Iford and Kingston, Sussex, to Lucy, dau. of late Rd. Hurly, esq. of the Lewes Old Bank.—Rev. R. A. Williams, to Maria, only dau. of Mr. Bray, of Bromyard.—Rev. James Yonge, to Jane, dau. of Rev. R. Mallock, of Cockington Court, Devon.—Edward Dashper Glynn, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary, dau. of Joseph Bird, esq. of Sturminster Newton.—John Green, esq. of Hales-Owen, to Charlotte, dau. of M. M. Bennett, esq. of Ashton Keynes.—John Tatchell Tatchell, esq. to Julia, dau. of Rev. W. Phelps, of Mellifont Abbey, Wooksey.—Richard, son of late Capt. R. Brown, R. N. of Littlethorpe, Yorkshire, to Sarah, eldest dau. of J. Covey, esq. of Hythe.—At Cardiff, John Wood, esq. of Kynmyn, to widow of H. Hurst, esq.—Lieut. Hopkins, R. N. of Sydling St. Nicholas, to Elizabeth-Bean, dau. of late Rev. M. U. Hopkins, Rector of Wayford.—At St. Pancras, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, bart. of Park-place, Wigtonshire, to Anne, dau. of G. Hathorn, esq. of Brunswick-sq.—At Wilton, Capt. Sam. Watson, Bengal Army, to H. N. dau. of late E. B. Metford, esq. of Taunton.—J. C. Meredith, esq. of Brecon, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Dr. Davies, of Park-st. Bristol.—At Cheltenham, Major Creagh, 86th reg. to Eliza, dau. of late Hon. Judge Osborne of Dublin.—At Dunbar-house, John Warrender, esq. to Lady Julian J. Maitland, dau. of the Earl of Lauderdale.—Tho. Perry, esq. of Montague-sq. and of E. I. Company's Civil Service, to Maria Jane, dau. of G. Watlington, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.—Philippe Louis Joseph, Baron de Dion, of Wandourme, in France, nephew and heir of the late Marquis de Dion, to Eliza, dau. of W. Bicknell, esq. of Clarges-street.—At Chelsea, Rob. Raymond Stewart, esq. to Sarah-Anne, dau. of Rev. T. Scott, of Watton-green, Norfolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Digby Murray, esq. brother of Sir Arch. Murray, bart. to Susanna, dau. of late Jas. Ramsay Cuthbert, esq.

Feb. 18. James Alexander Gordon, M. D. Finsbury-sq. to Harriet-Milward, dau. of N. Charrington, esq. of Mile-end.—At Ware-

ham, Rev. W. Oldfield Bartlett, of Lytchet Minster, to Eliza, dau. of Rev. G. T. Brice, of Canford Magna.—19. Rev. W. Thompson, of Atherstone, to Eliza, dau. of E. N. Thornton, esq. of Kennington.—22. Rob. Rice Lynn, esq. of Chelsea Hospital, to Martha, relict of Mr. G. H. Lynn.—Lieut. Col. Lascelles, 66th reg. to Miss Catherine Berry, of King-st. Portman-sq.—24. At Staindrop, Lieut. Col. Meyrick, 8d guards, to Lady Laura Vane, 3d dau. of the Earl of Darlington.—26. G. Hilhouse, esq. of Combe House, in Bristol, to Mary, dau. of Abel Chapman, esq. of Woodford.—At Westbury-on-Trym, G. S. Sargent Rowles, esq. of Bristol, to Jane, dau. of late C. S. Van Straubanzee, esq. of Hatfield-Hall. co. York.

March 1. At Spitalfields, Francis Millner, merchant, to Sarah, dau. of late Mr. John Amos, of Hoxton-sq.—3. At Newent, Gloucestershire, John Lechmere, esq. R. N. son of late Vice-Adm. L. of Steeple Aston, to Anna Maria, dau. of late Hon. Andrew Foley, M. P. of Newport House, Herefordshire, and Hasely Court, Oxon.—6. At Marylebone, Henry R. Reynolds, jun. esq. son of H. R. Reynolds, esq. to Mary Anne, dau. of late Sir E. Knatchbull, bart.—Rev. John Hurst, son of R. H. esq. M. P. of Horsham Park, to Catherine, dau. of Chancellor Probyn, of Pershore.—11. David Martin, esq. of Army Pay Office, to Isabella, daughter of W. Moxon, esq. of Cottingham.—12. At Walcot Church, R. A. Tucker Steward, esq. of Nottingham, Lieutenant-col. of Dorset Militia, to Louisa Henrietta, dau. of Edw. Morgan, esq. of Golden Grove, co. Flint.—13. At St. Pancras New Church, Rev. Wm. Moore Harrison, Rector of Cleyhanger, Devon, son of R. H. esq. Remembrancer of the First-fruits and Tenth, to Eliz. dau. of late Mr. Dyne, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—17. George Carr, son of Sir R. Carr Glyn, bart. of Gaunts, to Marianna, dau. of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P.—20. At Gloucester, S. M. Barrett, esq. of Carlston Hall, Yorkshire, M. P. to Mary Clementina, dau. of late Rev. Henry Cay Adams, of Painswick.—22. At Duff House, the seat of the Earl of Fife, near Banff, Hughes Ball, esq. to Mademoiselle Mercandotti, a celebrated opera-dancer.—31. By special licence, Charles Calvert, esq. M. P. to Jane, dau. of Sir Wm. Rowley, bart. M. P.

April 12. At Streatham Church, John Bull, esq. of the House of Commons, to Elizabeth, dau. of late W. Chadwick, esq. of Ashton-under-Line.—14. By special licence, in Lower Brook-st. by his Grace the Abp. of York, the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Petre, to Emma Agnes, 2d dau. of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby Castle, co. Cambridgeland.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

1745. At Rochetts, near Brent-
 Vincent in his 89th year, John Jervis Earl
 Vincent in the kingdom of Spain,
 1st St. Vincent of Meaford, co.
 d, and Baron Jervis of Meaford,
 al of the Fleet, G.C.B. and K.T.S.
 S. General of the Royal Marines,
 er brother of the Trinity-house,
 ie of the Council of State for the
 of Wales in Cornwall.

was descended from an ancient
 respectable family in Staffordshire,
 he second and youngest son of
 en Jervis, Esq. Barrister-at-law,
 el to the Board of Admiralty, and
 or of Greenwich Hospital; and his
 r was the sister of Sir Thomas
 r, Lord Chief Baron of the Exche-

He was born at Meaford-hall,
 1734 (O. S.) He imbibed the
 ents of his education at the Gram-
 school of Burton-upon-Trent, which
 age of ten years he quitted, and
 d the navy, a service in which he
 obably induced to enter, from his
 's situation in the Admiralty.

had the happiness to receive the
 adiments of his naval instruction
 the gallant Lord Hawke, and have
 een rated a Midshipman about
), he served in that capacity on
 the *Gloucester* of 50 guns, on
 maica station.

the 19th of February, 1755, he
 o promoted to the rank of Lieutenant;
 war with France appearing im-
 le, he was selected by that able
 Sir Charles Saunders, to serve on
 his ship.

expedition he was employed in
 hat against Quebec, which place
 won after difficulties which to
 ould have been insurmountable.
 after he was advanced to the rank
 mmander; and having returned
 rope, proceeded, not long after-
 , to the Mediterranean, and was
 nted Captain of the *Experiment*, a
 hip of twenty guns, during the in-
 itution of Sir John Strachan. While
 mporary promotion lasted, he fell
 b and encountered a large Xebec
 , under Moorish colours, though
 ed by Frenchmen, mounting twenty-
 ns, besides swivels and pateratoes,
 ith a crew three times as numerous
Experiment. After a furious but
 conflict, the enemy was so disabled
 be glad to take advantage of a
 and favourable breeze of wind, to
 et. *Mac. April*, 1823.

escape from her opponent, and secure
 herself by flight.

Captain Jervis soon after returned to
 England, and continued to command
 the *Albany* sloop until the 11th of Octo-
 ber, 1760, when he was promoted to the
 rank of Post-captain in the *Gosport* of
 40 guns, in which ship he continued,
 until the end of the war, in a situation
 which afforded little opportunity for ex-
 ertion. From this period until 1769, no
 event of importance occurred; but at
 that period Captain Jervis's services were
 again called for, and he was appointed
 to the *Alarm* frigate of 22 guns.
 His orders were to go to the Mediter-
 ranean, where, in 1770, being at Villa
 Franca, he had the honour of entertain-
 ing the Duc de Chablais, brother to the
 King of Sardinia, in a manner highly
 satisfactory to his noble guest.

He returned to England in 1774, and
 was promoted to the *Foudroyant*, of 84
 guns, which, being ordered to join the
 fleet equipped for Channel service, be-
 came the Admiral's ship, and our officer
 was selected by Admiral Keppel to be
 one of his captains.

In the memorable engagement between
 the French and British fleets, on the
 27th and 28th of July, 1778, his Lord-
 ship commanded the *Foudroyant*, which
 was the next ship to the *Victory*, and as
 closely engaged and as much disabled as
 any ship in the fleet.

On the trials which followed the un-
 lucky difference and misunderstanding
 between Admirals Keppel and Palliser,
 Captain Jervis gave his evidence with
 candour and impartiality, and spoke in
 the following terms of his superior officer:

"That during the whole time that
 the English fleet was in sight of the
 French fleet, he displayed *the greatest
 naval skill and ability, and the boldest
 enterprise upon the 27th of July; which,
 with the promptitude of Sir Robert Har-
 land, will be subjects of my admiration
 and imitation as long as I live.*"

From the evidence given upon this
 trial it appears, that the *Foudroyant*,
 which had got into her station about
 three, and never left it till four the next
 morning, was very closely engaged, and
 in a most disabled state. Her main-
 mast had received a shot very near
 through the head and lodged in the
 cheek, which passed through the heart
 of the mast, and several other shot in
 different places; her fore-mast had also
 received several shot; a large enemy's
 ship was seen to the southward of the

tion had been made in her bowsprit near the centre; the fore-topmast was so disabled that it was obliged to be reefed, and the mizen was totally disabled; every rope of her running-rigging cut, and her shrouds demolished; no braces or bowlines left, and scarcely any hallyards; fore-stay, spring-stay, and topsail-ropes, and the foot-rope of the fore-topsail, shot away; her sails also were very much shattered.

In this most disabled state, the *Foudroyant* was not in a condition to chase, but kept her station next the *Victory*, as far to windward as possible. "*I was covetous of wind,*" said this brave officer, "*because, disabled as I then was, I conceived the advantage of the wind could only carry me again into action.*"

After the resignation of Keppel, the command was successively assumed by Sir Charles Hardy, and Admirals Geary and Darby, who all received the advantages of Captain Jervis's spirit and attention.

He had not had any opportunity for some time to signalize his valour and conduct; but in April 1782 fortune was more favourable to him, and being part of Admiral Barrington's squadron, he engaged and took the *Pégasé*, of 74 guns and 700 men, in a close action, in describing which, Admiral Barrington said: "My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct of Captain Jervis, his officers and seamen on this occasion; let his own modest narrative, which I herewith inclose, speak for itself."

In this engagement Captain Jervis received a wound, occasioned by a splinter, which struck him in the temple, and so severely affected him as to endanger his eye-sight. For this exploit, on the 29th of May following, he was invested with the honourable order of the Bath. In November following, he attended Lord Howe in his gallant relief of Gibraltar, then blocked up by nearly 50 of the enemies ships of the line.

On the return of the fleet Sir John was advanced to the rank of Commodore, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Salisbury*, of 50 guns, and was about to be again actively employed in a secret expedition, when a sudden cessation of hostilities taking place, a stop was put for the present to all naval exertions.

On the 5th of June, 1783, he was married to his first cousin Martha, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parker, but by whom (who died Feb. 8, 1816) he had no issue.

At the general election in 1784, he was chosen M.P. for Yarmouth, and di-

ligently attended his Parliamentary duty. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue; and on the 21st of September 1790, to the same rank in the White squadron. A dispute with the court of Spain relative to Nootka Sound making a rupture probable, a formidable armament was equipped, and the chief command given to Admiral Barrington. On this occasion, Sir John readily accepted the honourable station of Captain of the Fleet, under his old friend and Commander. But the impending storm dispersing, Admiral Barrington struck his flag in November, and Sir John hoisted his own proper flag on board the *Barfleur*, which had in the first instance been appointed for the Commander-in-Chief; but the appearance of peace continuing, Sir John soon followed the example of his superior officer. In May, he was chosen M.P. for Chipping Wycombe.

In February 1794 he accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, in conjunction with Sir Charles Grey, and destined to act against the French possessions in that part of the world. The whole armament rendezvoused at Barbadoes, and operations were immediately commenced by an attack on Martinico, which fell after a short but vigorous contest on the 26th of March; and this event proved the prelude to a speedy reduction of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe. This success was afterwards abated, by a petty armament of about 1500 troops, in four ships of war, and five transports, eluding the vigilance of the British Commanders, and landing at and re-taking the island of Guadaloupe.

Though calumny was very active in examining the conduct of the two Commanders, nothing to their discredit appeared; on the contrary, it was proved they had conducted themselves, in difficult circumstances, with propriety and even delicacy, in the matter enquired after. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to both, and about the same time the freedom of the City of London was conferred in gold boxes. On this occasion Mr. Wilkes complimented both the heroes in the following terms:

"Permit, gentlemen, the city wreaths to be mixed with the laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applause must more and more endear to you. These sentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the metropolis of our empire. They give a full indemnity against the slanderous breath of Envy and the foul calumnies

nies of the envenomed serpent of Malice, which in these latter had scarcely ceased to detract and endeavour to wound superior

the 12th of April the same year, s promoted to the rank of Vice-al.

health of Sir John having been ed, both by disease and fatigue r his service on the West India o, he required some relaxation, i his recovery he eagerly returned service of his country, and soli-one of the most active employ- which the state of warfare at that afforded. This was the Mediter- station, to which he immediately ed in a frigate, and took the and. The glorious 14th of Febru- 1797, soon followed, in which fifteen ships of the line engaged and ed a Spanish fleet, consisting of seven ships, the smallest of them ing 74 guns, and seven others ing from 112 to 130 guns each. is occasion Sir John received the of Parliament, and was elevated e Peerage, by the titles of Baron of Meaford, and Earl of St. Vin- the scene of his glory. To this a n of 3000*l.* a year was added, by an unanimous vote of Parliament; and o obtained a gold medal from the

on the motion in the House of relative to the vote of thanks upon rdship's victory, the Duke of Bed- proposed, as this victory differed very other, to introduce an amend- expressive of its characteristic dis- om. His Royal Highness the Duke rence supported this amendment; n his speech upon this occasion, several instances, from his own edge, of the excellent state and ine in which the men and ships his Lordship's command were in- ly kept; and, continued his Royal ess, "without giving the slightest e to any other, I do not hesitate lare Sir John Jervis the very best in his Majesty's service."

on being informed that his title was of St. Vincent, his Lordship ob- that he was very well satisfied, hat title belonged to *every officer amun of his fleet.*"

. 14, 1799, his Lordship was creat- miral, and on the 18th of August ing, landed in the dock-yard at outh, and went to the house of ter Parker, where he was waited by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bur- ; when the Mayor presented to p address.

He was afterwards employed in the blockade of Cadiz; and in 1801 was appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Earl Spencer, which office he resigned in 1804. He contributed to detect and rectify a number of abuses; but in the opinion of many, the national benefit was impeded by in- expedient attempts at instantaneous re- form.

On April 21, 1801, he had a new grant of the Viscounty of St. Vincent, with a collateral remainder to the issue of his sister Mrs. Ricketts.

Soon after the re-commencement of the war, he hoisted his flag on board the *Hibernia* of 110 guns.

May 7, 1814, he was appointed General of the Royal Marines, and July 19, 1821, Admiral of the Fleet.

The whole life of this gallant Admiral had been devoted to the service of his country. He was a man of a strong and acute mind, resolute in what he undertook, and unbending in his ideas of discipline and subordination. He was undoubtedly a great commander at sea, of high gallantry and ascendant genius, and highly deserved all the honours the nation conferred upon him. He had attained 89 years, 79 of which had been in the service of his country; he had been subject to all the infirmities of an extreme old age; his immortal part is fled to happier realms; and he has left behind him upon earth a name that can never die. We could only regret the loss of such a man for the sake of his country; and to his country the law of nature had rendered him no longer useful, except by his example, and the services which he had already rendered; neither that example, nor those services can perish with him. The British Navy has been incessantly improving by those rules which he had prescribed for its management; and British hearts will long continue to be warmed by the contemplation of his steady courage in action, his ardent zeal for the service, and his profound knowledge of naval science. The House of Commons have voted a monument to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

His remains were privately interred, precisely at four o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, March 26th, in the family vault at Stone. The following is an exact copy of the inscription (in English) upon the superb coffin, which is covered with scarlet velvet:—

"JOHN, EARL OF ST. VINCENT, Viscount St. Vincent, Baron Jervis, of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, one of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, and Admiral of the Fleet, General of the

the Mariner, &c. &c. Died March 15th, 1823, in the 89th year of his age."

His will, which is dated Oct. 14, 1817, was proved on the 12th of April, by his executors, Osborne Markham, Esq. Thomas Jervis, Esq. and Benjamin Tucker, Esq. The personal estate being sworn under 30,000*l.* The estate called Rochetts, in Essex, with the freeholds and copyholds, are devised to the Earl's great niece, Martha-Honora-Georgiana Jervis, and her heirs male and female, with usual entailments; in default, to Henrietta-Elizabeth Jervis, in like manner; with remainder to Lord Rosehill, the Hon. John-Jervis Carnegie, and others. The manor of Aston, co. Stafford, and all other real property, is left to his great nephew, John-Edward Ricketts, in tail male, subject to an annuity of 300*l.* for life to the testator's sister, Mary Ricketts, widow. The plate is to descend as an heirloom with the Rochett's estate; and amongst articles of value directed to be appropriated in a similar manner, are a gold medal of Lord Anson; a diamond snuff-box, presented to the Earl by the Prince Regent of Portugal; an enamelled one from the Duchess of Gloucester; a medal from his Majesty commemorative of the victory over the Spanish Fleet on the 14th Feb. 1797; a sword from the City of London, &c. &c. To Lady Elizabeth Fane, is given a portrait of the first Earl of Macclesfield; all other pictures accompany the heir-looms; that of old Richard, a faithful servant of the family, is particularly directed to be preserved. The residue of the personal estate is to be applied in augmentation of the Aston estate.

EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

Lately. At Belan, co. Kildare, John Stratford, 3d earl of Aldborough, Viscount Amiens, Viscount Aldborough of Belan, and Baron of Balinglass, a Governor of co. Wicklow. He was brother of the late earl, and second child of the numerous family of 16 children, of John 1st earl, by Martha, co-heiress of the Rev. Benjamin O'Neil, Archdeacon of Leighlin. His Lordship married in April 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, eldest son of Lord Archibald Hamilton, seventh son of William third Duke of Hamilton, and by her had issue three daughters, all married; one died Dec. 2, 1814.

On the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1801, he succeeded to the titles and estates. By the death of this nobleman without male issue, the title becomes extinct.

LORD ASHBURTON.

Feb. 15. At Friar's Hall, near Melton, in his 41st year the Right Hon. Richard Barré Dunning, 2d Baron of Ashburton, co. Devon. He was youngest but only surviving son of John 1st Lord, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, Esq. of Larkbear, co. Devon, and was born Sept. 20, 1782. On the death of his father, Aug. 18, 1783, who was one of the most distinguished pleaders of the English bar (see vol. LIII. p. 717), he, then only eleven months old, succeeded to the title and estates. He married Sept. 17, 1805, Anne, daughter of the late William Cunningham, Esq. of Lainshaw, but leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct. The death of this respectable Nobleman will be felt in the county of Sutherland, to which he was long and sincerely attached, as an irreparable loss. His Lordship was a kind and steady benefactor to all the poor in the neighbourhood of his romantic seat of Rosehall, and spent annually large sums of money in beautifying and improving his property there, whereby he gave constant employment to all his industrious tenants.

RT. HON. GENERAL SIR GEO. BECKWITH, G. C. B.

This highly distinguished Officer, whose death we had to record in our Obituary for March, may be said to have been born to that profession of which he formed, even in these times of military renown, so bright an ornament. He was the second son of the late Major General John Beckwith, who commanded the 20th regiment at the battle of Minden, and the brigade of Grenadiers and Highlanders in the seven years war, in both which situations he received repeatedly the public thanks of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.

So early as the year 1771, Sir George was appointed to an ensigncy in the 37th reg. From 1776 to 1782, he bore a prominent part in the dangerous and unfortunate contest between England and her American colonies, and during that period commanded in several surprises of the enemy, and also in storms and captures of various importance, among which may be particularized those of Elizabeth Town, and Brunswick, in New Jersey.

His decision and sound judgment, combined with his knowledge of America (obtained during these services), pointed him out as capable of being useful to his country in a two-fold capacity, and from 1787 to the end of 1791, the period of the first arrival of a British minister in America, he was entrusted by

by Lord Dorchester with a confidential and most important mission in the United States.

The difficulties he here encountered and surmounted, had hitherto tended merely to show the talents he possessed, and now it was that the British Government saw the advantage it would derive by securing to itself the more extended employment of those talents. He was nominated Governor of Bermuda in April 1797, and the command of the troops in that Island subsequently conferred upon him in the July following. To these succeeded the government of St. Vincent in October 1804; and in October 1808, the government of Barbadoes and the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, and continental provinces in South America.

It was at this time that the rapid strides Buonaparte was making to subjugate Europe, excited apprehensions of the most serious kind; but while victory followed victory, and potentate after potentate gave way before him—in the West Indies he had yet to learn that he was not invincible.

Sir George (then Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith) by the unlimited powers vested in him, proved that the confidence of his Monarch had not been misplaced; having completed his arrangements, on the 23th January, 1809, he sailed from Carlisle Bay for Martinique, landed on the 30th of that month, and on the 24th of February obtained the entire conquest of that Island, the most valuable of the enemy's possessions in that quarter of the globe. The Extraordinary Gazette which announced this capture, was read with avidity by all ranks of people, and the sight of the French eagles, seen in this country for the first time as the trophy of success, gave an earnest of those splendid achievements which terminated in the complete overthrow of Napoleon's power.

On the 14th of April, 1809, the thanks of the House of Commons, and on the 17th those of the House of Lords, were voted to Lieut.-General Beckwith, for "his able and gallant conduct in effecting with such signal rapidity the entire conquest of the island of Martinique." On the 1st of May he was created a Knight of the Bath.

The Extraordinary Gazette of the 16th March, 1810, announced that this brilliant success had been followed up by the capture of Guadaloupe, which had capitulated on the 6th February, and the high estimation in which these eminent services were viewed by England, cannot be more strongly characterized than in the leading paragraph of the

Lords' Commemorative speech, in both Houses of Parliament, on the 21st June, 1810:—"We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe by his Majesty's arms, an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world."

These victories having left the subject of our memoir "without more worlds to conquer," and the inhabitants of these islands beginning to feel and to acknowledge the benefits of living under the sway of the British empire, he returned to Barbadoes, though amidst his military avocations as Commander-in-Chief, he had never forgotten that his duties as Governor imposed upon him the adoption of such measures as could best ensure the happiness and welfare of those entrusted to his charge. The merchants of the West India Islands will long look to his administration of their laws as the brightest times of their history—but it is not to be supposed that such combined and arduous duties could be accomplished without a sacrifice of health. Sir George Beckwith unfortunately experienced this, and in June 1814, determined on seeking a restoration of that blessing in his native country. The last bill presented for his sanction by the Legislature of the island of Barbadoes, was a vote of a service of plate to himself; and deeply as he must have felt so strong a mark of their approbation of his government, "this bill, Gentlemen," said he, "is the only one from which I must withhold my assent." At a public dinner given him before his embarkation, the Chairman, in proposing his health, passed the most gratifying eulogy on his conduct that language could convey, when he said, "the occasion of this day's meeting is the only cause of regret that has ever been felt by the inhabitants during the most unsullied administration which our annals can boast."

Thus followed by the blessings of those over whom he had ruled, he sought his native shores, and flattered indeed must he have been, to find that that mark of estimation for him as a man, and gratitude towards him as a Governor, which his innate sense of delicacy taught him to decline whilst in Barbadoes, had been voted to him after his departure. It bears this inscription:

"This service of plate was presented to General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. late Governor of Barbadoes, by the Legislature of that Island, as a sincere mark of the high regard and esteem in which

which he has been and will always continue to be held by every inhabitant of Barbadoes. A. D. 1814."

The cost was 2,500*l*.

Whilst his civil services were thus rewarded by those who could best appreciate them, his King still further proved the high sense he entertained for his military ones by conferring on him an armorial distinction, such as the illustrious Wellington himself alone can boast: "Issuant from a mural crown, a dexter arm embowed, encircled with a wreath of laurel, the hand grasping an eagle, or French standard, the staff broken."

Talents great as Sir George Beckwith's were too rare to be allowed to lie long unemployed; in October 1816, he was called from the circle of private life to take the command of the troops in Ireland; his health had become in some degree re-established, and he did not hesitate a moment in obeying the call. The events of that period are of too recent a date to render it requisite for us to dwell upon them, but we venture to ask of those who best know Ireland, and the conflicting prejudices of that unhappy island, if, during the four years in which Sir George Beckwith directed its military strength and watched over its internal quiet, one instance of outrage can be pointed out; and the splendid style in which he supported his rank in Dublin as Commander of the Forces, is acknowledged by every one who partook of his liberal and extended hospitality.

Sir George Beckwith returned to England at the end of March 1820, and the state of his health now began to show that the incessant and trying services in which he had been engaged, combined with the baneful effects of a long residence in a West Indian climate, had made slow but too certain ravages in his constitution. He struggled for many months against increasing malady, and at length expired, at his house in Half-moon-street, on the 20th of March, in the 70th year of his age.

In attempting this brief sketch (and brief our limits obliged us to make it), we have confined ourselves solely to those circumstances which have reference to Sir George Beckwith as a public character;—as a private one, his virtues are registered in pages less perishable than ours, and we trust they have received a higher reward than the praise which falls from human lips.

He reposes beside individuals of his family, by his own desire, in the vaults of Mary-le-bone burying-ground, though few are the tablets in Westminster Ab-

bey, or St. Paul's, which commemorate the services of those who have deserved better of their country than Sir George Beckwith.

DOWAGER COUNTESS ROSEBERRY.

*Latel*y. In Somerset-st. in her 71st year, Mary Countess Dowager of Roseberry, 2d wife and widow of Neil Primrose, 3d Earl. She was the sole daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. by Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Howard, nephew of Francis Lord Howard, of Effingham, sister to Sir Geo. Howard, K.B. and was married to the late Lord, July 17, 1775, by whom, who died March 25, 1814, she had issue the present peer and five other children, four daughters and one son; the youngest child died April 10, 1787, four years after the birth of the present peer.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DYSART.

Feb. 2. At her house in Piccadilly, Magdalena Lewis, Dowager Countess of Dysart. Her disease was an inflammation of the lungs, which baffled all medical skill. Piety, charity, benevolence, generosity, and kindness, dwelt in her heart—her loss will consequently long be severely felt. Till the decease of her brother-in-law, the late Earl of Dysart, she resided for a greater part of the year at his baronial seat of Helmingham Hall, where her affability endeared her to all. On the 19th inst. her Ladyship's remains passed through Ipswich for interment at Helmingham, headed by about 50 of the tenantry on horseback, and attended by the Hon. John Tollemache, Admiral Halliday, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, her Ladyship's Chaplain, &c.

Her Ladyship was the daughter of David Lewis, of Malvern Hall, co. Warwick, Esq. a family of great antiquity, and married to Lionel 4th Earl of Dysart, 29th April, 1791, who died without issue at Ham House, 22d Feb. 1799; and sister of Anna-Maria, Countess of Wiltbrough 5th Earl of Dysart, who died at Ham House, 14th Sept. 1804, *ætat* 59. The Earl dying without issue, March 9, 1821, was succeeded by his sister Louisa-Tollemache, the present Countess of Dysart.

COUNTESS OF KINGSTON.

At Roehampton, in her 69th year, Caroline Countess Dowager of Kingston. She was the only daughter of Richard Fitzgerald of Mont Ophaly, co. Kildare, Esq. of the house of Leinster (by his 1st wife, the Hon. Margaret King, only child and sole heiress of James 4th and last Lord Kingston), and was married to Robert King, 2d Earl of Kingston, in 1769,

by which marriage the family became united. Through some unfortunate misunderstanding this Lady had for some years the death of the late Earl, April 1799 (see vol. LXIX. pp. 350, 351) separated from him, after having him twelve children, seven sons and six daughters.

VISCOUNTESS MONTAGU.

Oct. 10. At Kensington, Frances Viscountess Montagu. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Eyre, Esq. of Bead's Hall, Essex; and married Feb. 6, 1797, to Mark-Anthony Browne, Lord Viscount Montagu, was descended from John second of Anthony, eldest son of the first Viscount Montagu. The Viscount survived this marriage only nine months, and died Nov. 5, 1797 (see vol. LXVII. p. 67). She was afterwards married to John Slaughter, Esq. of Kensington, who survived her only a few days, dying on the 1st of February last, 1807. The Viscountess was a Roman Catholic, and had resided a long time at Rome.

DOWAGER LADY LILFORD.

Clifton, Mary, Dowager Lady Lilford, widow of Thomas first Lord Lilford, mother of the present Peer. She was the daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq. of Malherbe, niece of Sir Horatio Mann, Bart.; was married to the first Lord Lilford, while Thomas Powys, Esq. for Northampton, March 31, 1797, and by whom, who was created Viscount Lilford, 1797, and who died Jan. 1800, she had issue, the present Viscountess and twelve other children; viz. six sons and seven daughters.

MARY GEORGINA CHARLOTTE QUIN.

Oct. 21. At the house of the Marquess of Headfort, at West-end, died, in her 29th year, Lady Georgina-Charlotte Quin, second and youngest daughter of Earl Spencer, by Maria-Bingham, eldest daughter of the 1st. Earl of Lucan; was born Oct. 13, 1794, married April 14, 1814, to George Quin, 2d son of Thomas Viscountess of Headfort, K. P. by Mary, daughter and heiress of George Eyre, Esq. of Queensborough, co. Clare. She has left issue a daughter, born Oct. 21, 1816.

BARON CASTLECOOTE.

Oct. 23. At his seat near Dublin, died, Charles Henry Cook, Baron Castlecoote, co. Roscommon, Governor of Wick's county, and Chief Commis-

sioner of the Customs. He was first son of Charles Coote, Dean of Kilfenora (who was third son of Chidley Coote, by Jane, sister of George Lord Carbery), by Grace, daughter of Thomas Tilson, Esq. and widow of Thomas Cuffe, Esq. He married May 23, 1779, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Tilson, D. D. of Eagle Hill, co. Kildare, by Elizabeth-Anne, daughter and heiress of William Bushie, Esq. of Cork Abbey. On the death of his father, Dean Coote, Feb. 12, 1796, he succeeded to the estates of the family, and upon the death of Charles-Henry, 7th and last Earl of Montreath, March 2, 1802, he succeeded to the Barony of Castlecoote. By his wife, who died Jan. 1821, he had issue three sons and one daughter, who died young. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Eyre Coote, Baron Castlecoote, 3d but only surviving son.

SIR MARK-MASTERMAN SYKES, BART.

Feb. 16. At Weymouth, on his way to London, aged 52, Sir Mark-Masterman Sykes, Bart. of Sledmere-house, and of Settrington, co. York, and late M. P. for the City of York. He was son of Rev. Sir Christopher Sykes, D.C.L. and 2d Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, of Whiteshaw, co. Chester, Esq. (by Hester, daughter of J. Egerton, of Tatton-park, co. Chester, Esq. which Hester was heiress, 1780, of Samuel Egerton, Esq. her brother); was born Aug. 20, 1771, married, 1st. Nov. 11, 1795, Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Henry Masterman, Esq. of Settrington, co. York, and by her, who died in July 1813, had no issue. He married, 2dly, Aug. 2, 1814, Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of William Egerton, Esq. and sister of Wilbraham Tatton, Esq. of Tatton-park. In 1795, he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, and on the death of his father, Sept. 1801, he succeeded to the title and estates.

In 1807 he was elected Representative in Parliament for the city of York, after a severe contest; he was again elected in 1812, without opposition, and returned a third time, after a contest, in 1813. He retired from public life in 1820, on account of ill health, to the great regret of his constituents.

Sir Mark was a Bibliomane of the first class, and was a member of the Roxburgh Club. Some of his treasures are thus noticed by Mr. Dibdin in his "Decameron:"

"Sledmere, the elegant and hospitable residence of Sir Mark Sykes, is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about 18 miles from that most lovely of all lovely ministers, yelped Brevety."

"Sledmere

"Stedmere is a shew-house; built of stone—capacious and well-contrived. The architecture is a specimen of the taste of Sir Mark's father; and it has, upon the whole, an air of classical elegance. The library is 100 feet in length, and one of the finest rooms in the kingdom. Here repose all the *Editiones principes* of Sir Mark; and among them the first *Livy* UPON VELLUM. Here too are seen his *History* and *Topography*, and *Voyages* and *Travels*, mostly upon large paper; while below stairs, in Sir Mark's own particular department, and by the side of a book-case which contains some of the very rarest OLD ENGLISH POETRY in our language, are to be found his beautiful *Hollars* and matchless *Faithornes*."

The high estimation in which Sir Mark was justly and universally held, will occasion his death to be lamented as a great public loss. In his political capacity he was strongly attached to the Constitution of this country as by law established, and a firm friend and zealous supporter of the Protestant religion. But it was in private life that his character shone with the greatest lustre; blessed with a princely fortune, he had the means as well as the inclination to benefit his fellow-creatures: to him the distressed never appealed in vain, his purse was always open to the calls of humanity; his benevolence was exercised with the greatest delicacy, being fearful of hurting the feelings of the objects of his bounty.

By his second wife he had no issue, so that his next brother Mr. (now Sir) Tatton Sykes, succeeds him.

ARCHDEACON LORING.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, in his 32th year, the Rev. Henry Lloyd Loring, D. D. Archdeacon of Calcutta, of a sudden and violent attack of the Cholera Morbus, which baffled all the powers of medicine, and in a few hours deprived the Christian world of one of its brightest ornaments. His father, Joshua Loring, Esq. was, before the American Revolution, permanent High Sheriff of the province of Massachusetts. He followed the fortunes of his mother country, and repaired to New York, where he was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners, an office which he discharged with humanity and disinterestedness. At the peace he settled with his family in Berkshire. His brother, Commodore Loring, distinguished himself as a brave, intelligent, and active officer.

The subject of this article was brought up at Reading, under Dr. Valpy, and

became Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where his classical attainments, his general information, and his amiable disposition, gained him the love and admiration of those who knew him. As a Clergyman, he rendered himself extensively useful by his zeal and knowledge, by his enlightened charity, and by the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. In all the Christian graces and social affections, which flowed from the most immaculate purity of heart, it may be safely asserted that he was equalled by few, and exceeded by none. These amiable qualities naturally gained him many friends, particularly that accurate discernor of merit the Marquis of Hastings, who recommended him to the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta, where he arrived in 1814. In that situation he was indefatigable in his earnest and successful endeavours to fulfill the designs of the Government, and to widen the sphere of Christianity. He was a pattern to all succeeding dignitaries in that arduous and important field of action. He was orthodox without bigotry, conciliating without selfish views, and liberal without dereliction of principle. He had the happy art of directing all religious societies into the most effectual support of the sound doctrines of the Church of England. As a preacher, he was chaste, animated, and impressive. Some of his Sermons on public occasions, were printed at the request of his Congregations, and are distinguished by the purest flow of piety and persuasion.

On the lamented death of Bishop Middleton, the care of the diocese devolved upon him, in conjunction with his own immediate duties. His labours became consequently so multiplied, and his anxiety to discharge them strictly, was so urgent on his mind, that it is supposed his life became the victim of exertions unremitted amidst the severities of a burning climate.

We might enlarge on the merit of this excellent character; but we will do a fuller justice to his memory in quoting from the Calcutta Gazette, the words of a friend, who was a witness of the application of his talents, and of the extent of his usefulness.

"Archdeacon Loring was in every respect, and in the truest sense of the word '*amiable*;' it was impossible to know and not to love him. Honest, plain and manly integrity, 'doing to others as he would be done by;' unaffected humility; 'esteeming others better than himself;' gentlemanly principles and manners, and sincere piety, all united greatly to endear this respectable

The tenderness of his heart, and the delicacy of his feelings, are deeply engraven on his face which have been soothed and softened by his kind and affectionate attention, while they were also gladdened by the innocent playfulness of his son, emanating from the peace of his heart. As a tender husband, a pious parent, a pious son, an affectionate brother, and a valuable friend, he left a chasm which nothing here can fill.

Christianity entered deeply into his temper, and influenced the conduct of his life. He regarded Religion as an end, and cultivated it in humility and in faith, conscious of his imperfections and demerits, and was void of familiarity and pretension.

He married, in 1816, Henrietta-Louisa, daughter of N. E. Kindersley, Esq. of High-hill, and has left two children.

REV. W. RICHARDSON.

Death of the late Rev. W. Richardson of New York (who departed in peace in the year, and 43d of his ministry), bears forth a just testimony to the worth of that venerable man from the American Missionary Society, of which he was a valuable supporter. The Memoir of him, which has since appeared, contains a very striking attestation to the worth of the Society, both personal and ministerial, he derived from becoming co-interested in the cause of missions.

There is something so instructive in the narrative of his feelings, with reference to that Society, that the Committee have quoted it in their last Report for the benefit of such as may not fully appreciate the duty and advantage of entering heartily into the cause of missions, to which we refer our readers.

WM. SANDFORD, Esq.

26. At Rainbow Hill, Worcester a long illness, which he sustained with exemplary fortitude and reason, aged 64, Wm. Sandford, esq. was born at Shrewsbury, where his father was a medical professional not at all related to the person admitted to the Shrewsbury Infirmary. The subject of this sketch was a pupil of Dr. Hunter, settling at Worcester, in the 27 years of his life one of the most successful of the Worcester Infirmary. He was the author of a little work "On the Medicinal Effects of Wine and Spirit," which was well spoken of in the *Review* for Feb. 1800.

Mag. April, 1823.

to his relations and connections he was kind and generous, and in his dealings candid and sincere. He was an enemy to all species of nursery feeling, and has probably saved many a life by his steady opposition to the deleterious practices of the nurses.

This amiable gentleman married Miss Burney, niece of the celebrated Dr. Burney, Mus. D. who survives him.

J. J. ANGERSTEIN, Esq.

Jan. 22. At Woodlands, Blackheath, aged 91, John Julius Angerstein, esq. He was born in St. Petersburg, in 1736, and was descended from a respectable family. He came over to England under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, esq. an eminent Russian merchant, who lived long enough to celebrate the fiftieth year of a successful partnership. He was employed during some years in Mr. Thompson's counting house; and when of age, introduced by his worthy patron to Lloyd's. Among the many great services he rendered to the interests of this Coffee-house, the following is by no means the least important. It was formerly but too common a practice, when vessels had acquired a bad name, from their imperfect state, to send them to some other port than those where they were known, and by re-baptizing, make them pass for ships of fair character. To remedy this evil, he applied for and obtained an Act, by virtue of which no owner could change the name by which his vessel was first distinguished. The benefit derived from this measure is incredible.

Mr. Angerstein was the first who proposed a reward of 2000*l.* from the fund at Lloyd's to that humane and glorious discovery the Life Boat.

His choice collection of Paintings has long been celebrated; and we hear it is likely to come to the hammer.

Mr. Angerstein was twice married. His first wife was the widow of Charles Crockatt, esq. who had been left with two sons and two daughters; and by her he had one son and one daughter. His second wife was the beautiful and amiable daughter of Wm. Lock, esq. of Norbury Park, by whom he had several children.

The person of Mr. Angerstein was manly, noble, and commanding; his manners were easy, unaffected, and calculated to invite respect and confidence.

deness; his address was simple, but highly prepossessing; his conversation was open and ingenuous, without any mixture of disagreeable levity on one hand, or assumed gravity on the other; his countenance in particular was marked by those traits of beneficence which were reflected on his mind; and which shone so conspicuously in his numerous benefactions to the noblest, tenderest, and best of those charities which this country has produced.

As a parent and a husband, he was affectionate and tender; as a landlord, he was liberal and charitable. In him the character of a British Merchant was developed in the most honourable manner; for as his wealth was drawn from commerce, so was it freely expended in the protection and encouragement of Arts, and in the diffusion of knowledge. When industry is united with generosity and liberality, and commerce becomes the handmaid to knowledge, it confers the highest honour and happiness to a country; and Englishmen must feel proud in the remembrance of many characters in illustration of this remark, while they regret the loss of one of the most distinguished in the death of Mr. Angerstein.

DAVID MURRAY, Esq.

Nov. 3. At Hornby, aged 72, David Murray, esq. His death was occasioned by an apoplectic attack. Few men have descended to the grave more universally regretted than Mr. Murray. He was a kind and indulgent parent, a considerate landlord, and a sincere friend to the poor. An enemy to oppression, he shielded his indigent neighbours; and when his protection was powerless, he softened the rigorous effects by his consolation and advice. Though raised by family and riches to a distinguished rank in society, his affability rendered him open to all; his ear was attentive to the distressed; his hand was prepared to relieve. He was rich without avarice; charitable without affectation; and possessed spirit without a wish to oppress. The villagers of Hornby will long remember with gratitude the active sojourn of Mr. Murray amongst them.

MR. JOHN HARROCKS.

At his house, in Bold street, Liverpool, on the 3d of March, John Harrocks, gent. in his 73d year. His prospects in early life were not of the most flattering kind; but by industry, attention, and frugality, he acquired a comfortable independence. In his transactions with the world, his conduct was invariably regulated by the strictest probity and

honour; and the fortune which he so laudably obtained was not consumed in idle vanity, or in any species of indulgence, but was rendered subservient to the most valuable of all purposes, the desire of doing good.

Though distinguished by a sound and manly understanding, he was still more so for benevolence of heart, which was manifested by the most diffusive charity. No appeal was made to him in vain; no distress was ever passed by unnoticed and unrelieved; his hand was ever open to succour and befriend; and his numerous and ample donations to many of the public institutions of his native town, notwithstanding his efforts to conceal the giver, were well known to, and duly appreciated by, the inhabitants. He was by principle sincerely attached to the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of his country, and supported them invariably, strenuously, and zealously.

As long as honourable industry shall be respected, and genuine philanthropy esteemed, so long will the tribute of admiration be paid to such a character as that of John Harrocks.

His memory will be ever dear to those who were acquainted with his virtues, and particularly to the writer of this, who enjoyed from boyhood the happiness of his friendship.

Liverpool, March 1823.

S. R.

DR. M'NAB.

Feb. 3. At Paris, in his 61st year, Henry Grey M'Nab, M.D. Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. This gentleman, whose death has been so deservedly lamented, was at an early period of life Professor of Elocution in the University of Glasgow, where he was the friend and disciple of the celebrated philosopher Reid. He was for many years a prisoner of war at Montpellier in France, under the tyranny of Buonaparte, experiencing the most severe privations and separation from his family, and was marked by his humanity and liberality to those in captivity. At one time, during an insurrection, he was instrumental in saving the town from being laid in ashes, and his claims on the French Government have not been settled. The worthy Doctor was the author of several distinguished works; and, about the period of his death, had finished a Treatise upon National Education, founded on the Word of God, and agreeable to the special desire of his Royal Highness, who was known to be so deeply interested in the cause of a rising generation. Dr. M'Nab was also engaged in a work against

"Premature

nature Interment," in which he was eulogized by the Duke de Cazes. His funeral oration was pronounced over the ashes of this philosopher and of humanity, by Count Laffanette, who was so much attached to him. He was interred in the Cemetery of La Chaise.

DECEASED RECENTLY.

18. At Clarendon, Jamaica, the *Reverend Philipps Donne*; leaving a wife and 11 children, to lament their loss.

1. The late Rev. *Thomas Moore*, death we noticed, p. 188, was the son of Dr. Thomas Moore, Rector of St. Dunstons Church, Aldgate, and his Chaplain to Bishop Atterbury. Within a short period of his death, happened on the 1st of February, in consequence of a fall, he discharged all his official functions with zeal, diligence, and piety, and with a devotion that commended itself to the hearts of all his countrymen; nor was it without extreme regret that he acquiesced in the necessity of his increasing age imposed of resigning the performance of any of his pasties. To genuine unaffected piety, integrity, undeviating rectitude, and benevolence, he united a cultivated mind and cheerful temper, which he obtained him the respect and affection of all his parishioners, but the sincere of a large circle of friends, who appreciated his virtues, and will never cherish his memory.

12. At Ripple, Kent, in his 64th year, the Rev. *Charles Philpot*, M. A. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of St. Margaret's. Descended from a respectable family in Leicestershire, Mr. Philpot received the elements of his classical education at the undation School at Leicester, from whence he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1780, M. A. 1787; and where he won two Scatonian Prizes in the two successive years of 1790 and 1791, and acquired the friendship of the late learned Dr. Cloyne, Dr. Farmer, and many other men of the day. His attainments as a scholar were of a very high order, and his letters remained with him through his life. It was the delight and solace of the rect in which he chose to pass his days, and was not less stored with elegant literature, than with the deeper and more useful branches of learning, and the end of his latter years was the writing of the *Rise and Progress of the English Church in France*, embracing the history and literature of that interesting country, and not yet printed, but which it is hoped may yet be given to the public. In 1791 he published "*Humility, a*

Night-thought," &c. In 1792 he was presented to the living of Ripple, by C. F. Palmer, Esq.; and in 1813 to that of St. Margaret at Cliffe, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. As he had lived respected by his numerous friends, so he died sincerely lamented by them and his family. He has left by Maria, only daughter of the late Rev. Peter La Fargue, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, two sons and two daughters to mourn their irreparable loss.

Feb. 15. At his Rectory, Little Horsted, aged 71, the Rev. *Anthony Nott*, LL.B. Rector of that parish, and Littleington, both in the county of Sussex. He was of Emap. Coll. Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.B. 1779. In 1784 he was presented to the Rectory of Little Horsted by Anthony Nott, Esq. and in 1799 to that of Littleington by J. Bean, Esq.

Feb. 19. At the Glebe-house, Flempton, the Rev. *Charles Andrews*. He was of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1778, and M. A. in 1781. In 1811 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Wickhambrook; and in 1818, on his own presentation, to the Rectory of Flempton, with Hengrave annexed.

Feb. 28. The Rev. *Charles Talbot*, B. D. Dean of Salisbury, Rector of Wimbourne All Saints and St. Giles's, Dorset, and Rector of Crickhowel, co. Brecon. A few days previous to his death, after amusing himself in his garden, he retired to his drawing-room and seated himself on a sofa, when one of his children enquired of him if he had finished? "Yes," replied the Dean, "I have done my work!" and immediately fell in a fit of apoplexy, from which he never sufficiently recovered to speak again. He was youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot. In 1794 he was presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury to the rectory of Wimbourne All Saints and St. Giles, Dorset; in 1809 he was elected to the Deanery of Salisbury, and in the next year presented by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort to the rectory of Crickhowel. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. Jan. 14, 1794, B. D. Grand Com-pounder, April 30, 1801. His remains were interred at St. Giles's, Wimbourne, and were followed to the grave by three of his sons, George Talbot, Esq. brother of the deceased, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord William Somerset, Lord John Somerset, Lord Ashley, H. C. Sturt, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Thompson, curate of the deceased. The funeral service was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. H. Donne, Vicar of Cranbourne. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles's attended the funeral, anxious to testify their respect. The bells at the Cathedral and St. Thomas Church, in Salisbury, tolled great part of the day. He married, June 27, 1796, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry 6th Duke of Beaufort,

Beaufort, and sister of the present Duke : whom he has left, with 13 children, to bewail their loss.

Mar. 2. In his 49th year, in consequence of an attack of apoplexy, whilst riding on horseback from Holme-Lacy, Hereford, to perform divine service in the annexed chapel of Boulston, the Rev. *Richard Watwyn*, A. M. Vicar of Holme-Lacy, and of Coleby, in Lincolnshire ; and formerly Fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxford, where he took his degree of A. M. Oct. 16, 1793, and by which Society he was presented to the living of Coleby in 1801. Mr. W. was the second son of the late James Watwyn, of Longworth, Esq. and he derived his valuable preferment of Lacy from the friendship and respect of his Grace the late Duke of Norfolk towards his family and himself, who presented him to that living in 1801. His sister is the present Mrs. Scudamore, of Kentchurch.

Mar. 6. At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the Rev. *Thomas Miles*, a Dissenting Minister.

March 8. Universally respected by all who knew him, and eminently humane, upright, and sincere, in all his dealings with mankind, the Rev. *Robert Welton*, Vicar of Sandridge, Herts, leaving a widow and a son and daughter to lament the loss of a most kind parent, and affectionate husband, having, through life, trod the even tenor of his way peaceably and contentedly, so in the last act of mortal existence, he resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator, meekly and patiently, in his 73d year, having been incumbent of Sandridge for the last 30 years, being presented in 1793 by Earl Spencer.

In London, aged 26, the Rev. *John Escerect*, M. A. of Trinity College, Camb. Curate of Stisted, in Essex, and son of Mr. Escerect, of Hull. He died of consumption, brought on, it is to be apprehended, by professional exertions greater than his delicate health could bear.

March 15. The Rev. *Thomas Hole*, Rector of Doddiscombeleigh, North Tawton, and Ashton, co. Devon. He was presented to the living of Doddiscombeleigh, in 1786, by the Rev. R. Hole ; to North Tawton in 1796, on his own nomination ; and in 1812, to that of Ashton, by G. C. Oxendon, esq.

After a short illness, at Hatch-Beauchamp, aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Strangways*, Rector of Charlton-Adam, and of Wilton, Somerset. In 1790 he was presented to the Rectory of Wilton, by W. S. Strangways, gent. and in 1808 to that of Charlton-Adam, on his own presentation.

March 18. At Andover, aged 62, the Rev. *Wm. Pedder*, who had been Minister of that parish upwards of 30 years. His unaffected piety and exemplary discharge of every duty obtained him the love and esteem of all who knew him.

March 24. At the Glebe-house, Moulton, the Rev. *Edward Wilson*. This worthy

divine received his academical education at Christ College, Cambridge ; where he proceeded A. B. 1767 ; and was classed the 14th Wrangler on the Tripos ; in consequence of which he was elected a Fellow. In 1776, he proceeded A. M. In 1784, he was presented by his Society to the Rectory of Moulton ; and in 1811, by Sir G. A. Ailes, Bart. to that of Dalham, both in Suffolk. He was likewise in the Commission of the Peace for that county. He contributed to "Young's General View of the Agriculture of the County of Suffolk," an Account of the Parish of Moulton.

March 27. After a long illness, aged 69, the Rev. *Edward Dupré*, D. C. L. Rector of the parish of St. Helier, Dean of Jersey, Chaplain of the Garrison, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. Oct. 10, 1778, and D. C. L. March 10, 1788. At an early period of life he displayed great taste for the belles lettres, which he never afterwards abandoned. In the more serious callings of his profession, he was remarkable for an eloquence at once manly and impressive. Never did a Christian Orator in that Island deliver from the pulpit more excellent and pathetic discourses. As a member of the legislative body, he supported with all his power the sacred course of social order, and he was the most formidable opponent to every species of licentiousness. His superior abilities were so generally acknowledged, that to him was constantly confided the drawing up of the addresses which the States carried to the foot of the Throne. In private life he was the delight of society, by the charms of his wit and the extent of his knowledge. His charity was without ostentation ; the unfortunate never sought relief from him in vain. The sweetness of his character, and his domestic virtues, constituted the happiness of a respectable family, by whom he was tenderly beloved.

March 28. Aged 69, the Rev. *Richard Ralhan*, M. A. F. R. S. A. L. S. and Rector of Hemingby, co. Lincoln, to which he was presented in 1791, by King's College, Cambridge, of which he was at that time Fellow. He was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779 ; and was afterwards Conduct of King's College. His classical attainments and botanical erudition were of a very superior order. He published "Flora Cantabrigiensis," 8vo, 1785. Supplement I. and II. to the preceding, 1786, 1788 ; Supplement III. 8vo, 1793, 2d edit. 1802. "Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum, et de Vita Agricole," 8vo, 1809.

March 29. At Tor, Devonshire, the Rev. *John Rowland Litchford*, A. M. Rector of Boothby Pagnell, Lincolnshire. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. A. 1771, M. A. 1785, and was presented to the living of Boothby Pagnell in 1813, on his own nomination.

In Portland-place, aged 62, Thomas Parker, Esq. of Jamaica, and late of the Royal Crescent, Bath.

April 5. At Highbury-place, aged 62, Richard Sheppard, Esq.

After a long and severe illness, aged 56, Anne, wife of Mr. Edward Jeffery, bookseller, Pall-mall.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Samuel Dickinson, Esq.

April 6. At Queenhithe, aged 64, Matthew Beachcroft, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster.

April 7. At Leathersellers' Hall, St. Helen's-place, aged 54, Susanna, wife of Mr. John Meeson.

April 8. Aged 49, John Gethen, Esq. of Headley, late of Basinghall-street.

In Albemarle-street, aged 40, Chas. Chisholme, esq. of Chisholme, co. Roxburgh.

At Brompton, aged 19, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir Jas. Mackintosh.

In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 74, Mrs. Fauquier, of Stony Thorpe, Warwickshire, widow of the late F. Fauquier, Esq.

April 9. In Great Cumberland-street, aged 91, George Vaughan, Esq.

April 10. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Lieut.-Col. D. Lumsden.

At Hackney, Esther, wife of W. Arthur Wilkinson, Esq.

April 11. In Dorset-square, aged 63, Thomas Chandless, Esq.

April 13. In Harley-street, Mrs. Leighton, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Francis Leighton, and grand-daughter of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bt. of Wattlesbury, co. Salop.

At Chelsea, aged 47, Wm. Henry Mosley, M. D. many years physician to the forces in Egypt, &c.

April 14. At Mount-row, Lambeth, aged 66, J. Mirmitt, Esq.

Joshua Perkins, Esq. of Tokenhouse-yard.

Aged 23, Sarah, wife of H. D. Lowndes, Esq. of Red Lion-sq. second dau. of Wm. Lowe, Esq. of the Temple, and of Montagu-street.

Mary, infant dau. of Lord George Quin.

April 15. At Scarsdale House, Kensington, aged 69, Mrs. Reeves.

April 16. Mary, second dau. of C. A. Thomson, Esq. of Mawson House, Chiswick. At Palmer-terrace, Islington, aged 26, John Staines, Esq. son of late Sir William Staines, Alderman of London.

Aged 63, Joseph Binter, Esq. of Oxf.-st.

April 18. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 65, Thomas Dimsdale, Esq.

April 19. Aged 65, Mr. Thomas White, many years one of the Masters of Lloyd's.

—The Obituary of the respective Counties is this month unavoidably deferred.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* Capt. Tho. Fraser,

of the Engineers on the Madras establishment, of Baniskirk, Scotland, and of Woodcot, Oxon.

March 13. In Edinburgh, 93, Robert Craig, esq. of Riccarton, the last male heir of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccarton, the great feudal lawyer of Scotland.

WALES.—*Lately.* Aged 50, the relict of Mr. T. Jenkins, late editor and publisher of the "The Cambrian."

At Llangaddock, 83, Charles Jones, esq.

At Brecon, at the advanced age of 102, Mr. Lewis Williams, formerly of Abergavenny.

Jan. 10. At Glynbir, in Carmarthenshire, James Henckell, esq. late of Wandsworth Common.

Feb 6. In his 100th year, Mr. John Morris, many years a resident of Swansea, and formerly of Kilwern, Carmarthenshire.

Feb. 22. At Sterling Park, aged 67, David William Stephenson, esq. Attorney, one of the Magistrates of Carmarthen borough, and many years Treasurer for the county of Carmarthen.

Feb. 25. At Llanrumney-hall, Glamorganshire, aged 61, David Richards, esq.

Feb. 28. At Narberth, Wm. Betenson G. Edgill, esq. Capt. on half-pay, 60th reg.

March 1. Aged 70, Mary, wife of Mr. Abel Williams, of Peuceilly, Carmarthenshire.

At Milford, Pembrokeshire, aged 61, John Williams, esq. superintendent of quarantine.

At Trevern, near Narberth, aged 72, John Beynon, esq.

March 4. The wife of H. Jenkins, esq. of Guffy, Glamorgan.

March 15. At the house of her brother at Milford, Mary Isabella, second daughter of the late J. F. Rigaud, esq. R. A.

March 17. At White Castle, near Abergavenny, in his 80th year, Mr. John Palmer, late of Itton, near Clepeastow.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* At Rome, Charlotte, wife of J. Jellicoe, esq. and dau. of E. Leigh, esq. of High Leigh, Cheshire.

At Boulogne, Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigevar, N. B.

At Malta, Stephen Gaisford, esq.

Aug. 30. At Bengal, John Austen, esq. surgeon of E. I. ship Duchess of Athol.

Oct. 11. At Sierra Leone, aged 28, Henry Mitton, esq. of Tavistock-place, only surviving son of late Hen. M. of Enfield.

Oct. 14. At Perth, Upper Canada, Mr. N. B. Thomas, late of Bristol. His remains were followed to the grave by the Chief Magistrate and all the Gentlemen of the Settlement.

Nov. 25. At Madeira, aged 37, John Eicke, esq. late of Hampstead. He lost his lady but a few months since (see our vol. xci. pt. i. p. 284).

Dec. 24. In Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 61, John Gardner Millward, esq. Lieut. General of Militia in that Island.

Dec. 30. At Paris, Count D'Espeyres.

Jan. 10. At Robert Jones Adoane, esq. of Babraham, aged 19, James-Wm. Visc. Caulfield, by the yo t dau. of Wm. Berningham, of Ross-hill, co. Galway, esq. and sister to the Countess of Leitrim. By this lamented event, the Hon. Hen. Caulfield, one of the Representatives of Armagh, and brother to the Earl of Charlemont, becomes presumptive heir to the title and estates of Charlemont.

Jan. 13. At St. James's, aged 19, James-Wm. Visc. Caulfield, by the yo t dau. of Wm. Berningham, of Ross-hill, co. Galway, esq. and sister to the Countess of Leitrim. By this lamented event, the Hon. Hen. Caulfield, one of the Representatives of Armagh, and brother to the Earl of Charlemont, becomes presumptive heir to the title and estates of Charlemont.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 1823.									
Christened.		Buried.							
Males	748	Males	701	1391	Between	8 and 5	131	50 and	60 189
Females	814	Females	690			5 and 10	32	60 and	70 137
Whereof have died under two years old				376		10 and 20	49	70 and	80 149
						20 and 30	67	80 and	90 50
						30 and 40	108	90 and	100 4
						40 and 50	130	100 and	110 0

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending April 12.						
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
60 9	32 7	21 11	26 9	30 1	34 0	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 22, 50s. to 51s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 16, 84s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 12.											
Kent Bags	2l.	4s.	to	4l.	8s.	Kent Pockets	2l.	16s.	to	3l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	2l.	0s.	to	2l.	12s.	Sussex Ditto	2l.	10s.	to	2l.	2s.
Essex Ditto	2l.	4s.	to	3l.	3s.	Essex Ditto	2l.	14s.	to	3l.	10s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s. Seconds, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.											

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 2.
St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 5s. 0d. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 14s. Straw 2l. 15s. 0d. Clover 4l. 16s.

SMITHFIELD, April 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.					
Beef	3s.	4d.	to	4s.	4d.
Mutton	3s.	8d.	to	4s.	4d.
Veal	3s.	4d.	to	5s.	0d.
Pork	2s.	8d.	to	4s.	4d.
Lamb	4s.	8d.	to	5s.	8d.
Head of Cattle at Market April 25:					
Beasts	388		Calves		280.
Sheep	7,880		Pigs		280.

COALS, April 23: Newcastle, 33s. 0d. to 44s. 9d.—Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 45s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 88s. 0d. Yellow Russia 86s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (in April, 1823, to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. MURRAY, successor to the late Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, 610l. Div. 24l. per annum.—Neath, 390l.—Swansea, 190l.—Monmouth, 169l.—Grand Junction, 242l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 100l. Div. 5l. per annum.—Old Union Canal, 78l. ex Div. 2l.—Rochdale, 68l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's, 42l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 30l.—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal, 31l. 10s.—Lancaster, 28l. with Div. 1l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 30l. ex Div. 1l.—Wilts and Berks, 5l. 5s.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. 10s.—West India Dock, Stock, 175l.—London Dock, Stock, 107l.—Globe Assurance, 133l.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—East London Water Works, 110l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 69l.—Bath Gas Light Ditto, 16l. 5s.—Waterloo Bridge Old Annuities, 31l. 10s.—London Institution, original Shares, 28l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 27, to April 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°			April	°	°	°		
27	43	45	42	30, 02	cloudy	12	38	44	40	30, 19	cloudy
28	42	47	41	, 02	fair	13	40	47	42	, 07	cloudy
29	40	47	39	, 05	fair	14	42	47	43	, 14	cloudy
30	39	58	46	, 01	fair	15	43	48	41	, 40	cloudy
31	40	57	49	, 15	fair	16	45	51	53	, 15	cloudy
Ap. 1	50	66	52	, 17	fair	17	54	64	51	29, 95	fair
2	45	57	42	29, 72	fair	18	45	50	38	, 50	hail showers
3	42	51	46	, 78	showery	19	37	50	36	, 53	hail showers
4	47	49	47	, 30	rain	20	38	48	43	, 95	fair
5	47	53	43	, 10	rain	21	42	52	42	, 24	cloudy
6	42	45	41	, 44	cloudy	22	41	56	43	, 77	fair
7	41	43	40	, 75	rain	23	42	57	45	, 37	showery
8	41	47	40	, 85	fair	24	43	58	40	, 72	fair
9	39	47	40	, 85	fair	25	46	57	50	, 90	cloudy
10	39	50	39	30, 21	fair	26	50	46	40	, 73	rain
11	39	52	38	, 22	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From March 29, to April 23, 1823, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29			74½			94½				24 pm.	9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
30			74½			94½				26 pm.	12 10 pm.	12 10 pm.
1			74½			94½		74		30 pm.	11 13 pm.	11 13 pm.
2			74½			94½		78½		31 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
3			74½			94½				30 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 15 pm.
4	204½	73½	74½	85	92½	94½	18½			30 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
5	204½	73½	74½	85	92	94½	18½			30 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
6	204½	73½	74½	85	92	94½	18½	74		30 pm.	12 15 pm.	12 16 pm.
7	206½	74½	74½	86	92½	95½	19		238½	29 pm.	13 16 pm.	13 16 pm.
8	206½	74½	74½	86	92½	95½	19½	75½	239	31 pm.	14 16 pm.	14 16 pm.
9	206½	74½	74½	86	92½	95½	19½		242½	31 pm.	15 17 pm.	15 17 pm.
10	212	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		243	33 pm.	16 14 pm.	16 14 pm.
11	211	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		241½	34 pm.	15 13 pm.	15 13 pm.
12	210	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		242½	34 pm.	14 17 pm.	14 17 pm.
13	210	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		243	34 pm.	17 15 pm.	17 15 pm.
14	211	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½			15 17 pm.	15 17 pm.	15 17 pm.
15	210	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		243	37 pm.	15 13 pm.	15 13 pm.
16	210	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½			36 pm.	18 15 pm.	18 15 pm.
17	211½	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		243	38 pm.	16 18 pm.	16 18 pm.
18	213½	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		244½	38 pm.	19 16 pm.	19 16 pm.
19	214½	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½			40 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 17 pm.
20	214½	76½	77½	88	94½	96½	19½		245½	40 pm.	15 17 pm.	15 17 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 88½, 87½, 86½, 85½, 87, 87½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
 New Times
 Chronicle—Post
 Herald—Ledger
 Press—M. Adver.
 mer—Globe—Star
 Mer—Sun—Brit.
 Mer—Statesm.
 nes' & Gen. Eve.
 Chronicle
 Chronicle
 et—Even. Mail
 on Chronicle
 ent. Chronicle
 az.—Lit. Chron.
 sm.—Lit. Reg.
 er de Londres
 eekly Papers
 nday Papers
 —Berwick
 ingham 2
 burn—Bristol 5
 —Bury 2
 rian
 ridge—Carlisle 2
 rth.—Chelmsf.
 enham—Chesh. 3
 ester—Cornwall
 try 2—Cumberl
 y—Devon
 es—Doncaster
 east—Durham 2
 —Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants
 Hereford—Hull 3
 Hunts—Ipswich 2
 Kent 3—Leicester
 Leeds 3—Leicester 2
 Lichfield—Liverpool 6
 Macclesf. Maidst. 2
 Manchester 7
 Newcastle on Tyne 2
 Norfolk—Norwich 2
 N. Wales Northamp.
 Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
 Oswestry Pottery
 Plymouth 2—Preston
 Reading—Rochester
 Salisbury—Sheffield 3
 Shrewsbury 2
 Shrothorne—Stafford
 Stamford 2—Stockport
 Southampton
 Suff. Surrey—Sussex
 Taunton—Tyne
 Wakefield—Warwick
 West Briton (Truro)
 Western (Exeter)
 Westmoreland 2
 Weymouth
 Whitehaven—Winds.
 Wolsinghampton
 Worcester 2—York 4
 Man. 2—Jersey 2
 Guernsey 2
 Scotland 31
 Ireland 36

MAY, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.—Questions, &c. 386
 er from the late Earl of Rochford 387
 ent Royal Palace of Westminster 390
 Bennet's Abbey at Holme, Norfolk 393
 inald de Breos, Lord of Brecon 394
 vation of Male Christian Names *ib.*
 lands, Mortuaries, and Heriots 396
 he Right of the Clergy to Tithes *ib.*
 elive State of Psalmody in Churches 397
 fferent Currents in the Air and Ocean 398
 aks on the Mischief of Fairs 400
 on the Bouchier Chair noticed *ib.*
 rations on British Hirundines 401
 Management of Charitable Institutions 402
 ized Chronology and Birth of Christ 404
 ENDBUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—Somerset 407
 phs on Englishmen buried at Rome, &c. 412
 he Royal Society of Literature 413
 man H. Smith's Charities in Essex 414
 Middleton, 415.—Norwich Cathedral 416
 anver, No. XX.—Walton's Angler. *ib.*
 al of a Midshipman in Mediterranean 418
 unt of Bain, Posilipo, &c. in Italy 420
 of Ireland.—Spain, &c. 422.—Fashions 424
 ate of Dr. Cooke.—Eltham Palace *ib.*

Review of New Publications.

Dr. Robinson's History of Enfield 425
 Capt. Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea 428
 Watts's Poetical Sketches 432
 Reid's Travels in Ireland 433
 Woodley's State of the Scilly Islands 435
 Barker's Letter in favour of the Greeks 437
 Pope's Excise Guide, 438.—Monk's Sermons 439
 Another Cain, 439.—Jones's Poems 440
 On the Prophecies, 441.—Druid's Song 442
 On Hannibal's Passage over the Alps 443
 Maxwell's Beauties of Ancient Eloquence 444
 Dr. Watts's Miscellaneous Thoughts 445
 State of the Nation, 445.—Quentin Dward 448
 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—New Publications 449
 SELECT POETRY 453

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 455
 Foreign News, 459.—Domestic Occurrences 462
 Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages 464
 OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Earl Beau-
 champ; Viscount Dudley and Ward; Lord
 Glenbervie; Lord Gordon; Countess of
 Morton; Countess of Courtown, &c. &c. 466
 Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets 479
 Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks 480

Embellished with a View of the Remains of ST. BENNET'S ABBEY, at Holme, Norfolk;
 Representations of BRITISH HIRUNDINES;
 and the Plan of the site of an ANCIENT CASTLE, or CAMP, in Enfield.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CIGERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

T. C. B. in reference to the promise of *SENEX*, p. 326, observes, "the precision with which your venerable Correspondent gives his account, is of a nature which would not only render his communication a subject of interest to your valuable publication, but would also render an important service (and at the same time an act of retributive justice) to the case of the claimant to the title of Lord Leigh, as that claimant expressly derives himself from the said Honourable Christopher Leigh, whose issue, *SENEX* says, he has no doubt, for the reasons assigned by him, may have a just right to the Leigh peerage."

We regret having inserted the Letter of "*SENEX AN. ET. 82*," as he now declines sending the inscription on Christopher Leigh there spoken of, which we think he was pledged to do; and that he ought to be prepared to prove its authenticity, if called upon. We should be obliged by being favoured with his real name and address, if no objection exist.

A CONSTANT READER remarks, "it having been stated in some of the public prints that the Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos was, in failure of issue male of the grantee, to devolve to his grand-daughter, I should feel obliged by information as to the truth of the statement, particularly as such remainder was not specified in the Gazette. Lord Nugent is entitled by birth-right to the dignity of Marquess of Buckingham, in failure of the Duke's issue male, and the remainder alluded to would be in some sort an infringement on his contingent dignity. A Duke and Marquess of Buckingham might then exist at the same time. The inconvenience of such remainders has been evinced in the Scotch Peerage, in the case of the Dukedom and Marquessate of Queensberry; they have been separated, and gone to different lines; the Marquessate and Earldom of Annandale in like manner, the former dignity appertaining to the male, the latter to the female line."

The same Correspondent states, that "Viscount Keith (whose biography is contained in p. 273) had three baronies, two of which devolve to his eldest daughter the Countess de Flahaut; viz. the Barony of Keith of Bankeath, co. Dumbarton, English honour, and the Barony of Keith of Stonehaven Marischal, Irish honour; but the Barony of Keith of Stonehaven Marischal, co. Kincardine, English honour, being limited to male issue, of course becomes extinct."

W. H. G. says, "from your review of Wright's Wicklow, I was induced to purchase the book, and feel much pleased with the general accuracy and interest of Mr. Wright's performance. Allow me, however, to point out a few trifling errors. In

the preface the Walshas are mentioned as 'aboriginal chieftains,' which their names evince; they were not, but ancient British settlers. Mr. Wright states, that the Viscounty of Powerscourt had become *thrice* extinct, instead of twice only, as the fact is. He is also erroneous as to the titles borne by the Eustace family; he supposes the Barony of Portlester and Viscounty of Baltinglass to have been enjoyed by different branches, whereas they were held by the same person, Thomas Eustace, Baron Portlester, who was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Baltinglass, in 1573. Mr. Wright alludes to the Baronies of Castle Martin and Kildcullen, as peerages enjoyed by the Eustace family, but Beaton in his Political Index has no record of such honours."

H. L. T. requests information as to the pedigree and descendants of Robert Eglesfield, a native of Cumberland, Confessor to Queen Philippa, who founded Queen's College, Oxford, an. 1840.

G. W. L. asks, "how we are to account for the remarkable diminution in the number of stones composing the stupendous pile of Stonehenge, since Dean Swift, not a century ago, counted them. His accuracy, even in trifles, is well known, yet at *that time* they amounted to ninety-two or ninety-three. (See his Letter to Mr. Gay, in Pope's Works, dated Nov. 10, 1730). Now, in the *first*, of *two* interesting Letters on this rude wonder of our Isle, inserted in yours for April, A. H. makes at *this time* seventy-four only, in number; and as both calculations were corroborated in each instance by another person, and each time counted twice, the correctness of either cannot be doubted. What then is become of 18 or 19 such enormous masses? for it is to be hoped that the obstacles attending the removal of them, must deter any builder from committing so cruel a spoliation; else as in too many instances they would soon 'leave not a rack behind'."

Z. would be glad to be informed whose daughter was Jane, the widow of John Pye, Gent. of Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford, to whom he left, by will dated 15 July, 1729, all his estates in Gloucestershire. The will was proved at Hereford, by his son, in 1731.

M. inquires if a view of the Old Church, Wanstead, Essex, is to be met with.

The Letter of "An Old Practitioner," is more suited to a Medical Journal than our own.

We omit © II.'s communication, as we are not of opinion that ladies devote much time to the study he alludes to.

Miss Blandy's Trial, for the murder of her father, will be found in our volumes for 1751 and 1752.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

MAY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE EARL OF ROCHFORD.

THE following interesting epistle, pourtraying the manners and amusements of the Spaniards, was transmitted to the Gentleman to whom it is addressed, when the noble author was Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid; to which official dignity he was appointed, on the 8th of June, 1766: he acted in that quality, with an equal attention to the interest of his country and the honour of his Sovereign, until June 1766; when he returned home, and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of the King of Spain. His Lordship died at St. Osyth in Essex, in Sept. 1781. See vol. i. p. 491.

TO T. INMAN, ESQ.

SIR, *Madrid, Feb. 1764.*

I HAVE received yours of the 20th and am much obliged to you for so regular a correspondent. Few from England are so interesting as those that happen at St.

James Woods has had of his grievances me much:—but I hope I am not so fool enough to marry.

As for my two dogs, he must have them broke in: but tell there is a race of pointers the King of Spain has, not so big as *Prince*, the best in the world. These I get the breed of, if I can;

his Majesty is very choice of

the dogs lead me to a BULL.

I saw one, the other day; of all the sights I ever saw, this is the finest. The *Amphitheatre* put in the mind of an old Roman one. Men on horseback, with spears in their hands, and dressed in silks, exhibited themselves. The bull is as large, and as fierce, as ever one. As soon as the folding doors were open, out he rushed. The man raised himself in his stirrups: the bull ran furiously at him. He thrust his horns, and met him with violence in his neck;—but the bull turned about, and (at one stroke) tore the horse's entrails, and flung

down both man and horse. The other cavalier immediately presented himself; he, more dexterously, pinned the bull in the neck; and broke his lance in him. The man that was unhorsed mounted again; for it is the rule never to quit the horse till he dies outright. The spirited steed *went again to the charge* with the greatest courage: and this time his rider also pinned the bull, and broke his lance. But the horse's wound now grew worse with straining, and he died. Then, seven or eight men on foot came into the circle, all armed with little spears about three feet long. One went directly up to the bull, who rushed at him; and, while the beast stopped to lower his head, the man planted, most cleverly, *both the darts* in his neck. This enraged the bull, who ran roaring about with the two darts in him; when another attacked him, and served him the same. At last, he had quite a necklace about him. Then, one took a sword; and, when the bull made at him, he leaped on one side, and thrust the sword through his neck. The victim died upon the spot.

When they have missed their blow, and are closely pursued by the bull—they run, lay their hands upon a *pali-sado* about six feet high, and jump in amongst the people: and often narrowly escape; though their dexterity is far beyond what I could have conceived. We saw twelve bulls killed in this

this manner, and three horses lost their lives; but no man was hurt.

One bull pursued a man so close, that in his eagerness, at one leap, he cleared the six feet pale, and jumped in among the people! And fine screaming there was; but, by good luck, he did no mischief, for they scrambled up upon the benches, and he kept below in the round, till a door was opened for him to come into the circle again.

Only conceive an immense Amphitheatre, in the Roman stile; boxes above, where the ladies and gentlemen sat; and, below them, about twelve rows of benches; then, a close palisade, six feet high; then, a large spacious circle, about seventy yards diameter. In short, the sight was the finest I ever saw; though I was assured these bulls were gentle, in comparison of what they are in summertime. Thus much for BULL-FEASTS.

JOURNAL. 10th February, 1764. His Catholick Majesty returned from the Pardo to Madrid.

11th. Count Rosenberg, the Imperial Ambassador, was supposed to arrive, and was entertained at the King's expence, at a house provided for him, and furnished by the King. In the evening there was a *Bevida* at this house, which was large and well-furnished. A *BEVIDA* is this: First, all the pages magnificently dressed, followed by gentlemen out of livery, but in an uniform dress, come in one after another, with large silver dishes, containing various sorts of ice. The gentlemen carry silver plates and napkins, and give each person one. After they have appeared two or three times with various sorts of ice, they return again with chocolate and biscuits; then, a third time, with large dessert glasses full of sweetmeats: and what people cannot eat, they pocket. After every entry, they return with glasses of ice-water.

12th. A great dinner of Rosenberg's, at the house where the King entertained him. Two tables, one of an hundred covers, and one of sixty, well and magnificently served. In the evening, a *Bevida*, as before.

13th. Ditto. *N. B.* No ladies assisted at these three feasts.

14th. Count Rosenberg made his public entry. Was poorly attended by coaches. He proceeded to the palace of Buen Retiro; demanded solemnly the *INFANTA*. At night, there was a

play at the opera-house in the palace, which is a fine theatre, and was well-illuminated. Afterwards, fire-works and a ball at the Great Chamberlain's, the Duke of Lozada.

15th. The marriage contract was signed. Fire-works and a play at the Retiro, as before.

16th. In the evening all the ladies and ambassadors who were to assist at the nuptials, met about five o'clock in the Palace. The ceremony was very short. The King led in the Queen-mother, and the Prince of Asturias the *INFANTA*. The Cardinal Patriarch married them, and the Prince of Asturias espoused her Royal Highness, in the name of the Archduke LEOPOLD. After the ceremony, we attended the King to a long gallery, from whence we saw the fire-works, then went to a ball and supper, in the palace of the Duke of Lozada.

17th. Was the first entertainment of Count Rosenberg's at his own house, which was finely illuminated. About seven o'clock the *Bevida* began, more magnificently than can be imagined. The pages presented every body with a fine nosegay of Italian flowers; and when the sweetmeats were brought in, there were a variety of devices, slippers, tooth-pick cases, and snuff-boxes, full of sugar-plums. Every lady not only crammed her pockets, but—what is extremely vulgar—had her own pages attending with napkins to carry off the spoil!!! It is computed we were about nine hundred people. At nine, we were conducted into a most spacious fine theatre made for the occasion; where we heard a very pretty Italian opera, translated into Spanish, with the Italian music very well performed; and a most noble orchestra. This lasted until twelve o'clock, when we all went up to supper. The ladies were let in first, that they might seat themselves commodiously; and the gentlemen that could not sit down waited behind: although there were three tables, one of an hundred covers, one of sixty, and another of forty. This lasted until two o'clock; when we all adjourned into the theatre, which was converted into a ball-room superbly illuminated. At the ball there is a *Bastinero* appointed, who is a man of fashion, that regulates the ceremonial;—and four minuets are begun at once. The French Ambassador and Lady ROCHFORD, the Vene-

the Ambassadors and are, with the Princess and grandees of Spain, were the first *Partie Quatre*. The minuetts lasted until about four in the morning; when English country-dances were begun: and, then, people went away as they pleased.

18th. A second festival at Count Rosenberg's, the same as before; only instead of an Italian *Burletta*, we had an Italian *Serenata*—the words by Metastasio, and the music by a Spaniard, which was extremely pretty.

19th. The whole Court kissed the King's hand, and the foreign ministers all attended. From Court we went to a great dinner at the Duke de Bagones. Immediately after dinner, I retired to my own house, where I had a great deal of company: and my twelve balconies in front were all covered with red damask; as mine is the principal street through which the King was to pass: and all the houses were adorned in the same way; for the King went through the town in procession to a Church, called "OUR LADY OF ATOLETA," to return thanks. I think I never saw a finer shew; whether I consider the number of *fine* equipages, or the very *fine* coaches of the King; six of them drawn by the most beautiful Spanish horses, and the whole preceded by two thousand of the Horse-guards, well dressed, and well mounted.

20th. A third Festival at Rosenberg's, in the same stile as the two first; only now we had a tragedy of a Racine's—*Hypermnestra*—translated into Spanish, and tolerably well performed; followed by a farce in Spanish, droll enough. As this was the last of Count Rosenberg's entertainments, we had, after the play and before supper, a very fine firework before his house; and no accident happened—which was extraordinary,—for at the first firework the King gave, there were above thirty people killed in the crowd.

21st. We expected this would have been a day of rest!—But, to our great surprise, the Duke of Medina Celi, who is great Master of the Horse, invited every body at Rosenberg's to come to him the next night. His house is, indeed, a palace; the largest private one, I believe, in Europe. But, although he lives next door to me, I never heard or knew what he had been preparing. It is his style to surprise people. I will first relate how the feast

was; and then tell you some anecdotes about it.

Every body went at six o'clock. The ladies sat altogether, in six fine rooms magnificently furnished, and the gentlemen in six others; while his pages (of whom he has a hundred) served the *Bevida*. The moment that was done, we were conducted through several other very handsome rooms, to one of the prettiest theatres I ever was in, richly illuminated, and where upwards of eight hundred of us were quite at our ease, and... *nobody knew that he had such a theatre!*

There was a sort of pastoral performed. The dresses rich beyond measure. The scenes very often changed, and the decorations magnificent; but, what was most extraordinary, there were four couple of Italian dancers, as good as ever I saw, and two of the girls were very pretty. For, at Madrid, there are no dances at the theatres; nor had we any dancing at any of the others.

Now, to account for this phenomenon of his theatre, and the dancing girls. The first he built in twenty-two days from the ground in his garden; and this he did with about five hundred workmen, whom he locked into his house from the first day, and found them the whole time in bed and board till the work was completed. As for the dancers, he sent twenty relays of mules, of six each, on the Barcelona road, (which is twelve days journey from hence,) to bring two couple of them; and the same number of relays on the road to Cadiz, to bring the other two couple of them.

The very moment the play was over, we were all carried into another suite of apartments, where there were six tables:—some of an hundred covers, others of eighty and sixty,—all covered most magnificently. Every thing was hot, with variety of soups, and fish of all sorts. *N.B. The nearest part of the sea to us is between three and four hundred miles.* In short, every body was seated at ease. Supper over, we returned back to the theatre, which was now converted into a ball-room. I opened the ball, with the Duchess of Medina Celi. She is Madame Ruente's daughter, about sixteen years old, and the prettiest woman here—something in the style of Lady Waldegrave, but not near so handsome. This entertainment was the most wonderful,

believe, at every body knew, that about three months ago) he had destroyed an old church he had; but if it could have been thought he had done so, how could his most suspected aim of the inclination. All the Ambassadors agreed, as prince of the blood in Europe could give such another. But all was conducted as quietly, and with as little confusion, as at a private supper. It is computed, that the whole expense for this one night was twenty thousand pounds sterling.

23rd. The Prince de La Camille, the Neapolitan Ambassador, gave his entertainment; which began at seven o'clock, like the others, with a *Benedicte*, and then a play, which was an Italian *Barbetta* translated into Spanish. The music pretty, as well as the decorations; and the company about seven hundred and fifty. After the play, a grand supper: the desert, I think, the choicest of any we have had. At the table where I sat, we were a hundred and forty, and there were four other tables: after a supper, a ball; which lasted until eight in the morning.

24th. A great *Celeb. day* at court. All the attendants on the different tribunals blessed hands; but the Ambassadors could not assist at the ceremony; as the *Grandes* are covered on this occasion.—So to-day was a day of rest!

25th. The Marquis d'Osmon, the French Ambassador, gave his entertainment; which, as to the *Benedicte*, was the same as the others. The play was a French farce of two acts, translated into Spanish, with an interlude of music, very pretty, but entirely in the Spanish taste. The play ended about one o'clock; then a supper as usual: one table of a hundred covers, another of eighty covers, magnificently served, and several small tables of ten, twenty, and thirty covers; and I think the whole entertainment was conducted much better than any of the others. After supper the minuet began, in a hall well illuminated for the occasion, and lasted until eight o'clock; when I danced the last dance with the Duchess of Lerma. The moment the ball was over, there was another supper (or, rather, a breakfast) for the few that remained;—a table of sixty covers well served, with four hot soups, and four hot courses; to which I sat down, and was very jolly,—until about half an hour after nine; when I retired home. And thus ended our

Spanish festival. *Went* returned to his apartment; and the Catholic King returned to his Palace.

As I have got almost tired of writing accounts as a particular, I must give you an account of the appearance I make.

In the first place, I had four pages dressed in blue velvet, with a rich silver point of *Empire*, red water sleeves, and enormous white lace; with a very fine silver shoulder-brooch. I had besides six valets de chambre, all dressed in a light-colored cloth coat and waistcoat, lined with silver. These I sent to wait at the different *Praceros*. My best man's liveries were very neat; and, when we went out, Lady Beaumont went first in the state coach drawn by four mules, having two postilions. She was followed by another coach drawn by four mules, with two postilions, carrying her pages, and the master of the horse. I followed in a handsome coach I had made here, drawn also by four mules, and with two postilions; all in the great livery.

My lady's coach and mine had six footmen behind each, and the pages' coach had two—I have been a bed about four hours, and am got up & fitted this; so I must have over or there copies of it to send to my friends.

Yours, &c.

Beaumont.

Mr. Uxas, *Westminster, May 1.*
ON the West side of Westminster Hall, workmen are now engaged in destroying that part of the old palace of Westminster, which has of late years been occupied by the Courts of Exchequer, the Exchequer Colliery-house, &c. It is presumed to be the intention of the Board of Works, to continue and perfect the stone-fronted building, of which the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, and King's Bench Record-office, form the middle and left wing, which have been erected now nearly sixty years. Of the five Courts of Law to be built on the West side of the Hall, and which will be arranged, I believe, in the following order from the North door, namely, the Exchequer, Common Pleas, King's Bench, Vice Chancellor's, and Lord Chancellor's; the two last are nearly completed.

Respecting the buildings now nearly demolished, it is remarked in Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster," in illustration of a good view there given, that:

"From

Westminster Hall westward, to the low public-house, as some, appears to have been part of the, but from thence to St. Margaret's, as being of brick, is probably when the time of Henry VIII. and is to have been erected on the, which originally connected that buildings with the stone gate then at the North end of the present "Pet's-street."

statement, I think, will be erroneous.

The demolition of the front part "of stone" appears to be but a slight facing of that, and it seems nearly certain, as inscriptions hereafter insert the same stone front was raised earlier than 1570, the twelfth year of the reign. Mr. John Carter, in his number of "Architectural Inquiry" (see vol. LXXVII. 135), more in his conjectures, says (in his letter),

Court of Exchequer, by the floors, windows, &c. must be of the limited style of workmanship; many windows have been cut into, and shrook'd, about the time of Eli-

well known that the road to the House of Parliament was formerly King-street, and Union-street, were in so miserable a state that carts were thrown into the ruts, days on which the King went in person, to render the passage state-coach more easy. From the street the road continued on the eastern side of New Palace-yard,

through St. Margaret's-lane, to Old Palace-yard. St. Margaret's-street was formed out of St. Margaret's-lane, by taking down 34 feet of these "Tudor Buildings," which, even until the year 1793, extended 72 feet farther westward than recently (to about the middle of the present street); of the South front of that part, a view is given in your vol. LXXVI. p. 1185. Some apartments of it were called Hell and Paradise†, and had been formerly used as prisons of the palace, but lastly as the Augmentation-office; the pump (called Hell pump), now standing by the foot pavement, was thus exposed to view. One large room appears to have been then diminished of half its length; the room between which and the Hall, has remained full of records‡ till very recently; this room is 76 feet long, and was originally 30½ feet wide, the North wall receding from the face of the towers, and ranging with the front of the Hall; but at the period before named, its enlargement being required, the substantial stone wall was demolished, and substituted by massy wooden pillars which sustained the roof. These pillars are two feet in diameter, and the additional width to the room is 14 feet 9 inches. The entire number of pillars is eleven, six appeared in the Exchequer Court; the whole were laid prostrate this morning, and on removing them from their stone basements in the sub-structure, the names of the following Pillars of the State were discovered engraven round seven of them, with the date 1570 in the middle of each.

REGNI ELIZABETHE ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINE. XII. A. D. 1570.

✠ NICHOLAVS BACON MILES DNS CUSTOS MAGNE SIGILLE ANGLIE.

✠ ROBERTVS DUDLEY COMES LEICESTRIE MAGISTER EQVITVM.

✠ GVLIELMVS CECILIVS PRINCIPALIS SECRETARIVS REGINE.

✠ GVLIELMVS PAVLET MARCHIO WINTON THESAVRARIVS ANGLIE.

✠ GVALTERVS MYLDMAY MILES CANCELLARIVS AC THESAVRAR. SCCII.

✠ JACOBVS DYER MILES CAPITALIS IUSTICIARIVS DE BANCO.

It is the least curious particular, the weight of what the oak-pillars support, had caused impressions, the inscriptions to be formed, as perfect as on wax.

The ancient apartment, known as the Court of Exchequer, is entitled to particular notice from its remote situation, and the beauty of its archi-

tecture, very considerable and perfect relics of which were discoverable amidst the barbarous alterations and mutilations it had at various times, and for various purposes, experienced. It is next in point of antiquity to the

† There were also in the Palace places called Heaven and Purgatory.

‡ These, with the contents of other rooms, are now deposited in a large temporary wooden building, erected in the midst of Westminster Hall.

Smith's volume was published in

Hall,

Hall, whose entire walls, from the foundation to the foot of the windows, are doubtless Norman, of the age of William Rufus. Indicia of that style appeared on the removal of the Porch: there had been three nearly equally proportioned arches, probably covered by a vestibule or porch (but whether of the same age or not, I cannot determine) similar to that leading to the Chapter-house of Bristol Cathedral. The doorway occupied the centre arch; the side arches were filled with masonry, placed in lozenge-shaped courses, exactly similar to specimens in the Norman Chapter-house of Wenlock Priory Church, and others on the West front of Norwich Cathedral. The beautifully executed new Porch has entirely hidden these relics from observation; they were long exposed, and surely could not have escaped the eye of the curious, who watched the progress of the demolition of the old, and the erection of the new Front. It was also apparent, by a large fissure from the top to the bottom, that the square towers, which now ennoble the front of the Hall, were additions to the original design. I must further observe, in proof that the walls of the Hall were never entirely rebuilt, but are of the Norman era, that a curiously indented cornice remains on the exterior of the East side, and that on the removal of the two Courts of Justice, the blank arch of a Norman doorway appeared in the South wall, near the East angle.

But to return to the Exchequer Court. It was probably built in the reign of King Edward the Second; the walls were four feet thick, surmounted by a corbel table, which remains nearly perfect on the South side, and the architecture was of the most pure and elegant Pointed style. The roof was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which time also nearly all the windows were altered; only one being suffered to retain its ancient character uninjured; this is so simple and graceful in its design, so elegantly proportioned, and its numerous mouldings so admirably carved, that at the period which produced it, Gothic Architecture must have attained the summit of its excellence. It consisted of two compartments, triple slender pillars giving support to trefoil arches, and over them an open quatrefoil, the whole recessed beneath a

handsomely formed pointed arch. The thickness of the walls admitting of deep recesses, and their pillars resting on the floor, the windows presented towards the room the appearance of bays or oriel. The arches on this side were very flat, but formed of numerous mouldings, and reposed on curiously sculptured capitals. Each window was seven feet 11 inches wide on the outside, on the inside eight feet eight inches, and 15 feet high.

There were several doorways, both ancient and modern, on the South side of the room. An arch close to the wall of the Hall, coeval in date with the fabric itself, entered an apartment of rather an irregular figure, recently used by the Judges, but anciently belonging to Queen Elizabeth; it was lighted by windows of plain form, but ample dimensions, and would have been an oblong of 43 feet by 29 feet, but for the intrusion of one of the great flying-buttresses which flank the sides of the Hall, and resist the pressure of the magnificent timber roof. The tradition that this was Queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber, deserves notice; and I may at the same time observe, that the Exchequer-court is said to have been her concert or breakfast-room, and the gallery in it to have been for the Musicians. Over the gallery was a long room filled with records, affirmed to have been the nursery of the Palace in the time of Henry the Eighth, and in it Edward VI. is reported to have been nursed. (*Smith*, pp. 55, 56.) These are, however, mere suppositions, and the latter is overthrown by the date 1570 on the bases of the pillars below. Representations of the Elizabethan front, with the octangular staircase tower, have been frequently published in views of the front of the Hall.

I am induced to take particular notice of a blank but imperfectly formed arch, in that part of the wall of the Hall which was enclosed by the Exchequer Court, because many casual observers believe it to be the remains of a Norman arch, and consequently a curious vestige of the original design, but a glance at the interior of the Hall will prove that the arch is pointed, corresponding in size and figure with the rest of the windows.

Yours, &c.

N. & B.

M.



Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, March 1.*

I SEND you an account (principally from Blomefield) of *St. Bennet's Abbey at Holme* in the parish of *Horning*, in *Norfolk*. I accompany a drawing of the remains of the West, or principal Gate of the Abbey* (*see Plate I.*)

HOLME was a solitary place in the marshes, called Cowholme, &c. and given (according to the tradition of the monks) by *Horus*, a little prince, to a society of religious hermits, under the government of one *Suneman*, about the year 800, who (with the chapel of *St. Benedict*, by them here built) were all destroyed in the general destruction of this country by the *Danes*, under *Inguar* and *Hubba*, in 870. In the next century, *Wolfric*, a holy man, gathered seven companions here, and rebuilt the chapel and houses; they had resided here some years, when *King Canute*, the Dane, founded and endowed at *Holm* an abbey of *Benedictine* monks, before 1020. This abbey was fortified by the monks with strong walls, &c. that it resembled more a castle than a monastery, and, as tradition says, he put out some time against *King William I.* till betrayed by the treachery of some of the monks, on condition of his making abbot, and on his promotion he was ordered to be hanged directly.

From an old MS. in the College of *Corpus Christi*, *Cambridge*, written by *William Boltoner*, alias *Worceter*, gent., *Blomefield* gives these particulars:

The Abbey Church, from the East window to the West door, together with the choir, was *De gradibus meis*, *Anglice* *Steppys*, 148. The breadth of the choir and presbytery 17 gradus. The breadth of the South isle of this church, which was built by *Sir John Fastolf*, 11 gradus, and the length of it from East to West 58 gradus. This last appears to have been a beautiful pile, built of, and vaulted with free-stone, and had seven large windows to the South. The length of the North aisle was 68 gradus, the breadth 12 gradus. The length of the choir and stalls, 24 gradus. The length of the high altar was 17 of *Botoner's* spans, and that of the South isle 15; the space of the bell tower that stood in

the midst of the church was 22 feet. The Frayter† was 40 virgæ long to the pantry door, and seven broad. Master *Thos. Newton* built *Trinity* chapel in the abbey church.

Blomefield recites a long string of nobles who were admitted to be brethren here; to whose History of *Norfolk* † I refer for the *Worthies'* names.

William Rugg, alias *Repps*, S.T.D. installed Abbot April 26, 1530. On Feb. 4, 1535, the See of *Norwich* being void, an Act of Parliament was passed (though never printed) whereby the ancient barony of the See, and its revenues, were separated from it, and the priory of *Hickling*, with the barony and revenues of this Abbey, were annexed to the See of *Norwich* instead thereof; and in right of this barony, the Bishop of *Norwich* now sits in the House of Lords, the barony of the See being in the Crown; so that this Abbey was never dissolved, only transferred by the statutes, before the dissolution.

Holme was a mixed abbey, and its abbots always sat in the House of Lords.

The revenues of this Abbey were great, in the 26 *Henry VIII.* it was valued at 583*l.* 17*s.*; as *Dugdale*, and as *Speed* at 677*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* as appears from *Bishop Tanner*.

King Edward the Confessor was a benefactor, granted them many privileges, and confirmed those of *King Canute*, as did *Maud the Empress*, *King Henry II.*, *Richard I.* &c.

The Mill, standing on the ruins of this ruin, is used to draw the water from the marshes on which it is situated, and to empty the same into the *North river*, whereon it nearly abuts.

There are still standing two arches of this once 'sumptuous pile'; the West one is situated inside the mill, and is much ornamented; its spandrils have the figures of a man with a sword and a lion finely relieved; the other arch, standing more Easterly, is well proportioned, and ornamented with shields, blazoned with the arms of some of the principal *Norfolk* families.

Yours, &c.

C. E.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

THE following extract from the *Miroir de Paris*, vol. VI. p. 114, has been transmitted to me by a friend,

† Refectory, or hall.

‡ Vol. V. fol. edition; or vol. XI. p. 22, 2vo. edit.

and

* Three views of this Gate, in a more perfect state, with a ground plot, are engraved in the "*Vetusta Monumenta*" of the Society of Antiquaries.

and as it may be interesting to some of your readers, I send it to you, accompanied with some remarks.

"Rue Ste. Croix de la Bretonniere.

"Sous la regne de St. Louis il n'y avoit encore dans ce quartier que quelques maisons eparsées et éloignées les unes des autres. Renaud de Brechan, Vicomte de Padouze et de L'isle, occupoit l'une de ces maisons. Il avoit épousé en 1285 la fille de Leolyn prince de Galles, et étoit venu à Paris pour quelque negociation contre l'Angleterre. La nuit du vendredi au samedi saint 1288, cinq Anglois frères entrèrent dans son verger, le défièrent et l'insultèrent; il se défendit avec courage, trois des Anglois furent tués; les deux autres se sauverent. Son chaplain et son domestique le secondèrent beaucoup; le chaplain mourut le lendemain de ses blessures. Brechan avant de partir de Paris acheta cette maison et le verger, et les donna à son domestique appelé Galeran. Le nom de 'champs aux Bretons,' qu'on donna au verger ou jardin à l'occasion de ce combat devint le nom de toute la rue. On l'appelloit encore à la fin du treizième siècle 'la rue des champs aux Bretons.'"

St. Foix Essai sur Paris, L. 127.

Renaud de Brechan was Reginald de Breos, Lord of Brecknock or Brecon, and he married Gwladys, daughter of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth Prince of Wales, but at least seventy years anterior to the above-mentioned date. Notwithstanding this alliance, he was seduced by the offer made him from the English Government, which in the year 1215 had deprived him of his estates in England, to restore them on the condition of his relinquishing the interests of his father-in-law. King John had been succeeded on the throne by Henry III.; and in 1217 Reginald on these terms was received into favour. Llewelyn could not but regard such conduct as treachery on the part of his son-in-law, and, determining to punish it with the utmost promptitude, at once laid siege to the town of Brecknock. Ashamed of his conduct, and urged by his friends to attempt a reconciliation, Reginald tendered his submission to the Prince of Wales, and was generously forgiven. The resentment of the Court of London was immediately evinced in the confiscation of all his estates within its power; and hence it was that he went to Paris and set on foot "quelque negociation contre l'Angleterre." He quitted France according to the extract above given in 1288, but it was most probably 1228, the year in which he died. He was buried in the Priory Church of Breck-

nock, and Dugdale says one of his charters to the monks belonging to it, was granted after his return from the Holy Land. What was his motive for going there, whether the false piety of the age, or to deceive the English Government, while his real object was to engage the French King in his behalf, there are now no means of ascertaining; but we arrive at the curious fact, that the alliance of Owain Glyndyrr with France was not the first instance in which the assistance of that country was solicited by a Prince of Wales.

In order to render St. Foix's information of value, the dates must evidently be altered. The first of them should in all probability be 1215, instead of 1285, as Gwladys was the second wife of Reginald, and after his death married Ralph Mortimer, Lord of Maelienydd in Radnorshire, surviving her first husband many years, and at that date he was deprived of his possessions in England for espousing the cause of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth. The second, as before observed, could not be later than 1228. Who Waleran was, I am unable to say, though his name indicates him of Norman parentage; nor who were the English by whom Reginald was so basely attacked; but their conduct portrays in a lively manner the feelings of the time. S. R. M.

P. S. Since my last letter, p. 113, I have ascertained that the Oxford Almanack for 1749 contains a whole-length portrait of Dr. Rowland Meurick, Bishop of Bangor in the reign of Elizabeth, but I have not yet discovered on what authority.

DERIVATION OF MALE CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(Concluded from p. 200.)

JOH^N, signifying in Hebrew the grace or mercy of God, is apparently from the same root as Anne, and is used to express joy and rejoicing; we have a manifest reference to the peculiar import of this name in Luke i. 14, in regard to John the Baptist, "And thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth." Camden says, "John was thought so unfortunate in Kings, for that John King of England well nigh lost his kingdom, and John King of France was long captive in England, and John Balioll was lifted out of his king-

kingdome of Scotland, that John Stewart, when the kingdom of Scotland came unto him, renouncing that name, would be proclaimed King Robert."

Jonathan, Hebrew, the gift of the Lord.

Joseph, Hebrew, addition, see its origin, Gen. xxx. 24.

Joshua, Hebrew, the same as Jesus, a saviour.

Isaac, Hebrew, laughing. The name originated with the son of Abraham, so called from the joy of his parents at his birth. Gelasius was a Greek name of the same meaning.

Lancelot, Spanish, a little lance; it is supposed to have been invented for the famous hero of romance, Lancelot of the Lake, whence it became a common name.

Laurence, Latin, flourishing like the bay, the Daphnis of the Greeks; or crowned with laurel.

Luke, if Hebrew, lifting up; if Latin, splendid, or, in that case, why should it not share the glory of *lucus* in being a *non lucendo*, and tell us the child was found in a wood!

Mark, if Hebrew, high. Marcus was a Roman name, of which Dr. Littleton gives many derivations, the most probable are;—either from being born in March, or from an old word meaning male.

Marmaduke, Saxon, more mighty.

Matthew, Hebrew, a gift or reward.

Michael, Hebrew, who is like God? Bp. Horsley considers it evident from the description of the archangel Michael in the tenth chapter of Daniel, that it is a name for our Lord himself.

Nathaniel, Hebrew, the gift of God.

Nicolas, Greek, the conqueror of the people. *Nicodemus*, *Demonicus*, and *Laodamas*, were all Greek names of the same meaning.

Oliver, Latin, from the olive-tree, an emblem of peace.

Patrick, Latin, patrician, noble.

Paul, Greek, or Latin, small. The Apostle was of low stature, but the similarity of sound between this and his Hebrew name Saul, might also contribute to his being so called, (as Silas was changed to Silvanus, both having become Roman citizens); Paul being a common Roman name.

Peter, Greek, a stone, or rock. The name originated with our Saviour, when He said to his Apostle Simon; "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church," Matt. xv. 18.

Philip, Greek, a lover of horses, is a good name for a jockey; but when first used by the ancient Greeks was undoubtedly intended, as perhaps the greater part of the names of that heroic age, to convey the idea of the owner being a valiant warrior.

Ralph, from the Saxon Radulpe, help-counsel.

Richard, Saxon, rich heart.

Robert, Saxon, bright counsel.

Roger, German, guardian of rest.

Samuel, Hebrew, hearing, or heard by God.

Simon, Hebrew, listening, obedient.

Stephen, Greek, crowned.

Theodore, Greek, the gift of God.

Theophilus, Greek, a lover of God, or beloved by him. *Amadeus*, and *Amadis*, Latin, have the same meaning.

Thomas, Hebrew, a twin, or double, as the Apostle's Greek name, *Didymus*, who might be so called also from his doubting our Lord's resurrection.

Timothy, Greek, one that honours God.

Walter, Saxon, a master of the woods, a forester, nearly answering to the Latin *Silvanus*. From the same source come the Weald of Kent, and Waltham in Essex (the town by the wood). Walter may also signify, however, the ruler of an army.

William, German, the defender of many. Verstigan in his "Decayed Intelligence," 1673 (of which work see a particular analysis, vol. LXXXI. ii. pp. 18—21.) tells a long story concerning this name, saying, that it was not anciently given to children, but to men for their merit; for, during the wars between the ancient Germans with the Romans, the latter wearing gilt, the former unornamented helmets, when a valiant German slew one of their invaders, assuming his guild helm, he was afterwards named from it; the French made it *Guillaume*, we *William*.

Those I have now endeavoured to explain are names really of frequent occurrence, and my lists might have been greatly enlarged by inserting those less commonly used, the signification of which are equally interesting. I have naturally noticed those most familiar to my own ear, but, at the same time, it is to be observed, that many Christian, as well as Surnames, are, it may almost be said, peculiar to a par-

a particular part of the country; for example, in the North of England there are Cuthberts and Osmunds (the names of their saints) without end, *Cuthbert*, Saxon, means bright knowledge, *Osmund* Saxon, peace of the house, thus being similar to Humfrey.

The first principle on which Christian names are given is from some family relation; this is not a bad reason; the next is according to some fancied beauty of the sound; but they who would give a name to their children in a right spirit, should consult, more than is the custom, the signification, which surely is a better standard on which to form a preference.

That very many of our Surnames are derived from ancient Christian names, may be seen by a list, made by Dr. Pegge, printed in vol. XLII. pp. 318. 367.

Yours, &c.

NEPOS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

DEODANDS, Mortuaries, Heriots, are three distinct things. A Deodand is the thing which accidentally occasions the death of a person. The rule of law is, "*Omnia quæ movent ad mortem sunt Deodanda.*" It was forfeited to the King, to be distributed by his almoner to the poor; probably with some view of praying for the soul of a man, who being thus suddenly killed, was not shriven by the priest. When the King granted a manor to a subject, this was generally one of the privileges which accompanied the grant. The Coroner ought to charge the Jury to find the Deodand, but sometimes omits to do so, or suffers them to find the wheel only of a coach or waggon as the Deodand, but the carriage and all the horses ought to be found, and if the Lord of the Manor's Steward attends, he may insist on the whole being found. Some years ago the Duke of Bedford, as Lord of the Manor of St. Giles's, had a coach and six horses on such an occasion.

A Mortuary used to be considered as due to the Church or parson in lieu of tithes forgotten to be paid by the deceased in his life-time. It is still paid in some few places, but a regular custom must be proved, and I believe that there is an Act which limits the payment to 10s. at the utmost.

A Heriot is due to the Lord of a

Manor for freehold or copyhold lands held by the deceased; and is generally the best live beast; in some instances the best piece of goods. Sometimes it is payable on alienation as well as death. The case of Sir Charles Bunbury was of Heriots, not Mortuaries.

Vol. xcii. ii. p. 232. About 1578, a Magistrate of Surrey writes to another Magistrate, that the bearer of his letter being a minister of the parish, and without a wife, was very desirous to marry a maid dwelling in the same parish, and as by her Majesty's injunction a minister cannot marry but by the examination and allowance of the Bishop of the diocese, and two Justices of the Peace, near unto the place where the said minister and woman dwell, he desires Sir William's assent thereto. He says "the man is of honest and good conversation, and the woman is of good years, towards 30, and a very sober maid, and honest, and so respected by the substantial men of the parish where she has dwelled almost seven years. He hath the goodwill of the mother, the father being dead, and of the master with whom she last dwelt, and of her friends, and of the parish where she serveth; for I sent for divers of them to know their opinion of the matter before I would write. I beseech you to signify your assent to my Lord Bishop, unto whom also I have written." A.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

KNOWING of no means equally adapted with your pages, so widely circulated among the Clergy and Laity, for the diffusion of the subjoined observations on a subject in which both are interested,—that of Tithes—I request a corner for their insertion. They are to be met with in an able Pamphlet, recently published.—(See our Review, p. 341.)

Unhappily, the Clergy lie under peculiar disadvantages:—deriving support, in a great measure, from this source, whatever they may offer in vindication of their rights, is regarded as a violation of propriety, or the indication of a greedy spirit:—and the laity are so reluctant to comply with what is erroneously deemed an oppressive tax, that they find it their interest rather to puzzle, than elucidate the question; but it is here stated so concisely

and clearly as to render it plain most ordinary capacity.

There is not a lay estate in the kingdom held upon a title so ancient and so is that of the property of the Church. gross violation of the first principles of the Constitution to call the revenues of the Church either a burthen or a tax. They are neither; but they are freeholds; free- productive of the same advantages, to the same burthens, and protected by the same laws, with every other species of freehold. A Churchman and a layman hold their respective estates upon the same common right; the one is no more dependent upon the Country than the other; the same revolutionary hand which would alter the laws of property in the one case, would alter them also in the other. Tithes are a tax: they are a rent-charge upon the land; the amount of a tenth part of its produce. They are a rent-charge, not imposed by the law, but by the original position of the land; the land thus charged upon its original possessors has been bought and sold hundreds of times, subject to the same legal rights which are vested in it; the price for which these lands have been bought or sold, this reservation has been considered. Tithes are not public property; nor are they less sacred in some cases a public duty is enjoined upon their possessors. The incumbent of a parish is a servant of the public, but not paid by the public; in his parochial property the public have no more concern than in his private fortune."

URBAN,

April 22.

The present defective state of Psalmody in our Parish Churches has been occasionally noticed, and as it is matter of just regret, so it ought to attract the attention of the Clergy to its amelioration.

The defect complained of is not only common to all congregations do not generally object to the singing, but is said to arise from the absence of a suitable melody, and of familiar and appropriate tunes; so that this most delightful mode of Christian worship is likely to degenerate into a mere interlude for the services.

Among the numerous Selections and Indexes which have of late been published for adoption, whatever be their general merits over one another, those in present use, if the test of their excellency be approximation to the spirit and language of David, are David's Psalms more suitable than any other, as the original is to be

preferred to the copy: and as these already form a part of our Liturgy, metrical versions might fairly be dispensed with as superfluous, if the ancient practice of antiphonal chanting were resumed, to which our pointed Psalter is adapted, and simple melody again permitted to take place of lifeless repetition. A form of words, however appropriate, if merely read, is not sufficiently the act of praise to atone for the absence of singing, which is equally with prayer a divine ordinance, the lively harmonious expression of Christian gratitude and joy. We cannot celebrate in too grand a manner the mercy and truth of our God, nor "shew ourselves joyful before the Lord," unless we "sing" as we "rejoice and give thanks." "With trumpets also and shawms," with vocal and instrumental music have the praises of the Church been offered up from age to age to the Throne of Grace. Chanting is therefore recommended by all that is venerable in custom, by all that is beautiful in effect. Derived from the Temple services, it was the only primitive Music sanctioned in the earliest ages of the Christian Church: Christ and his Apostles, whom Matthew records to have "sung a hymn," appear to have in fact chanted part of David's Psalms. St. Ignatius, the disciple of Apostles, with a view of keeping the people from weariness, suggested the antiphon or alternate chant, after the manner of the East. St. Augustine, in his Confessions, acknowledges the sweet influence of this custom, and while sensible of the danger of being led astray by the luxury of sensations, remembered with tears of affection his conversion under the melody of the Church. Gregory the Great in 590 composed many of the chaunts in present use, remarkable for their gravity and simplicity. This mode of singing was uniformly practised by all the Eastern and Western Churches till the time of the Reformation under Elizabeth, when against the evident intention of the compilers of our Liturgy, in compliance with puritan taste, it was gradually laid aside. The object of the Reformers was to restore the Liturgy in substance and ceremonial to the simplicity of the first ages; they stripped it of Hymns to the Virgin and Saints, but did not expect a late generation would deprive *Te Deum* of its triumphant music, and

Gloria

Gloria Patri of its choral tones, without which they have not the character of Anthems, nor is the suitability of their insertion perceived. Cranmer did not consider the Psalter so contaminated by its long and ancient connection with the Romish Missal, as to be unfit for future use; for he made the translation in our Prayer-book, and accommodated it to the ecclesiastical chant.

Metrical Hymns, with other innovations, were introduced from Geneva. Human composition then first took place of divine, and the language of inspiration ceased to be the vehicle of praise.

With reference to these paraphrastic versions, as a late Divine of our Church observes, "Men's poetry is preferred to the good Word of God, and Hymn-makers not only take precedence of the Holy Ghost, but thrust him out of the Church."

Though banished from the Church, chanting has found an asylum in the Cathedral, where its early music, reflected in lengthened echoes from an high arched roof, well assorts with the antiquity of the pile, and where its enchanting effect is best perceived. Even Milton forgets his puritanism, and wars with Rubric and Ceremonial, to acknowledge in his *Il Penseroso* the transcendent beauty, and devotional influence of Cathedral service.

"But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high embowed roof
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full voiced quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness thro' mine ear
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes."

Various passages in Bishop Horne's "Commentary on the Psalms" witness the propriety and beauty of Choral Service. He observes in his preface, "Delight thus prepares the way for instruction, and pleasure becomes the handmaid of wisdom, while every turbulent passion is calmed by sacred melody, and the evil spirit is still dispossessed by the harp of the son of Jesse." It is more than probable that his enjoyment of this music, when President of Magdalen College, led to the production of his unrivalled work.—

Those Worthies of Walton's page, George Herbert and Nicholas Ferrer, so delighted in this nearest approach to the holy and happy employment of angels, that the one, as often as he could, resorted to the Cathedral service, and the other, in his private rectory, daily celebrated the same.

An objection has been urged against chanting, that it is a hurried and disorderly chattering of some words, but this is not the fault of the chant itself, but of the manner in which it is sometimes practised. Nothing is easier of attainment, and nothing more intelligible when deliberately performed. It simply consists in holding on certain notes to accommodate the music to verses of unequal length. The length of the service, if that were an objection, would not be increased by its resumption, especially if other singing were omitted. Nor is it necessary to form a scientific choir; the children of the charity schools might be the best choristers, and under the instruction of an organist soon acquire the few chants necessary to vary the service, and familiarize the ear of the congregation to accompany some one division of them, and some the other.

This is so feasible, that in the neighbourhood of the metropolis the practice of chanting the hymns between the lessons (children leading the voices) obtains, with the most pleasing effect, and if these, the psalms, and responses of the decalogue, were universally sung, the tedium arising from a long service would be agreeably relieved, and the service of God rendered more animated and edifying.

Yours, &c.

MODULATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Horbury, March 16.*

I accidentally perusing a description given in one of last year's Medical Journals, of the symptoms and mode of treating the Black vomit, a disease which appears to have raged lately with the most destructive malignancy among our armies in India, my attention was arrested by observing that the writer, notwithstanding the proofs which till then appeared to him conclusive, had relinquished his idea of its being contagious, in consequence of its having spread to the Isle of France, "a distance of more than a thousand miles, in direct opposition to the prevailing Monsoon." Now the treatment of a disease is of course influenced

need by the circumstance of its contagious or the contrary; no effect therefore can arise from being a disease to be contagious which is not so; but an error on the other side may be productive of serious consequences. For, lulled into a sense of security by the conviction of not being infectious, we are inclined to omit those precautionary measures which are usually adopted to guard against disorders from spreading, and perhaps victims to a disease which, from this circumstance might have been averted. Whether the disease in question were contagious, or the effect of some general exciting cause, arising from certain peculiarities of the atmosphere to which all were exposed, I do not presume to determine; the arguments which I have to advance are equally applicable to both cases. My object however, in addressing these remarks to you, is to endeavour to shew the possibility of contagion spreading in opposition to the wind, and consequently the impropriety of hastily adding this circumstance alone as an able proof of a disease not being contagious. Where there is action there must be re-action; thus the constituent particles of a fluid, though all led by the same force, may be acting in opposite directions, as is exemplified: for with whatever velocity the tide ebbs or flows in a river or river, we invariably find several eddies; and though subterranean ones cannot be so easily detected, there can be little doubt of their continually existing, and indeed permanently, where the superficial current is always running in one direction without any visible cause; as when the straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. For notwithstanding the elaborate calculations which have been made to shew the immense quantity of water which may evaporate from the surface of that sea, it cannot, I think, be merely to supply the deficiency caused by the excess of evaporation, that the Atlantic is constantly discharging its waters into the Mediterranean. The level is no doubt preserved by proportionate discharge excited by re-action from the surrounding sea, which must necessarily become a confluent current, because the level of the Mediterranean being more highly impregnated with saline particles of a greater specific gravity than those of the Atlantic.

We have, however, too many proofs of the occasional existence of varied currents of air at different altitudes, to need support from the analogous motion of the waters: the irregular courses which balloons frequently pursue on their ascent, shew them to be passing through different currents of air; and the light elevated clouds which may sometimes be seen to pass the moon's face, in direct opposition to the wind, indicated by the weathercock, is another proof that the whole height of the atmosphere is not always influenced by the wind prevailing near the surface of the earth. Now as we find that whether the tide be ebbing, or flowing, minor contrary tides are invariably produced; and that where the winds are variable the higher strata of the atmosphere are sometimes moving in a direction opposite to that of the wind near the surface of the earth, I think it by no means improbable, that in the district of the Monsoons, where the wind blows from the same point for six months together, the equilibrium of the atmosphere is preserved by a constant upper current of air moving towards that point of the compass from which the prevailing Monsoon blows. The occasional existence of upper contrary currents of air, is however quite sufficient to shew the possibility of contagion spreading in opposition to the wind: for the lower particles of air impregnated with the contagious miasmata, or general exciting cause of the disease, becoming rarefied by their proximity to the earth's heated surface, yield to the pressure of the more dense air, which descends to restore the equilibrium, while the former continue rising (gradually parting with their caloric, and becoming condensed in their ascent) till they meet and combine with air of their own specific gravity; which, moving perhaps in a contrary direction, hurries them along in opposition to the wind below. In process of time these particles will in their turn descend again to restore the equilibrium, which is constantly disturbed by the rarefaction near the earth's surface, and being inhaled by the human species, propagate the disease of which they contain the exciting cause or infectious miasmata. Thus it is by no means impossible that the Black vomit should have spread from India to the Isle of France; and consequently its appearance there, ought not for a moment to have been ad-

mitted as evidence against those facts, which prior to the knowledge of this circumstance had induced the Surgeons to pronounce it contagious.

C. MORTON, Lieut. R.N.

MR. URBAN, *Kensington, May 7.*

THE present season calls attention to a subject which has been, not unfrequently, noticed in your pages; I allude to the Annual Fairs. All who look beyond mere present amusement, to probable consequences, must rejoice to observe that the matter is not wholly neglected by those who are most capable of effecting their suppression—that in several instances active measures are taking for that purpose—and that some have been actually prohibited through the concurrent efforts of the surrounding inhabitants. To enlarge upon the evils that result from these multiplied saturnalia, would be to repeat what has been said a thousand times; and which are as generally allowed as deprecated—particularly by those most aware and most interested in their consequences—the masters and mistresses of families. And yet, not unfrequently, these persons, unthinkingly, bring upon themselves the very evils of which they are the first to complain. It is no less their duty, than their interest, to guard, as far as their influence extends, the morals of the individuals forming their domestic establishment—which they would probably exert in forbidding any evening resort to neighbouring fairs;—but how inconsistent is this prohibition with the attendance of Mamma and all her little ones in the morning? In most of the fairs within a short distance of the metropolis, the morning crowd will be found to be greatly augmented by the surrounding gentry and their young progeny. These return home to display their gay fairings, and to dilate upon the astonishing things they have seen, and to regret the many they have not seen. What wonder is it, that, thus excited, servants, who are generally but children in judgment, disregarding prohibition, should steal an opportunity, and, enticed by the scene and by jeering companions, should protract their return? Surely then, such an ill-judged and unnecessary indulgence to the children, might be forborne for the sake of the servants.—To convince that class, that *present* gratification may be incompatible with

future repose, is possibly a hopeless task; but to participate in the supposed pleasure ourselves, however innocently, and then to forbid them an approach to it, must appear strangely inconsistent, and an arbitrary stretch of authority, to which few will submit.

Ladies' fairs for benevolent purposes are also ill judged, as instances are not wanting in which they have grown to intolerable nuisances; and it is much to be wished that the consecrated fruits of elegant industry were always disposed of with as little publicity as is compatible with their object—as in the admirably conducted Bedford Free School.

It were most desirable that the attention of the Legislature might be drawn to the suppression of these annual nuisances; but should you deem these hints calculated, in any degree, to mitigate an evil, which, possibly, may not admit of complete eradication, the early insertion of them will much oblige

M. S.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

THE argument between your Correspondent (having the signature of W. Ment) and myself respecting the arms of Louvain on the Bouchier chair, seems to stand thus:

In my original communication (xcii. i. p. 64.) I stated the arms on the chair to be "*Checky, Argent and Azure, a fess Argent for Louvain;*" and that I found such arms (quartered with Bouchier) in an engraving in Wright's "*Rutland,*" and *one* existing in a window of Oakham Church.

Mr. Ment replied in the same volume (p. 516), that the quarterings were correctly enumerated, but that for the *proper* coat of Louvaine (which was Gules, a fess inter *ten* billets Or), I had substituted one, which with the colours assigned to it, was never appropriate to *any* family; and added, that the mode of distinguishing colours by engraven marks, was not invented till CENTURIES after the date of the chair.

Not assuming to myself any heraldic skill, I answered (vol xcii. p. 607) by merely saying, that my description of the arms in question was taken from the Oakham window (as represented in Wright's book), and after correcting an error that I had committed respecting the colours of the cheques, I said that a fess between *two* billets did

neither





THE SWIFT, *HIRUNDO APUS*.



or agree with the chair nor with his engraving.

Ment in your Magazine of number last, passing the fess Argent, contradicted, says (to my surprise) if the colours are distinguished by specific lines, it must be extremely singular and interesting, he number of projections introduced on the chair does not prove to be cheques, and that he does clearly see how Wright's History evidence on the subject of it.

Now, Mr. Urban, granting that it is not very interesting to the public more than to myself) what the arms should be, yet in support of what I originally advanced, I observe, as my last words on occasion, that finding the 4th of the arms carved on the Bouchier chair to correspond in form the plate of the stained glass window in Oakham Church, I from that drawing drew my representation and adoption, and did not substitute one, out of my own ignorance or my own invention. That I never saw the pannel did shew heraldic, but that the lines were added myself (from Wright's engraving) to distinguish them for greater accuracy.

That the fess was Argent (as added by Mr. Ment), and that with reference to the billets, the express number ten, did not agree, either with the mirror, or the Oakham window. Certainly, Wright's "History of Heraldry" is not legal evidence, nor is it admitted as such in a court of law; but when I find a carving as old, agreeing exactly in form with an ancient painting on glass, it is strong presumptive testimony, in and at least, that the Louvain window were intended in both cases. I have fully described the charges as they are, from the engraving, because I found them. Mr. Ment contends that it was customary to add to the number of charges *ad libitum*; but myself, not caring whether they had been billets or cheques,

I denied the limitation only, and depicted what I found on the plate.

Heraldic lines were invented in 1639 (exactly 130 years), not centuries after the death of Henry the Seventh, in whose reign the chair was carved.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Hartwell, May 1.

I NOW fulfil my promise of sending you representations of the two other species of British Hirundines. (See Pl. II.)

The SWIFT, *hirundo apus*, is the largest of the genus, being seven inches in length, and nearly eighteen in breadth when its wings are extended. Ruy says of this bird: *Ob alarum longitudinem et brevitatem pedum humo aegrè se tollere potest.*—Raii Synop. p. 72. It is of a sooty black colour, with a whitish spot on its breast. It arrives in this country towards the middle of May, and departs about the middle of August*. It builds in holes of rocks, in ruined towers, and under the tiling of houses. It has only one brood in the year.

The Swift comes at first in greater numbers at once, and they all depart more suddenly than any of the other species.

This species is also known by the name of the Black Martin, Black Swallow, Squeaker, Screamer, Develing, or Shriek Owl.

The SAND MARTIN, *Hirundo Riparia*, is the smallest of the genus, being about four inches and three quarters in length, and is of a dusky brown colour above, and whitish beneath. It builds its nest in holes, which it bores in banks of sand, and is said to have only one brood in the year.

The steep banks of some rivers abound with the nests of this bird. They are numerous about Boxhill, Guildford, and other sandy parts of Surrey and of Kent, where I have examined their nests in autumn, by digging into their holes.

This species is also known by the names of Sand Swallow, Bank Martin, or Shore Bird.

T. FORSTER.

is remarkable, that most countries have a similar proverb relating to the Swallow's accidental appearance before its usual time. The Greeks have *Mia χυλιδων ιαει*; the Latins, *Una hirundo non facit ver*; the French, *Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps*; the Germans, *Eine schwalbe macht keinen frühlung*; the Dutch, *Een swaluw geen zomer*; the Swedes, *En svala gör ingen sommar*; the Spanish, *Una golondrina no hace verano*; the Italians, *Una rondine non fa primavera*; and the English, *one swallow does not make a summer*.

T. MAG. May, 1823.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

March 10.

IN the following endeavour to review some parts of the great work of public charity with which our Metropolis and our United Kingdom abound, I am but too sensible of the difficulties which I shall have to encounter, in pointing at the truth of facts without offence. Yet I am so much impressed with the liberality of mind as well as purse which happily actuates the present æra, that as "we all mean the same thing," namely, to promote the institutions which we patronise, and to render them more effectual for their respective objects, than for any sinister fame to their patrons, or favour to their dependent officers, I shall venture to pass on to the labour with the alacrity of one who earnestly desires to unite and advance the cause of all.

This country had long before the present century been distinguished for its humane regard to the poor and afflicted; schools for the children, hospitals for the afflicted, alms-houses for the aged who had seen better times, and places of refuge and comfort for those who had served their country by sea and land, everywhere dignified the character of national commiseration and individual bounty; when the present period opened upon us, it was to afford to our astonished sight new stars and more beautiful constellations in this hemisphere of charity than had been hitherto discovered. Between twenty and thirty of these new institutions were founded in the first ten years of this century, and in the last twelve years the increase has amounted to sixty-two in and near the Metropolis alone! The devastations of a protracted war did not check their progress, although in many other respects it abbreviated the resources of individual prosperity; and the subsequent seven years of peace, which has called for the most rigid economy in all public and private expenditure, have still brought forth irresistible claims for more institutions, and for the annual support of the old ones!

Very few have experienced much default on these accounts; the same buildings, the same provisions, and the same open hospitality to the poor and distressed, are maintained; neither do we find that their settled funds are diminished, or their usual sources of contribution withdrawn in such a pro-

portion as to restrain the admission of patients, except in very few instances—an undeniable proof that every sympathising Christian feels that he is bound not to take the whole of his loaf to himself, but rather that

"What his charity impairs,

He saves by prudence in affairs."

But there is an enlarged beneficence of equal importance with bounty, by the exercise of which these ornaments to human nature can be supported—I mean personal attendance and investigation;—it is but a small part of the duty of charity to give, that only relieves us from importunity; but where an establishment is raised, every benefactor towards it should reflect that to embrace its benevolent design, a household must be retained, and important trusts must be confided to others, who will require not only to be maintained at their post, but also to be frequently seen and reviewed, that they do not relax in the duty to which they have been called.

The erection of a new charity is too commonly preceded by plans and estimates for new buildings; and thus, before the poor objects who are stated by their zealous patrons to be waiting impatiently, at the very door, for relief, can for a long time be admitted to share in the proposed benevolence, a building-fund must be raised, an eligible piece of ground be sought for, contracts made, and legal titles be investigated, drawings prepared, revised, and altered, and, finally, Surveyors and Architects satisfied and paid, before the design of the first charitable set of resolutions can be carried into visible effect—in the mean time the trembling paupers may, it is hoped, have been taken into some other institution, which affords to many a decided evidence that the new one is not so necessary, or perhaps they have breathed their last without pity! In this way much of the subscription which was intended for them, is spent for a different purpose. To these patrons the alternative is obvious—a small house for their first experiment would have probably enabled them by encouragement to begin and carry on without an impaired fund, the principal object; for that of making a shew by a handsome building, must be allowed to be but a secondary object; this will always follow in its due time, if the institution be found worthy of support.

OFFICERS.

OFFICERS. It is an essential in the foundation of such establishments, that men of fame and public knowledge should be its patrons; but the mere patronage of contribution is not sufficient, as credit is placed in their hands for legislative functions, so here the names of the great and of those who fill high and responsible stations are requisite to shew to the community that their judgment and sanction are staked upon the undertaking—but when these have been given, something more is requisite—their presence at general meetings, and their taking part in what their names have recommended, are of the highest importance in the promotion of the cause, for the people will never place their confidence where it appears that their chiefs withdraw; in vain might these institutions, which are connected with any corporation, look for support from others, if those who fill its most elevated posts do not preside over them—happily we have in London very little ground for complaint against presidents for this defect, but amongst the long lists of vice-presidents, this personal influence is not so generally afforded as the nature of their office imports—it is not so much their money as their personal sanction which is sought for: sermons and festivals, general courts and elections, all very essential means of annual support, are considerably more productive when thus attended, and they constitute the chief or only duty which such persons undertake to perform.

Treasurers and Secretaries follow in their train, whose official obligations are more defined, and where they are entrusted with the receipt of money, security is most prudently required, as well as from Collectors. Treasurers are of a higher class of both; fortune and station probably render them superior to the temptations of others; but over all these offices an active Committee, or well-instructed Auditors, are and ought to be vested with unrelaxing control, and if this is not freely exerted, they are not the true friends of either the charity or the officers whose accounts they are directed to inspect.

COMMITTEES, &c. Every institution vests in a certain number of its members, full authority in a standing or revolving Committee to superintend the whole concern—in some of the

greater parts of it their transactions are subjected to the revision and confirmation of a general meeting, to which they are expected either to submit the whole of their minutes, or to present a report of their principal acts; they take the entire superintendence and direction as they would of their own household, and are frequently called upon to observe the most sound discretion in many difficult occurrences, all which they have to consider are to be done by their order, and to be made public, and thereby to effect the favour or the ruin of the establishment. This shews how very necessary it is that each member should feel himself bound to occupy his place at the times of meeting, should suffer no resolution to pass without a clear explanation of its utility and necessity, and should be excited to a sense of duty so far as to yield to none of his fellows in vigilance and punctuality; many young institutions have been actually raised to respect and opulence by the assiduity of their Committee, and by separating their duties into Sub-committees; for all are made active by the example of their leaders, and when they relax all vigour fails! In order to obviate the danger of wanting a quorum of the members chosen, it is frequently made a standing rule of these societies that every Committee should be open to all its members; a rule which is pleasing for its liberality, and for the disarming any, the least charge of partiality or jealousy amongst themselves; as also that it often secures a competent board for the business of the day, which must otherwise be deferred, or which may lead to worse effects, namely, that the officers, if members of the society, have a right to constitute themselves into a board; and it should never be forgotten, that a board, once formed, has the entire dominion over the institution; it is obvious that the acting Committee should never suffer themselves to be overruled in their absence.

The inspection of the interior of these establishments, their necessary supplies, their repairs, improvements, nurses, and servants, in addition to the care of the patients, are all most important concerns, which devolve upon the Committee and the visitors, and require continual attention so long as the poor objects are made the principal end, as they were the cause of the foundation.



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Now, Mr. Urban, granting that it may not be very interesting to the public (no more than to myself) what the Louvain arms should be, yet in support of what I originally advanced, I beg to observe, as my last words on this occasion, that finding the 4th quarter of the arms carved on the Bouchier chair to correspond in form with the plate of the stained glass window in Oakham Church, I from that engraving drew my representation and description, and did not substitute one, either out of my own ignorance or from my own invention. That I never said that the pannel did shew heraldic colours, but that the lines were added by myself (from Wright's engraving) to distinguish them for greater accuracy. That the fess was Argent (as allowed by Mr. Ment), and that with regard to the billets, the express number of ten, did not agree, either with the chair, or the Oakham window.

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Ezra his grant, would be coincident with his thirteenth year as Ahasuerus, and as this would fall in 3483, it may be considered Hannaniah was sent to Nehemiah at the instance of Ezra, and the latter have been sent under the great alarm by Artaxerxes, at the defeat of Haman's party. This view of the chronology in Esdras, Esther, and Nehemiah, is not only fatal to Mr. Bellamy's hypothesis, but to all others who extend the weeks in Daniel to Christ.

There is no doubt on my mind but that our Lord suffered in his 35th year, in the 4th of the 202nd olympiad, and that the darkness of Phlegon and the Evangelists was the same; hence Mr. Benson, who makes his age 32 and a half, is also erroneous. For the sake of preserving Dean Prideaux's application of the weeks to Christ, it was (if I mistake not) that the testimony of Phlegon was struck out of Boyle's Lectures. Bishop Watson, in connecting them together, as evidence, met with a severe censure from Dr. Francis.

A Hebrew critic, in the British Review, No. 34, apparently conscious of injury done to the Christian cause, in extending them to our Messiah, labours for a reading of 77 sevens sixty and two years, amounting to 601, which applying to 3468, the grant of Cyrus, he extends them to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. But leaving this critic as well as Mr. Bellamy, by listening to the voice of reason and common sense, they sound strong in my ears, that as the authority at Jerusalem was taken to Babylon for seventy years, till the land had enjoyed its Sabbaths, agreeably to the word of the Lord, as it went forth by Jeremiah, the seventy years penance was for a seventy weeks transgression. And as the word of the Lord made known to Jeremiah that a righteous Lord from a righteous branch of David should reign, such Jewish Messiah would be born seven weeks from the word being read. And as sixty-two weeks from such word being read the last time in the temple, in the ninth month 3398 (Jer. xxxvi. v. 9), was to be followed by one week of desolation, the circumstance of the authority at the end of such 62 weeks being sold by Antiochus, and a fresh family dedicating the altar in the ninth month 3839, it becomes to me demonstration, and for ever to set the matter

at rest to all capable of understanding, and disposed to bow down to the truth. Let but the Jewish Messiah be considered as typical of our Messiah, and the devastation by Antiochus typical of Jerusalem's final destruction, and it will make every thing our Lord said easy to be understood. For so sure as the 62 weeks ended with Antiochus, so sure every new view in applying them to Christ and the destruction of Jerusalem, which came upon the Jews for rejecting him, will, like every new Messiah the Jews have since set up, be found a delusion.

Since I printed my thoughts on the Chronology of the Apocalypse, with an Appendix, I have seen Dr. Lightfoot's works. And though in some things it may be said of him as it appears to have been of Sir Isaac Newton, "unheard-of frailties cheat us in the wise," he nevertheless was a learned, valuable writer, and am glad to see a new edition of his works, under the sanction of so many of our Bishops. Hebrew readers are too often not only indifferent to the Greek books after the captivity, but also often disposed to apply much that the prophets have said of the righteous state of the Church during the seven jubilees that Zorobabel's line, in connection with the high priests, to a supposed future restoration and return of the Jews, and the fancied thousand years they suppose will follow. But this fallacy, so much admired in the present day, that are more disposed to govern than to be governed, the wise and pious Dr. Lightfoot reprobates by sound reason and solid argument.

Your long standing and valuable Miscellany has been the source by which many truths have been developed; and as sacred Chronology can only enable us to transpose what is out of due order, both in the history and prophecy of the Old Testament, should it, through your indulgence, at length set at rest such points as materially concern the well-being of the religious community, it will show the eye of that Providence to whom you are so much indebted, still over you for general good.

I intended saying much more, but a want of time on the one hand, and a fear of trespassing too far on your pages, bids me close.

Yours, &c. JOHN OVERTON.

Mr.

Mr. URRAN, March 31. .
CONSIDERABLE time having elapsed since the last communication of "Byro's Compendium of County History," several of your Correspondents have expressed their doubts as to his intention of sending any more communications; while others

advance as a more probable reason, his absence from this country, or else that he has quitted for ever this world. The frequent repetitions of these doubts at length induced me to attempt to supply the deficiency of his researches.

Yours, &c.

S. T.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

"Ah! sad the reflection—scenes lovely as thine"

The hand of the Tyrant will frequently mar;
 Will disseminate hemlock, and root up the vine,
 And sully such glens with the horrors of war!

Not far from this spot have such scenes of disgust
 (In ages absorb'd) been observed on the plain:
 The blood of the Soldier has tinted the dust,
 And LANDDOWN been covered with wounded and slain.

There stands a remembrance, a COLUMN of stone
 Erected by man, as a record of fame:

But it seems to the optics of Fancy to moan,
 While it proudly exhibits the Warrior's name."

Rural Pieces, &c. By W. R. T.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, the Severn Sea, and part of Gloucestershire: East, Wiltshire: South, Dorsetshire and Devonshire: West, Devonshire.

Greatest length 68; *greatest breadth* 47; *square* 1520 miles.

Province, Canterbury; *Diocese*, Bath and Wells; *Circuit*, Western.

ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Belgæ.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations*, Aquis Solis, Bath; Ischalis, Ivelchester.

Saxon Heptarchy, Wessex.

Antiquities. *Druidical Temples* of Chew Magna (the stones forming a circle of a reddish colour); Stanton Drew. *British Earthwork*, Wansdike (the boundaries of the Belgæans, and the Aborigines). *Roman Encampments* of Blacker's hills; Bowditch; Brompton Bury Castle; Burwalls; Cadbury; Camalet; Chesterton; Chew Magna; Cow-castle; Doleberry; Douseborough; Godshill; Hawkridge-castle; Hampton-down; Masbury; Mearknoll; Modbury; Moanceaur-castle; Neroche; Newborough; Norton Hautville; Stantonbury; Stokeleigh; Tedbury; Trendle-castle; Turks-castle; Wiveliscombe and Worleberry. *Roman Temples* at Bath (dedicated to Minerva), a very superb one (supposed to have been dedicated to Apollo, or the Sun), a Sacellum (dedicated to Luna). *Saxon Earthwork*, Salisbury-hill (thrown up at the siege of Bath in 577). *Saxon Encampment* of Harold at Porlock. *Danish Camp*, Jack's-castle, Kilmington. *Abbeys* of Athelney Isle (built by King Alfred); Banwell (in the time of Alfred); Bath (built in 1137, by Oliver King, Bishop of that diocese); Bruton (founded by St. Algar, Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Ethelred); Cliff (founded by William de Romare, before 1188); GLASTONBURY; Hinton (founded by the 1st Earl of Salisbury); Keynsham (founded by William Earl of Gloucester); Muchelney (founded by King Athelstan, now a barn); WELLS (first founded by King Ina, re-erected by Bishop Joceline de Wells in 1239; the palace of the Bishop is like a castle). *Priories* of Barlinch; Barrow; Bath (built by King Osric in 676); Berkley (founded in the reign of John, by one William a Norman Baron); Buckland Sororum (founded about 1167, by William de Erleigh, Lord of the Manor of Durston); Cannington (founded by Robert de Courcy, sewer to the Empress Maud); Chewton; Dunster (built by William de Mohun, temp. Wm. I., now the parish Church); Frome (erected by Aldhelm,

* The Wick rocks, which border on this county.

Bishop of Sherborne, before 705); Hinton Charterhouse (founded by Efa, Countess of Salisbury, in 1227, finished building 1232); Ilchester (founded temp. Edward II.); Kew Stoke (founded by William de Courteney, about 1210); Montacute (erected by the nephew of William I.); Portbury; Stavordale (founded temp. Henry III., now a farm-house and barn); Stoke Courcy (cell to the Abbey of Lonly in Normandy); Taunton (erected by William Giffard, Bishop of Winton, temp. Hen. I.); Woodspring; and Yeanston. *Nunneries* of Nunney; Walton; and Whitehall (founded about 1226, by William Daius). *Churches* of ALLEN; ASHILL; Axbridge (on the tower of which are two statues, supposed to have been set up, under the Kings of Wessex); Barton David (the North doorway is composed of a fine Saxon arch); Bath, St. James's (a curious specimen of ancient architecture); Bath Easton; CADBURY, NORTH (built in 1427); CAMEATON; CHEW MAGNA; Crewkerne; Dunster (built by Hen. VII. in gratitude for the inhabitants having assisted at the battle of Bosworth field*); GOATBURST; ILMINSTER; Keynsham; LANSDOWN; MARTOCK; NUNNEY; Taunton, St. Magdalen, and St. James; Walton (in ruins); Wincaunton; and Yeovil. *Chapels* of Burrough: Chard (an ancient Gothic building, now used as the Town Hall); Glastonbury (erected in 1246, by Abbot Michael); Hanging Chapel at Langport; Hardington; Hatrow; Hinton; Holloway (built by John Cantlow, prior of Bath from 1489 to 1495); Ilchester, 2 (upon the bridge, and at its foot, now dwelling-houses); Orchard (built by John Sydenham about 1490); Ranehill (dedicated to St. Rannus); Rowdon; Stoke-under-Hambden; and Widcombe (founded in the 12th century). *Fountains* of Beckington; Corfe (very ancient); East Camel (curiously decked with sculpture); and Pendomer. *Stone Pulpit* in Wells Cathedral (erected by Bishop Knight). *Castles* of BRIDGWATER; CADBURY (built by the Romans); Castle Cary (in which Charles II. sheltered himself after the battle of Worcester); Douseborough; Dunster (built by the Moions Earls of Somerset); Ilchester (built by the Romans); Inglishcombe (the seat of the GOURNAYS); Kenn; Montacute (built by the Earl of Moreton, brother of William I., on this spot there is now a tower 60 feet high); SOMERTON (built by the Kings of Wessex, no remains); Stoke-under-Hambden; Stowey; Taunton (built by King Ina, now in ruins); Trende; Turk's; Walton; and Wiveliscombe. *Mansion* of Combe Sydenham (the ancient seat of the Sydenhams). *Caves* at WOKEY (the most celebrated in the West of England).

GLASTONBURY Abbey is said to contain the bodies of Joseph of Aramathea; King Edgar; and King Arthur. The body of Arthur was searched for by order of Henry II. when a leaden coffin was discovered with a Latin inscription in rude Gothic characters, which was thus translated: "Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon." Beneath was found a coffin hollowed out of a solid rock, wherein were the bones of a human body supposed to have been those of Arthur, which were then deposited in the Church, and covered with a sumptuous monument.

In WELLS Cathedral lies the body of its founder, Ina King of Wessex.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Avon; Axe; Barl; Bey; Brent; Brew; Cale; Car; Chew; Donsbrook; Ex; Frome; Ivel or Evil; Ordred; Parret; SEVERN; Thone; Tor; Wessitire; and Yow.

Inland Navigation. Canal from Frome to Stalbridge (branches to Wells and Bradford); Avon river (through Bath to Bristol); Parret river (to Bristol, Bridgwater, and Langport); Tone river (from Frome to Bridgwater); Canal at the bottom of Hampton Down.

Lakes. Culbone; Camely brooks.

Eminences and Views. Ash Beacon (655 feet high); Blackdown (bordering on Devonshire); Bradley Knoll (973 feet high); Brendon-hills, near Quantock; Broadfield-down; Camalet Mount; Dundon-hill (360 feet high); Dundry-

* Most of the Churches in this county exhibit fine specimens of the Florid Gothic; so prevalent in his reign; which makes it probable that they were re-built by order of that Prince, in gratitude for their attachment to his house.

hill (700 feet high); Enmore-castle (a fine view of Mendip-hills); *Wan*-
son sound-hill (rises to a vast height above the bed of the river); *Wan*-
TON ST. GEORGE; Lansdown-hill (513 feet high; the summit of this
hill is attained by a steep ascent of 3 miles); Leighdown; Mendip-hills (ex-
tend from Frome on the East to Axbridge, and from Bedminster on the
North to Glastonbury); Moorlinch (330 feet high); North-hill; Poulton-
hill; Prior Park; Quantock-hills (an extensive ridge which runs from East
Quantockhead, through a rich country, as far as the vale of Taunton; a fine
view of the Welsh coast); Taunton; Thorney-down (610 feet high); and
White-down.

Natural Curiosities. Alford mineral spring; Ashill mineral spring; Castle-
cary mineral spring (resembling that at Epsom); BATH bitumen, nitre, and
sulphur springs; Chard spring (conveyed by leaden-pipes to four conduits
which supply the inhabitants with water); CHEDDER ROCKS (about a mile
and a half long); Culbone; DUNKERRY MOUNTAIN (the base of which is
12 miles in circumference, rising 1770 feet above the level of the sea); Dundry
hills (produce *Cornua ammonis*, and *Echinis*); East Chenock salt spring (80
miles from the sea); Enmore (the source of the river Ex); Glastonbury
mineral spring (near the Chain-gate); Langport (the source of the river
Parret); Mendip-hills (the source of the river Frome); Neroche forest; Ne-
ther Stowey spring (running from a hill above the Church, covers every thing
it meets with a stony crust); Queen's Camel mineral spring; Selwood forest
(beginning at Frome and extending near 15 miles); Vallis Rocks (near
Frome); Wellington mineral springs; Wells mineral spring; WOKEY HOLE
(the source of the river Axe).

Public Edifices. Avon river, stone bridge over from Keynsham to Gloucester,
of 15 arches. BATH General Hospital, foundation stone laid July 6, 1738;
Guildhall, foundation stone laid Feb. 11, 1768; in Queen's-square an obelisk
70 feet high, erected by Rich. Nash, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies, to the me-
mory of Frederick Prince of Wales, who visited Bath in 1738; in a grove near
the Abbey Church, since called Orange grove, an obelisk 30 feet high, to the
memory of the Prince of Orange, who here recovered from a dangerous sickness;
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by Edward VI. in 1553; King's Bath,
handsome building; Parade; St. John's Hospital, built in 1728, by Mr. Wood
the Architect, upon the site of an old hospital erected temp. Elizabeth; St.
Catherine's Hospital, founded on the site of an ancient Alms-house, built by
two sisters of the name of Bimberry; Bellott's Hospital, founded by Thomas
Bellott, temp. Jac. I.; Casualty Hospital, founded by a few inhabitants in 1778;
Puerperal Charity, established in 1792; Charity School, founded by Robert Mel-
son in 1711; Bath West of England Society for the encouragement of Agri-
culture, Arts, &c. established 1777; Philosophical Society, established 1799.
BRIDGEWATER FREE-SCHOOL, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1561; Church,
the spire the loftiest in the county; Town Hall; Bridge over the Parret, com-
menced by William de Briovere in the time of King John, and finished by Tho-
mas Trivet, a nobleman of Cornwall. Bruton Cross; Free Grammar-school,
founded by Edw. VI. Crewkerne Free Grammar-school, founded by Dr. Hody,
temp. Edw. VI. Exford Charity-school, founded by Mr. Cox and Mrs. Musgrave.
Frome Church, 150 feet long, and 54 broad, from the towers rises an octagonal
spire, 120 feet high; Free School, founded by Edw. VI.; Almshouse for widows,
erected by subscription in 1720. GLASTONBURY cross; St. Michael's tower
or tor (where the last Abbot of Glastonbury was executed), stands on a high hill
North-east of Glastonbury; Glastonbury pump-room, opened Aug. 12, 1753;
Ilminster Free-school, founded by Edward VI. At Kilminster, 2 miles from
the Church, is Alfred's Tower, erected by Hen. Hoare, Esq. of Stourhead;
stone bridge. Langport Grammar-school, founded by Thomas Gillet in
1670. Martock Grammar-school, founded by William Surode in 1661.
Mells Charity School. Shepton Mallet Church; Cross; Bridewell for the
county; Almshouse founded 1699. Somerton Free-school; Almshouse.
TAUNTON Free Grammar-school, founded temp. Hen. VII. by Richard Fox,
Bishop of Winchester; Almshouses, one founded by Robert Gray, Esq.;
Hospital; Bridewell. Wellington hospital, founded by Lord Chief Justice
Popham, temp. Jac. I. WELLS Charity-school, founded in 1714; Town
GENT. MAG. May, 1823. Hall,

Hall, situate over Bishop Bubwith's Hospital. Wiveliscombe Almshouse, founded by Sir John Coventry. Yeovil Church, fine Gothic structure; Market House, very commodious.

Seats. Longleat, Marquis of Bath, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

- Alcomb, Sir George Hewett, bart.
 Alfoxton, St. Aubyn, esq.
 Alston Court, Huntspill, late R. Buncombe, esq.
 Ammerdown, Samuel Jolliffe, esq.
 Ashwick Grove, Richard Strachey, esq.
 Avishayes, J. J. Fortescue, esq.
 St. Audries, Miss Balch.
 Babbington, Charles Knatchbull, esq.
 Bailbridge House, Val. Jones, esq.
 Barford, Joseph Jeffery, esq.
 Barren Down, Stukely Lucas, esq.
 Bath, T. J. Parker, esq.
 Berkley House, Frome, Rev. J. M. Rogers.
 Berwick House, J. Newman, esq.
 Box, near Bath, W. Northey, esq.
 Brimpton House, Earl of Westmorland.
 Brymore near Bridgwater, Sir P. Hales, bt.
 Burton Pynsent, Earl of Chatham.
 Butleigh Court, Lord Glastonbury.
 Cadbury House, Blackford, Mrs. Bennet.
 Camerton Park, Mrs. Jarret.
 Chilcompton, Miss Tooker.
 Claverton House, John Vivian, esq.
 Compton Pauncefoot, J. H. Hunt, esq.
 Coomb-hay, Mrs. Leigh.
 Countesbury Lodge, J. Knight, esq.
 Cranmore, East, J. Paget, esq.
 Cricket Lodge, Lord Bridport.
 Dillington House, Wm. Hanning, esq.
 Dunster Castle, J. F. Luttrell, esq.
 Emmore, A. Guy, esq.
 ——— Castle, Earl of Egmont.
 Euston House, Sir J. C. Hippisley, bart.
 Fairfield, Sir John Palmer Acland, bart.
 ——— P. P. Acland, esq.
 Farley Park, Duke of Somerset.
 Ford Abbey, T. F. Gwynn, esq.
 Godminster, Col. Strangways.
 Hadspan House, near Wincanton, H. Hobhouse, esq.
 Halsewell House, C. K. K. Tynte, esq.
 Hampton House, ——— Allen, esq.
 Hardington Wraxall, Sir C. W. Bamfylde, bart.
 Hatch Court, Thomas Clifton, esq.
 Havisheys House, near Chard, Gen. Stevens.
 Haydon Seat, J. Haughton, esq.
 Hazlegrove, Sir Henry Carew St. John, bart.
 Heatherton Park, William Adair, esq.
 Hestercombe House, Mrs. Warre.
 Hill House, Langport, Vincent Stuckey, esq. High Sheriff.
 Hinton St. George, Earl Poallett.
 ——— Charterhouse, Sam. J. Day, esq.
 Holnicutt, Hon. Matthew Fortescue.
 Horsington, Samuel Bailward, esq.
 ——— Samuel Doddington, esq.
 Huntspill, G. Saunders, esq.
 ——— J. Jeffreys, esq.
 Ilchester, Richard Troward, esq.
 Jordana House, Horton, W. Sheke, esq.
 Kelston, Sir John Caesar Hawkins, bart.
 Kilmington, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.
 King Weston, W. Dickenson, esq.
 Leigh Court, P. J. Miles, esq.
 Lottiford House, Rev. J. Serrell.
 Lydford Rectory, Dr. Colston.
 Lynmouth, J. Lean, esq.
 ——— House, East, J. Lock, esq.
 ——— R. Harris, esq.
 Marston Biggott, Earl of Cork and Ormonde.
 Maunsell, Col. Slade.
 Mells Park, T. Horner, esq.
 Mellyfont Abbey, Sir James William Weston Wolfe, bart.
 ——— Rev. W. Phelps.
 Meyners, Lord King.
 Midford Castle, Charles Conolly, esq.
 Montacute House, John Phillips, esq.
 Mount Pleasant, Gordon Gray, esq.
 Nettlecomb, near Taunton, Sir John Trevelyan, bart.
 North Cadbury, ——— Newman, esq.
 Northover, H. Chichester, esq.
 Nunney Castle, Thomas Theobald, esq.
 Orchardley, Sir Thomas Champneys, bart.
 ——— House, T. S. Champneys, esq.
 Orchard Wyndham, H. Tripp, esq.
 ——— near Watchet, Earl of Egremont.
 Parrett, near Crookhorn, Mrs. Hoskins.
 Pennard, East, Park, G. M. B. Napier, esq.
 Pitecomb, Rev. Mr. Dalton.
 Pixton, Earl of Carnarvon.
 Plash House, R. J. S. Escott, esq.
 Pyrland, Sir Wm. Walter Yes, bart.
 Queen's Camel, Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, bart.
 Redlynch Park, Earl of Hereford.
 ——— N. Webb, esq.
 Sand-hill Park, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart.
 Shanks House, Bayford, Nath. Dalton, esq.
 Shapwick House, Rev. Elias Taylor.
 Sharpham Park, Rev. C. H. Pulsford.
 Shepton-Mallet, Wm. Powis, esq.
 Shockerwich, W. Wiltshire, esq.
 Southhill, ——— Strobe, esq.
 Stock House, Rev. H. F. Yatman.
 Stone Easton House, Sir John Cox Hippisley, bart.
 Stratton House, Chilcompton, C. G. Gray, esq.
 Stroney-lane House, Little Elm, J. Fussell, esq.
 Sutton Court, Sir Henry Strachey, bart.
 ——— Oulddown, Edward Strachey, esq.
 Thornhill House, J. M. Cree, esq.
 Upton, Lord Wellesley.
 Venn House, Milborne Port, Sir Wm. Coles Medleycott, bart.
 Walford House, Arthur Chichester, esq.
 Warley, near Bath, Henry Skrine, esq.
 Wellington Court, Mrs. Culm.
 Wells, Bishop of Gloucester.
 Welton Palace, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Wilsham, Lord Somerville.

Wilson, Bath, J. S.
 Wootton, near Glastonbury, Sir Alexander
 Hood, bart.
 Wootton House, A. A.
 Yarlinton Lodge, J. Rogers, esq.

Peerage. Dukedom of Somerset, and Barony of Hacché to Seymour; Bath Marquisate to Thynne of Warrminster; Beauchamp of Hacché Viscounty to Conway, Marquis of Hertford; Bridgewater Earldom to Egerton; Bonville of Chewton Barony to Grey, Earl of Stamford; Boyle of Marston Barony to Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery; Lovell and Holland of Enmore Barony to Perceval, Earl of Egmont; Chewton Viscounty to Earl of Waldegrave; Cooper of Pawlett Barony to Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; Glastonbury Barony to Granville of Butley; Mendip Barony to Ellis, Viscount Clifden; Pitt of Burton Pysent Viscounty to Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Poulett of St. Hinton St. George, Earldom, Hindon Viscounty, and Poulett Barony to Poulett; Ilchester Earldom, Ilchester and Stavordale, and Redlynch Baronies to Strangways; Rodney of Rodney Stoke Barony to Rodney; Wellesley Barony to Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley; Wellington Dukedom, Marquisate, Earldom, and Viscounty to Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

Members to Parliament for the County 2; Bath 2; Bridgewater 2; Ilchester 2; Milborne Port 2; Minehead 2; Taunton 2; Wells 2; total 16.

Products. Stone, iron, salt, manganese, bole and red ochre. Cattle, corn, oxen, fruits, copper, lead, marl, coal, hemp, crystal, coral, sea liverwort, lapis calaminaris. Fuller's earth, alabaster, sea-weed for glassmakers, and wood.

Manufactures. Woollen cloths, hats, gloves, serges, druggets, sagathies, dunnies, stockings, Spanish medly-cloths, dowlas, ticking, kerseys, baize, bone lace, knitting of hose, pottery, Cheddar cheese.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 40. Liberties 7. Whole Parishes 472. Parts of Parishes 2. Market towns 34.—Inhabitants. Males 170,499; Females 185,115; total 355,614. **Families** employed in agriculture 31,448; in trade 27,122; in neither 14,957; total 73,527.—**Baptisms.** Males 48,777; Females 47,025; total 95,802.—**Marriages 24,356.—Burials.** Males 27,867; Females 28,944; total 56,811.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.
Bath (city) -	5415 36811	Deucuman, St. -	362 1865	Merriott -	226 1212
Frome Selwood -	2409 12411	Bruton -	404 1858	Claston -	262 1206
Taunton -	1549 8534	Cheddar -	324 1797	Congresbury -	213 1202
Bedminster -	1485 7979	Keynsham -	351 1761	Curry Revell -	223 1132
Bridgewater -	1084 6155	Nailsea -	298 1678	Ashton, Long -	204 1168
Wells -	1086 5888	Beckington -	250 1645	Chewton Mendip -	227 1159
Lyncomb and Wincomb } -	946 5880	Curry North -	330 1645	Meare -	185 1151
Shepton Mallet -	1097 5021	Somerton -	313 1643	Mark -	203 1159
Yeovil -	806 4655	Castle Cary -	315 1627	Mells -	232 1147
Wellington -	841 4170	Tiverton -	295 1500	Dulverton -	208 1127
Bathwick -	585 4009	Kingsbury, } -	283 1470	Cocker, East -	212 1108
Crewkerne -	550 3434	Episcopi } -		Stoke St. Gregory -	220 1102
Petherton, North -	608 3091	Milborne Port -	289 1440	Pillow with Wotton -	215 1100
Wedmore -	596 3079	Banwell -	260 1430	Timsbury -	199 1090
Wiveliscombe -	576 2791	Winscombe -	258 1428	Stoke-under-Hamden -	224 1072
Martock -	390 2560	Pitminster -	267 1416	Blagdon -	212 1062
Glastonbury, St. John } -	465 2218	Paulton -	275 1380	Bombe St. Nicholas -	206 1046
Ilminster -	352 2156	Stogursey -	255 1362	Bishops Lydiard -	221 1016
Wincanton -	405 2143	Huntspring -	278 1337	Camerton -	184 1004
Easton-in-Gordano } -	403 2109	Batheaston -	260 1330	Langport-East-over -	185 1004
Petherton, South -	413 2090	Chard -	192 1330	Monkton, West -	156 1004
Keynsham -	374 1991	Stogumber -	208 1281	Stokelane -	230 1000
Milverton -	397 1930	Evercreech -	274 1253		
Weston -	398 1919	Old Cleeve -	229 1251		
Chew, Magna -	376 1884	Minehead -	264 1239		
		Ditoheat -	236 1223		
		Road -	236 1217		
		Brislington -	178 1216		
		Cannington -	219 1215		

Total places 75; houses 85,901; inhabitants 300,088.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPHS ON ENGLISHMEN BURIED ABROAD.

(Concluded from p. 218.)

IN the cemetery of the English College at Rome.

28. D. O. M.

D. Hugoni Odoeno, nobili Cambro Britanno, Carnaviensi, qui florente adhuc ætate, patria heresi infecta fugiens l. annos, in Gallia, Hisp^a, Belgio, Italia, vivens exilio, consensit, cujus opera et consilio uterque Philippus Hisp. Reges, Albertus Austriæ et Burgundiæ, et Alexander Parmæ duces, in rebus gravissimis, sunt usi. Catholicam contra Sectarios fidem semper pro virili adjovit, provexitque usque adeo, ut illius zelo exagitati heretici insidia struere, columnis traducere novas in dies illi molestias, usque ad extremum vitæ spatium non desisterint, quas o'es erecto semper et infrecto a'i'o, vel contempsit, vel superavit, cuius in Deum pietas, liberalitas in pauperes, in bonos o'es benevolentia, erectum terris, cælo dignum, reddiderant. Romæ Octogennarius, Romanæ fidei propugnator acerrimus, maximo Catholicorum Anglorum dolore, moritur iii. kal. Junij, anno MDCCVIII. Collegium Anglorum insigni benefactori, et Carolus Guineus, ex sorore nepos, ex testamento hæres, amantissimo avunculo posuere.

29. D. O. M.

Patri Roberto Personio, Anglo, Somesetano, Societatis Jesu Sacerdoti integerrimo, atque doctissimo et huiusce collegij optimo moderatori, qui ad animi cultum, ad studium pietatis, ad Angliæ conversionem collegiorum domicilij, ac diversarijs per opportuna loca qua per ipsum ex integro constitutis, qua collocupletatis ab ipso magnæ spei convocavit, magnis laboribus instituit juventutem hispal Vallidolid Gadibus Visippone ducei Audomari Romæ, quo duce, eo Socio pater Edmundus Campanus Catholicæ Reipublicæ propugnator acerrimus in Angliam, primus ex Societate trajecit, quoque vindice et patrono veritatis hostium passim exagitata temeritas libris, scriptis, sermonibus, litteris, exemplis, defensa religio, recreata sanctitas, cum inter hæc ipse nullam caperet partem concease quietis nullum suo capite recusaret discrimen honestissimæ defensionis semper paratus, semper erectus, semper in median flammam periculosissime consecrationis irrumpens, animæ magnæ prodigus omnino vir, LXIII explevit annos, ex quibus sex ex triginta in Soc. Jesu per omnia virtutis exempla transegit. Obijt xv. Ap'lis MDCC.

30. Deo Trino Vni.

Gulielmo Alano, Lancastrensi, S. R. E. preab. Card. Angliæ, qui extorris a patria, perfunctus laboribus diuturnis in orthodoxa religione tuenda; sudoribus mul-

tis in Seminarijs ad Salutem Patriæ restituendis, fovendis; periculis plurimis, ob ecc. Rom. opere, scriptis, omni corpore, et animi contentione defensam: hic in eju gremio, scientiæ, pietatis, modestiæ, integritatis fama, et exemplo clarus, ac pia omnibus charus, occubuit XVII. Kal. Nov. æt. LXIII. exilij XXXIII. Sal. Hum. MDCCIV. Inter lacrimas exulum pro religione, civium perpetuum illorum effugium, Gabriel Alanus frater, Thomas Hæschetus sororis filius, fratri avunculo chariss. mercedem posuerunt.

31. D. O. M.

Audoeno Ludovico, Cambro Britanno, V. S. D. ac Professori Oxonij in Angliæ, ac regio Buaci in Flandria, Archidiacono Annoniæ, et Canonico in Metropolitana Cammeracensi, atque Officiali Generali utriusque Signaturæ, referendario Caroli Cardinalis Borromei Archiepiscopi Mediolanensis, vicario generali Gregorij XIII. et Xijti v. in congregatione de consultationibus Episcoporum et regularium a Secretis, Episcopo Cassamensi Gregorij XIV., ad Helvetios amatio Clementis VIII. apostolicæ visitationis in alma urbe adjutori; Anglo in Italia, Gallia, ac Belgia, omni ope semper juxit, atque ejus imprimis opera hujus Collegij ac duacensis et Rhemensis fundamenta jacta sunt. Vixit annos LXI. menses IX. dies XXIX. exul a patria XXXIII.; obijt XIV. Octobris MDCCV. Ludovicus de Torres Archiepiscopus Montis Regalis amico posuit.

Inscription in the vault of the Church of the Dominican Friars called the Minerva at Rome.

32. D. O. M.

Philippo Thomæ Houardo, de Norfolcia et Arundelia, S. R. E. Presbitero, Cardinali tit. B. Mariæ supra Minervam, ex sacr. familia FF. pred. S. Mariæ majoris Archipresbitero, Magnæ Britanniæ protectori, magno Angliæ Elemosinario, Patriæ et pauperum patri, filij Prov. Anglicanæ, ejusdem ordinis, parenti, et restauratori opt. Heredes inscripti merentes posuere, amantibus S. R. E. Cardd. cinm. Palatio de Alteris, Francisco Nerlio, Fabritio Spada, supremi testamenti executoribus; obijt xiv. Kaland. Jul. An. Sal. MDCCXIV. ætatis suæ LXIV.

Two inscriptions in the cloisters of St. Gregory at Rome.

33. D. O. M.

Edouardo Carno, Britanno, equiti aurato, juris consulti oratori, summis de rebus Britanniæ Regum, ad Imperatorem, ad Reges, bis ad Romanam et Apostolicam sedem, quarum in altera Legatione à Philippo Mariaq. pijs Regibus missus, abortio deinde post mortem Mariæ in Britannia Schismate, sponte patria carens Catholicam fidem cum magna integritate verique pietatis

Mr. URBAN, May 13.
IN the Quarterly Review, published in Feb. last, (No. LV. pp. 181—183) are some severe remarks upon a Society denominated the “Royal Society of Literature,” in which it is called a “Society lately erected for the Manufacture of Poems and Essays.” Having a friend, certainly not one of those “deaf and dumb authors,” or “a wretched author, who has never been fortunate enough to hit the publick taste,” or an usher of a school, or an attorney’s clerk, which the Reviewers designate as the most likely persons to obtain the patronage of the Society, but, on the contrary, a man of acknowledged talent and recondite learning, with a large family, I was in hopes, as his friends had proposed him, with the best recommendations, that he would have been elected one of the associates. No proceedings of the Society have been, however, made public subsequent to the
com-

commencement of the year 1823, and I should be glad to know whether the Society is progressive or not.

The remarks of the Reviewers are evidently hypothetical, and can be sound only, as their predictions are verified, with regard to election of the characters presumed. But the case ought to be otherwise, and I hope is so in intention at least: for I cannot suspect that the high character who is understood to be the author of the Institution had any such objects in view, as private friends or mere literary butterflies. It must be manifest that there are scholars, whose works are of too learned a character to be purchased by Booksellers, and yet require talent and labour far superior to the compilation of books of general currency. Does it follow, that such men meet with preferment? If they are members of a University, that may reward them, and often does. But where else will they even find readers? These are the men upon whom the Royal Bounty would very properly be bestowed; viz. learned men, properly so called, who have acquired public favour by merit, but whose studies have not, nor can remunerate them, on account of the peculiar direction of their pursuits. Theology, Antiquities, Philology, Mathematics, and many other abstruse enquiries, have only a limited class of readers, and Messrs. Murray, Cadell, or Longman, would not even print their works for nothing, as being scholar's books, much more purchase them of the authors. I must therefore think, that such elaborate and learned authors are proper subjects for patronage; and that the propriety of the Institution in question ought not to be prejudged by a presumption of misapplication. I speak with regard to my own friend, who is known to be an elaborate writer, on a subject certainly limited, who has however found favour from the publick, and who is also a man of character, with a large family, and

who has not found, in the language of the Reviewers, (p. 181) "that the reward of literary merit by patronage is a process pretty well performed under the existing state of things."

Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

IN page 295, your Correspondent, "W. WRIGHT," has mixed up with some truth, and more mistakes, the idle, vulgar, and groundless story of Henry Smith, Esq. so eminent for his extensive charities, having been a beggar, followed by a dog*. I wish to set him right.

Mr. Smith was a Silversmith and an Alderman of London. He lived in Silver-street, Cheapside, and having acquired a great deal of money, he purchased estates in different counties, and in the latter part of his life, 1620, he conveyed the same, and all his personal estate, to trustees for charitable purposes. The trustees were chiefly of the most respectable rank and character.

But he became dissatisfied with some of them, and he applied to the Court of Chancery for assistance. He filed a bill against his trustees, alleging that some of them were indebted to him in large sums; that having no child, and having purposed to bestow great part of his estate in charity, and reposing great confidence in his trustees, but not intending to discharge the debts due to him from some of them, he had executed the deeds, but continued in quiet possession of his estate and property, and continued to inhabit his house in Silver-street, and to receive the interest of his money; that those deeds contained a power of revocation, which power two of his trustees had induced him to release; that he was desirous of having a reconveyance, that he might himself settle the uses for which he intended to apply his property, with which most of his trustees were willing to comply, if they could safely do so, but were dissuaded by the

* The idle story about Mr. Smith and his dog, probably took its rise from a benefactor to the parish of Lambeth, who, prior to Mr. Smith's benefactions, is understood to have been a Pedlar, and to have given to that parish an acre of ground. His portrait is represented in a window of Lambeth Church, walking with a pack on his back, a staff in his hand, and followed by a dog. This portrait was there previous to the year 1607, as appears by the parish books. The idle story about his dog is, that the Pedlar gave the acre for leave to bury his dog in the Church-yard. This acre is to this day called Pedlar's Acre; it was long let at a few shillings rent, but the building of Westminster Bridge, the Surrey abutment of which stands on part of it, has made the remainder of great value to the parish.—*Manning and Bray's Surrey*, vol. III. pp. 465, 503.

Alderman Henry Smith's

Charities in Essex.—Bp. Middleton. 415

Sir Thomas Coventry, then Lord Keeper, heard the cause in June 1625, when a decree was made that the trustees should convey to the Earl of Essex, Mr. Justice Croke, and others, to be named by Mr. Smith himself, who should permit him the use of his house for life, and the receipt of the rents, &c. of the estates, for his own use, and for such charitable purposes as he should think proper, and after his decease to apply part to uses there mentioned, and such other as Mr. Smith should by will appoint.

Mr. Smith afterwards executed a deed for performance of those purposes, and by will gave some legacies, and pointed out some particular objects of his charitable intentions.

He died Jan. 3, 1637-8, being then an Alderman of the City of London. After his decease, his trustees bought several estates with his personal property.

So much for his trustees refusing him support, or even the use of his own house in Silver-street.

So much for his wandering about the country accompanied by a dog, and begging food for him.

In 1635 the Trustees purchased a farm called New-house, or White-house farm, containing 301 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches of land, and the tithes thereof, in Tolshunt Darcy, in the County of Essex, and in 1641 appropriated the rents thereof to the use of the poor of the parishes of Braintree, Henham, Terling, and Tolshunt Darcy, in Essex, and of other parishes in Suffolk, Herts, Chester, and Sussex, the rent being then 140*l.* per ann. This rent was afterwards much reduced, but in 1796 had been raised to 150*l.* What has been since done, I do not know; this estate is vested in a particular set of Trustees, distinct from the Trustees of the general estates, and up to 1796 these gentlemen were very attentive, and met annually at Witham on the last Monday in April to examine the accounts.

Benefactions to two other parishes in Essex, viz. Ramsey and Dover

* That able, upright, and honest Judge, who dared to object to the arbitrary public measures then attempted.

Court, are charged on another estate of Mr. Smith at Longuey in Gloucestershire, and are annually paid by me. This and other estates are vested in his general Trustees.

It is true that a rent charge of 25*l.* a year out of the Manor of Mount Bures in Essex, was taken by Mr. Smith's trustees a few years ago on an exchange with the Duke of Dorset, but this is not appropriated to any charity in Essex.

So much for Mr. Smith's estates and charities in Essex. W. R.

MR. URBAN, May 14.

THE late Bp. Middleton published in 1808, a most able and learned work respecting "the doctrine of the Greek article, applied to the criticism and illustration of the New Testament." Such of your readers as are conversant with these subjects, will recollect the letters of Mr. Granville Sharp, and of the Rev. C. Wordsworth, upon the same subject. In this work Bp. Middleton undertook, and most happily succeeded in his attempt, to investigate the true nature of the prepositive article. His hypothesis is simply this, that "it is the pronoun relative *ὁ*, so employed, that its relation is supposed to be more or less obscure, which relation, therefore, is explained in some adjunct annexed to the article, by the participle of existence expressed or understood." This will be made clearer by an example; as for instance, *ὁ πατήρ*, is the same as *ὁ ὢν πατήρ*, he who is a father. And where it will not admit of this solution, it cannot be used. 'O is here the article, *πατήρ* the adjunct annexed, and *ὢν* the participle of existence. The principal rule laid down by Mr. Sharp, Mr. Wordsworth, and Bp. Middleton, respecting the use of the Greek article in popular terms, is this, "that when two or more substantives, expressing the same person or thing, are connected together by one or more copulatives, the article is inserted before the first of them, and omitted before the others." For instance, *Ρωσκιος ὁ υἱος καὶ κληρονόμος τοῦ τεθνεώτος*. *Ρωσκιος* who is the son and heir of the deceased.—Had the article been repeated before *κληρονόμος*, it must have signified *Roscius* the son and another person heir, &c. This hypothesis the learned writer fully established,

blished, and in his application to the Sacred Writings, has thrown an insuperable obstacle in the way of Socinian interpreters; the first being a grammatical dissertation on the nature and uses of the Greek prepositive article, exemplified from the Greek Classics; the second is a critical examination of its use in the Greek Testament, in a collection of notes, regularly continued throughout the Sacred Volume.

Yours, &c.

C. P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

BEING in Norwich last year, I was much amused in the Cloisters of the Cathedral in examining the curious sculpture on the Key-stones of the groining, containing various subjects from the Scriptures; they are extremely interesting, and well deserve the minute attention of the Antiquary, on account of the costume from the time of Edward I. to Henry IV. when the Cloisters were completed. There is a piece of sculpture particularly worthy of notice, which appears to have been executed by a superior artist of those days; it stands over the arch at the West door of the Cloisters, which leads into the nave of the Cathedral.

But permit me, Mr. Urban, to enter upon the subject of Heads. On many of these curious Keystones are groups of figures, but, unfortunately, several have lost their heads—some person, under an idea of improvement, has taken it into his own head to give new heads to the old statues, as they appear to be added either in plaster or composition, the effect of which, in some instances, is as ludicrous as that of the Clown in the Pantomime, whose head was awkwardly sewn on his neck; perhaps they were repaired by the workmen at *so much a head*; but the most curious example is a statue of St. Denis with his head in his hands; a new one has now been added to his shoulders; this must be either a mistake, or intended to exemplify the old proverb, that “two heads are better than one.”

These new heads may puzzle the Antiquaries of future days; but the man of taste who sees these modern improvements will be ready to borrow the sword of the King of the Golden Mountain, and cry out, “Heads off.”—(See *Grimm's Tales*.)

Yours, &c.

J. A. R.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XI.

The Complete Angler.

THERE is not, in the circle of our domestic literature, any work, simply assuming to be only practical, that without revising, correcting, or enlarging, has required so many editions, and remained popular, after above a century and a half, in the same manner as the *Complete Angler*. While in part the author intends his work of culinary import, the reigns of our more common culinary heroes and heroines are comparatively short. The once universally celebrated Mrs. Glass would not now be remembered, but for the singular directions to ‘first catch your fish,’ &c.: even the renowned Farley, head cook at the London Tavern, is become obsolete and forgotten: and it may be doubted, with all the gallantry of these days, if Mrs. Rundell, notwithstanding the supposititious life-length, or perpetual fame of a Chancery-suit, or our facetious apician friend Dr. Kitchiner, will not alike pass away and be forgotten long before there is a decrease of fame of *elden Isaac Walton*; who, on one occasion, seems to demand popularity for providing a piscivorous repast “too good for any but anglers, or very honest men.” But it was not the tickling of the palate, or the experience of handling rod and line, that gave continued interest to the “*Complete Angler*.” It was rather a few well-described home scenes, which, however scanty of materials, are given in a simple interlocutory narrative, during the perambulation of five days, with such a perspicuous relation as to secure the volume a well-merited niche in every collection.

Isaac Walton was an orthodox church-man, a plain tradesman, and an honest Citizen of London. In pursuit of the ‘contemplative man’s recreation,’ he ventured, at the spring time of the year, to leave his shop in Fleet-street, to proceed to the Thatched-house at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire, to enjoy the humble amusement of angling. The first day is an itinerary day, though of no great distance, and wiled away by a spirited interlocutory discussion as to the preferable pursuit of hawking, hunting, and angling, which concludes rather abruptly by Piscator and Venator separating after a morning draught, and leaving the remainder of that day without occupation.

pation. The next morning produces an Otter hunt, near Amwell, and the two following days are given to angling between Ware and Waltham. The fifth morning ends the excursion, and the dialogue terminates where it commenced, at the old Tottenham Cross. 'Farewell' was said, no doubt according to the fashion of the times, after partaking of a 'bottle of sack, milk, oranges, and sugar, which, all put together, make a drink like nectar:' but though early in the morning our itinerants were not tipplers. It is within the memory of man when a dumpling and a gill of Lisbon, was in high vogue as a nooning.

Hence, upon this unimportant excursion, not exceeding twenty miles from the metropolis, from the occasional diversion of an Otter hunt*, and two days angling, is founded a dialogue replete with instructions for the piscatory enthusiast, and so artlessly intermingling pastoral, rustic, and home-fashioned scenes, of unfaded imagery, and what is more seductive to the reader, an unlaboured dialect, that the Complete Angler may be expected to retain its present reputation as long as the English language exists.

The Second part, by Charles Cotton, is certainly not of equal literary merit. It is valuable for practical information, and has found an extensive circulation in being continually appended to the more interesting production of his 'father,' or predecessor.

To a work so replete with information and entertainment, the annotationist was not likely to supply more than a few incidental explanations, and, perhaps, it was not until the present period, when the press of learning may be said to have given the fine arts a new dawn of streaming and vigorous light, that it was to be expected the pages of an old, and what

was proposed as a mere practical treatise, should be appropriately, if not visibly embellished. The first attempt at incidental prints originated with Moses Brown (whose editorial system it is better to avoid offering remarks upon), and the designs were rather unblushingly (though somewhat improved) adopted by Sir John Hawkins, without necessity, in the life-time of Brown. Neither of these editors, except in the first instance of the interlocutors meeting at Tottenham Cross, appear to have considered it was either appropriate, or desirable, to increase the interest of the work by locality of scenery. But let us pass over the book-plates, text-worthy or not, what shall be said to the vaunting assertions from time to time of the more humble, though more apposite and needed similitudes of the fish caught or described, and usually given with the letter-press. Of this incidental and very material ornament, is there any edition that affords such spirited likenesses of subject, as that just published under the superintendence of the praise-worthy bibliopolist, Mr. Major of Fleet-street? Every representation of this description has hitherto failed of interest, however accurate the likeness of the fish, from being tastelessly executed. It requires no extent of genius to make the subjects of natural history appear like the old formal cut yew trees, or figures selected by a juvenile fancy, elaborately shaped by scissars, and formally pasted down where wanted. Birds soaring in flight, without accompaniment of either landscape or sky, fish stuck like a patch, or ink-blot upon the page, and sometimes represented as swimming where no fish ever swam, on the surface of the stream, can no longer be countenanced, except in the wholesale representations of an Encyclopædia. Such absurdities have been too long tolerated, but

* Otter-hunt.—This diversion as attached to the River Lee, is probably now extinct. It is in memory when the hue and cry raised on the tracing of a single Otter, brought together a few sportsmen, one or two bearing a long neglected spear-staff, and a pack of degenerated animals as Otter-hounds, for a day's sport. After tracing some half-devoured fish and other signs of the marauder, for a considerable distance, the whole ended in the disappointment of a blank day. The same animal, as was supposed, was afterwards killed in a large ditch near Hoddesdon, by a half-lurcher dog that belonged to one of the weir-finders. The contest was said to have lasted above an hour, the Otter trying by every expedient to drown his antagonist, whose owner, though a looker on, could render but little assistance, from being unprepared with weapons for such a contest. When killed it was exhibited at various seats in the neighbourhood, and the destruction of the animal considered of sufficient importance to entitle the owner of the dog to a liberal subscription.

which in the new edition are carefully and properly avoided. It may appear difficult to give the quickness of life to the fish, out of its native element, yet the editor has succeeded so well, that it may be suspected he is an amateur of the float, and was accompanied by an artist, whose task commenced on the instant the prey was released from the hook, and lay, as usual, gasping for life, on the sedgy bank, while the angler renewed his farinaceous bait for further diversion.

In Part II. by Cotton, the views now added are novel, and particularly interesting. It is impossible to pass those of Dove-dale, from drawings by Mr. Chantrey, without admiration: and the genuine angler will feel commingled respect and delight in at length obtaining an appropriate representation of the 'fishing-house,' from drawings by Mr. Blake. It has hitherto been represented like a naked architectural specimen, built upon a spot where nature was too sterile to be in unison with the common amenity of anglers, and unfit to record such a friendship as existed between Walton and Cotton.

If the recent editor has failed of giving universal satisfaction, considering his introduction, Linnean arrangement, notes, and supervenient cuts, it must be with those who have often paced the banks of 'old father Lee,' and who would wish that instead of some pretty vignettes and tail pieces, the 'veriest coinage of the brain,' his amateur friends had enabled him to substitute views either of Broxburne Church, King's Weir*, Cheshunt Nunnery, or Waltham Abbey. Each of them objects, well known to Walton and his scholar, as they talked and strolled either in the meadows or marshes of Nazing, Wormley, Cheshunt, or Waltham. Another objection appears in the apparent parsimony of a few leaves of paper, from the beginning of a chapter upon the halibut where finishes the preceding one, too often occasioned by the arbitrary disposition of the press; still however

not to be expected where so much attention has been paid to graphic and typographic effect. Eu. Hoop.

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Mr. URBAN, *Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, May 1.*

I SEND you some further extracts from the Journal of a Midshipman for insertion in your Miscellany.

Naples Bay, April 1823.

We sailed from Malta on March 23, and after a tedious passage through the Faro of Messina, owing to contrary winds, arrived at Baïa Bay on the 28th, where we found a Neapolitan line of battle ship ready to convoy a fleet of transports with soldiers to Sicily. In this Bay all men of war and large merchant ships remain in winter on account of the bad anchorage and heavy swell which sets into the Bay of Naples at that season of the year.

Baïa Bay† is distant 18 miles from Naples by sea, and seven or eight by land; carriages are to be had at Pozzuoli, a small town in the Bay. The road is for some distance by the sea-side, but strikes suddenly off into an avenue about two miles and a half long, perfectly level, and lined on each side by vineyards, which in summertime must be delightful; the rest of the way is through the Grotto of Possilipo, which is about one mile in length, and 60 feet high at the entrance, and is cut through a steep mountain. It is just broad enough for two carriages to pass abreast, and is lighted only by a dim lamp here and there; there is one day in the year the sun shines through it, and I happened to pass this way on that day. By whom this passage was cut I believe is not rightly known, but it is supposed to have been a quarry, as there are many in this mountain, and being of great length under ground, was cut through at the public expence. It leads directly to Naples, which, to look at from the sea, appears to be a very clean city, but when you enter

* King's Weir.—Some sixty years ago the old toll-house at King's Weir was tenanted by one Ives, whom the trustees of the river permitted to sell his home-brewed ale, and to whose settle many a patient angler adjourned to take his repast, and hear the story of the last trout caught at the apron of the Weir. Many were the tales, and big and bouncing the fish, weighing from ten to thirteen pounds, and no one had reason to suppose either line or net was manufactured by a Munchausen.

† There is a painting of the Bay of Baïa, with Apollo and the Sybil, by I. M. Turner, R. A. in the present Exhibition, No. 77. in Catalogue.

re soon apprized of your mistake. For six families live in one house, which is the fashion all over Naples. The Baïa Bay abounds in many ancient temples, and among them the temples of Isis and Diana, with the tyrant's baths, and numerous other remains of antiquity of less note. The Baths are the most curious of any yet seen; they are close to the water-edge, and seem to have sunk into the earth, I should suppose caused by the eruption, as there are many stones near them half covered with sand, and embedded in a perpendicular cliff of about 90 feet from the shore. The entrance to the Baths is through a small door, half closed up with rubbish. The water which supplies these baths is so extremely hot, that it will boil an egg in two minutes, and the steam from the spring makes the passage to the baths, which is 120 paces long, so very close, that it takes breath, and is seen issuing from the crevices of the cliff. Visitors are thrown into such profuse perspiration, that on entering they are obliged to take off their coats and shawls to guard against cold on going out. The passage is narrow and dark, and strangers seldom go to the bottom of it, where the water is: the guide carries a lighted torch and a small bucket, in which he procures some of the water, and stands gasping for breath, and half naked, and thus boils the eggs. At this place there is another room, which perhaps it was formerly one of the apartments belonging to this bath; there are several other baths of about six feet and a half deep, most of which are filled up, but two remain; the water of one of them is just hot enough for a person to bear his finger in, and the other, which is separated only by a partition of about six inches, is extremely cold.

The country round about the Bay is fertile, and covered with vineyards. There is an ancient paved road, cut by the Romans, the Roman General, from which it takes the name of the "Appian way," in the vicinity of which the city, known by the name of Mare-
 , or the Sea of Death, with numerous remains of ancient architecture. The inhabitants in this part have heard that English visitors collect curiosities whenever any are offered for sale, and that it is no less curious than true, that

an English penny has been put up for sale, as an antique, at the low price of 2s. 6d.

Near the town of Pozzuolo there are some curious sulphur mines, known by the name of *Regia sulphurea terra*. I took a walk there one afternoon, at a distance of six miles from Baïa, and procured some specimens, which are most beautiful, but in getting them my hands and feet suffered, for in many places it is burning with great fury. The specimens which are quite soft whilst hot, become hard when cold.

Mount Vesuvius is at present tranquil; it is only seen smoking at intervals. On coming to Naples, we passed the Mounts Etna and Stromboli; the former is the largest and highest of the three, and was completely covered with snow. Stromboli rises directly from the sea, and I believe is always seen burning at night, but we passed it in the day-time, when it was smoking; it is of a conic form.

We are now in Naples Bay, the weather being more favourable. I shall not go up Vesuvius this time, as it is extremely cold.

The Theatre of St. Carlos is the largest and most magnificent I have ever seen; it is almost too grand; the ballets are likewise the same. There were upwards of 100 men and women dancing at the same time, all in the same attitude; but I would rather see a good English comedy, as its grandeur is fatiguing, and soon forgotten. The King's State Box, which is in the centre of the first circle, is very grand; but the whole has too much of gilding about it to be pleasing to the eye.

An Austrian frigate has arrived here, and the Neapolitan 74 I mentioned returned to Baïa Bay on the 1st of April.

As the ancient towns of Baïa and Pozzuolo, and the grotto of Posilipo, are slightly noticed in the foregoing paper, it will not perhaps be considered objectionable to give a short account of these formerly magnificent places.

Baia, or (as spelt in ancient Geography) Baïæ, is an ancient village of Campania in Italy, situated below the promontory of Misanum, and Puteoli on the Sinus Baïanus, famous for its hot baths, which served the Romans for the purposes of medicine and pleasure. The hot springs and medicinal vapours that abound in the

the environs of Baia must at a very early period have excited the attention of valitudinarians, as bathing was the constant amusement and refreshment of the Greeks while in health, and their remedy when diseased; but Baia does not seem to have attained a degree of celebrity superior to that of other baths, till the Roman Commonwealth began to decline. As soon as the plunder of a conquered world was transferred from works of public use and ornament to objects of private luxury, the transcendent advantages which Baia offered to Roman voluptuaries, flying from the capital in search of health and pleasure, became an object of peculiar attention.

The variety of its natural baths, the softness of its climate, and the beauties of its landscape, captivated the minds of those whose passion for bathing knew no bounds. The ablutions which they might wish to practise at Rome required an enormous expense in aqueducts, stoves, and attendants, but there they found a place most delightfully seated, where waters bubbled spontaneously out of the ground; and its easy communication with Rome was also a circumstance that recommended it.

Hither the mighty rulers of the empire retired for a temporary relaxation after the fatigue of bloody campaigns and civil contests. Their habitations were small and modest; but increasing luxury soon added palace to palace, with such expedition, that space was wanting for the vast demand. Accordingly architects, supported by boundless wealth, extended their foundations into the sea, and drove that element back from its ancient limits;

"*Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
Summovere littora.*"—HORACE.

But the sea has since recovered much more than it lost. From being a place of resort for a season, Baia grew up to a permanent city, and its wealthy inhabitants rendered it as much a miracle of art, as it was before of nature. Its splendour may be inferred from its innumerable ruins in heaps of marble, mosaics, stucco, and other precious fragments of taste.

It flourished in full glory in the days of Theodoric the Goth; but the destruction of these enchanted palaces soon followed the irruption of the Northern conquerors, who overturned the Roman system, sacked and burnt all be-

fore them, and destroyed and dispersed the whole race of nobility.

No sooner had opulence withdrawn its support, than the unbridled sea rushed back upon its old domain; moles and buttresses were torn asunder and washed away; whole promontories, with the sacred towers that once covered their brows, were undermined and tumbled headlong into the deep; where, many feet below the surface, pavements of streets, foundations of houses, and masses of walls, may be discovered; internal commotions of the earth contributed also in a great degree to the general devastation.

Mephitic vapours and stagnated waters have converted this favourite seat of health into a den of pestilence, at least during the Summer heats; and yet Baia in its ruined state, and stripped of its ornaments, still presents many beautiful and striking subjects for the pencil of the artist.

POSITILLO is a celebrated mountain and grotto near the city of Naples. It took its name from a villa of Vedius Pollio, erected in the time of Augustus, and called "*Pausilypon*," from the effect which its beauty was supposed to produce in suspending sorrow and anxiety. This mountain is beautiful in the extreme, and justly honoured with its appellation, as no scene is better calculated to banish melancholy and exhilarate the mind. The grotto is nearly a mile in length, and is made through the mountain, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height.

On the mountain Vedius Pollio had not only a villa, but a reservoir or pond, in which he kept a number of lampreys, to which he used to throw such of his slaves as had committed a fault. When he died, he bequeathed, among other parts of his possessions, his villa to Augustus; but this monarch, abhorring a house where so many ill-fated creatures had lost their lives for very slight faults, caused it to be demolished, and the finest materials in it to be brought to Rome, and with them raised Julia's portico.

Virgil's tomb is said to be above the entrance of the grotto of Posilipo. A vaulted cell, and two modern windows above, present themselves to view—the Poet's name is the only ornament of the place. No sarcophagus, no urn, and even no inscription, serve to feed the devotion of the classical pilgrim. The epitaph, though not genuine,

fectually opposing their invaders, beyond the spirit of liberty which animates them. They are destitute of the sinews of war, money, regular armies, fortified towns, and fleets. By irregular warfare, they will occasion infinite losses to their opponents, who will get a military possession of the country, and establish a form of government modified according to that of France. Be it so. The moment they relinquish the country, the high-minded people of Spain will overturn all this, and revert to their original Constitution, leaving France with little inclination to enter on a *second Crusade* which would terminate similarly, independent of increased public debt, an useless spilling of blood, and a deep wound inflicted on her general and commercial prosperity. A deep-rooted hatred will naturally be generated between the two Kingdoms, and this cannot but operate favourably for Great Britain, in preventing co-operation in naval wars that have occasioned heavy expenditure in repeated instances.

Reverting to the sad state of Ireland, Mr. Urban, we must deem it fortunate, that the Union, which has been so highly advantageous to her, has obviated there, at least, all pretended necessity for an idle and clamorous gabbling on the threadbare subject of an absurd Parliamentary Reform. Ireland has her hundred members in the House of Commons; while Scotland has only the very limited number of forty-five. In forming the Union, she was paid for her Boroughs. Her proportion of debt and taxation is extremely moderate; and *moral education* is only wanting on an extended scale, to render her happy, and to compensate for the miseries occasioned by untoward circumstances.

The question of Moderate Reform is now much animadverted to in the public prints of opposite descriptions; and in a publication of so great extent as yours, touching on it occasionally, may do much good in checking the extravagance of wild and visionary theories, leading to the most dangerous innovations. The proposal of giving one hundred members to Counties, appears to be generally disapproved. On the contrary, the granting of members to populous Cities is generally assented to, because that in effect such will in a great measure represent the counties containing these cities. It cannot be

reasonably expected, that the public should sustain a loss by the just purchase of Boroughs becoming vested property; and therefore the Cities may be fairly called on to repay the purchase-money into the public purse. The Close Boroughs, or those having fewest electors, would, of course, be those fairly selected, as far as may appear expedient. Forty shillings in former times were equivalent to nearly forty pounds of the currency of these times; and therefore, without disturbing the great privilege of the forty-shillings electors, all future freeholders entitled to a vote ought to be raised in some proportion to the diminution in the value of money. House-owners, who actually reside in such rated at not less than fifty pounds, appear in reason as fairly entitled to a vote as a forty-shillings freeholder. The subject of *temperate reform* is daily gaining more strength; and it cannot be but right to throw out ideas that may be acted on with general satisfaction, and perfect safety in due time. True, it is said, leave all to the wisdom of Parliament; and so, generally speaking, it ought to be: but, Mr. Urban, members of Parliament are but men among men; and hints suggested in works of great circulation, may prove not altogether useless when the hour of discussion arrives.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN,

May 16.

YOUR Correspondent, "P. C." in March last, p. 227, in dissenting from the opinion of NEPOS on the derivation of the name of Isabella, alludes to a circumstance from which he supposes it was derived, and which may be worth relating. The Infanta Isabella, wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed, before the siege of Ostend in 1601, never to change any of the garments which she then wore until the place surrendered; the besieged held out for three years and seventy-eight days, during which time she religiously adhered to her resolution. In this long period, her linen, particularly that next to her body, of course became changed from white to yellow, and although the latter colour was before held in great contempt, it was, from this circumstance, immediately introduced, and became very fashionable under the name of "Isabella." This anecdote

is related in an entertaining work published a few years since, called "The Paris Spectator," from which I shall extract the cause of other revolutions in fashion, which have generally been produced by some great personage wearing a peculiar dress, either to conceal some personal defect, or to exhibit some of Nature's gifts. Thus the close crops of the reign of Francis I. were occasioned by a wound which he received in his head, and which obliged him to have his hair cut off. The beautiful hair of Louis XIV. when a child introduced perukes with flowing curls, and the enormous wigs which succeeded them were invented to cover a slight inequality in one of the shoulders of the Dauphin. The ruff was introduced to conceal a scar in the neck of Francis II. Perhaps the variation in the fashion of the present day between loose trowsers and tight pantaloons, or breeches, for dress, may be attributed to the perfect or malformation of the legs of the traders of the ton at the moment. X.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

THE late Dr. Cooke of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, deserved all that you have said of him, (p. 281) but the following should be added.

When the two Emperors and the King of Prussia visited Oxford, Dr. Cooke's apartments in the College were assigned to the King. Some time after his return to Germany, the Doctor received a most flattering letter from the King, expressing the pleasure he had received from his treatment at the Doctor's, and it was accompanied with a large and beautiful vase of the Seve Chinn*, on one side of which was a portrait of the King, on the other a view of Berlin.

The King came to Oxford by way of Benson, and when his attendants first got sight of Oxford, its resemblance to Berlin was such, that they thought they were going home.

It is said that it did not occur to the Emperors that such an acknowledgment would have been very pleasing to those who had given up their houses for their accommodation. O.

* When the late King of Prussia was master of Dresden, he removed this manufacture and the workmen to Berlin, where it is now carried on.

Mr. URBAN,

May 13.

THE dilapidated condition to which long neglect and wanton injury have reduced the magnificent Hall of Eltham Palace† in Kent, rendered its repair by the present owner so expensive an undertaking, that its entire destruction was contemplated, and would probably have been effected, but for the interference of a gentleman of rank and acknowledged taste, who, I have been informed, has succeeded in obtaining from Government a sum adequate to placing this venerable building in substantial repair.

On the rumour of its destruction, an application was made for the roof, which is of timber, in fine preservation, and for beauty of design and carving, has not many superiors in England. King's College, Cambridge, was the intended place of its destination; and certainly as that building is about to undergo an important and very extensive alteration, an apartment might have been so applied and proportioned as to have admitted of its being covered with the elegant roof of Eltham Hall, provided the architect, who is a gentleman of superior taste and skill, felt no scruples as to its style, which is certainly more ancient than the period of King Henry VI. But even had this anomaly been the price of its preservation, surely no person pretending to good taste and antiquarian feeling, would have breathed a censure.

Eltham Hall is distinguished by two oriel or bay windows at the West extremity. The one on the South side is considerably mutilated, but the other remains in good preservation. Their shape is oblong, their groined roofs of exquisite beauty, and their windows exhibit a simple elegance of design which can in no respect be surpassed.

I should have deplored the extinction of this venerable and noble remnant of architectural grandeur: its preservation is an honour to the country. The example is of rare occurrence; and it should be remembered that the building which has thus been rescued from impending destruction, is the vestige of an ancient regal palace.

† See an account of this Royal Palace, in vol. xcii. i. p. 9.—EDR.

Mr.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

22. *The History and Antiquities of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, with Appendix, compiled from the best Authorities, from original Records, preserved in public Repositories and private Collections. Illustrated with a coloured Plan of the Parish, and Sixty-five other Engravings. By W. Robinson, LL. D. F.S.A. Member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, Author of the Histories and Antiquities of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Stoke Newington, in Middlesex. 2 vols. 8vo. Nichols and Son.*

WE have seen more than one publication, in which an apology has been made for the author's engaging in Topography, because it was (wrongly) called the humblest species of Literature. From this aspersion, Dr. Robinson has ably vindicated it in his preface. For our parts, we can say, with veracity, that during our critical labours we never met with more pressing, common-place, and error, than in the greater part of original publications. What are more than two-thirds of the poetry published but absolute nonsense in metre, a mere expression of things in figurative language, which are not worth saying at all? what are more than half the sermons, and half the essays daily almost issued from the press, but words without ideas; sentences formed of mere truisms and obvious things? As to politics, they are in the main made up of inflammatory harangues, with perfect ignorance of circumstances, and real injury to the publick, because misleading it. On the contrary, it would be difficult to write a topographical work of any kind, without its having a useful bearing somewhere, independently of a large portion of curious history, which it frequently involves. Why a man should be considered of inferior intellects, because he takes an interest in investigating the changes of property, times, and persons, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. Such things form integral parts of the history of man in various stages of society; the progress of law and civilization; the improvements effected by genius and reason; and many other things connected with

philosophy in its widest view. If the Senate and the Judicature collect minute facts, as being essential to accurate conclusions; if they patiently listen to petty details, inventories, and catalogues; if they dive, should the question require it, into the veriest trifles, if no imputation of imbecility attaches to these high persons for such necessities and important patience, we cannot conceive why Antiquaries and Topographers, who only do the same things for a different object, should require any vindication. If it be at all important that records should be carefully preserved, it is of double utility that they should be printed. If a family portrait is mostly a gratification, an epiphany is often doubly such. If a deed or a will be an indispensable necessity, a published whole or abstract of it often preserves the property, or prevents it from misapplication. In short, we consider Topographical works as always useful, often of high philosophical importance; and to be so far from degrading their authors in an intellectual view, that they frequently are the works of men engaged in learned professions, of whose talents and knowledge the world never entertained the shadow of a doubt. The real and solid objection to Archæological and Topographical works of the first character is their very heavy expence; but we are glad to find that even this sometimes unavoidable evil may be got rid of, as in the elaborate work before us, which comprises in two volumes, 8vo, handsomely embellished, the contents of an expensive folio.

A parish so near London as Enfield, must contain a large portion of materials, because where there is contiguity to the Metropolis, the habitations of men eminent in the national annals are most likely to be found, and more ample portions of curious history be attached to such places. Indeed it is singularly odd, that some of the most interesting spots near London, in regard to scenery, convenience, and every thing desirable in a rural view, should now be utterly deserted, sometimes absolutely unknown. For instance,

stance, Havering Bower, near Romford, a most delightful spot, is now, as to its picturesque pretensions, quite forgotten, except among the neighbours. Many other ancient palaces may be named in a similar predicament. Of these Enfield was one; and though now no inconsiderable village, was, we are inclined to think, notwithstanding modern seats and decorations, of higher picturesque character than it now is, because, in our judgment, the grand effect of the forest and the park, with its towered castle, or pinnacled mansion, is far superior to the mere prettiness of the lawn and shrubbery. In short, it is a subject perhaps of well-founded regret, to the admirers of scenery, that so many sites of our ancient palaces should have been thus deserted, but changes of times and circumstances introduce new necessities, to which submission is inevitable. Palace is derived from *paler*,—to wander, and simply implied a place of temporary residence. Antiently it was usual for our kings and nobility to have one principal seat, which, in the language of the day, they called their standing house, and other dwellings upon manors, which they held in hand, and managed by *propositi* or bailiffs. To these they used to resort occasionally with their suites, till they had exhausted the stock of provisions, and then remove to another. This is the reason why we find the old writs of our kings tested from places now very obscure. Another very important use was made of the parks. Deer was not universal in the earlier æras. Herds of mares were turned out with stallions, like cows with a bull; and these places were devoted to the support of large studs. The use of such secondary mansions for jointured widows and sons, is still retained among the nobility. Such (except Roman remains, of which hereafter) is the leading feature of the antient History of Enfield, as a Royal vill, though it did not come to the Crown till it devolved to Henry IV. and became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

But we shall proceed through this copious and useful work *seriatim*, as Dr. Robinson has arranged it, and extract from it various notices of a curious kind.

We know that there is an old proverb, "Up with the corn, up with the

horn." In p. 19, we find the following singular assertion:

"Experience avoweth true, though it be hard to assign the true cause thereof, that when wheat is dear, leather is always cheap; and when leather is dear, then wheat is cheap."

Enfield once stood upon the great Roman road, the Ermine street; and it appears that a simple market town, presuming only upon their lord, absolutely turned the great highway to their own place, viz. that of Ware (p. 22.)

The term *Hayward* is still retained, but the office is very little known. Green-street quarter had, it seems, an hayward, "whose business it was to tread out the property of the grass in the marsh and common fields before mowing, previous to the inclosure (p. 23). From p. 27, we see that making rivers navigable was an object of Parliamentary attention so early as 5 Hen. II. The utility of water carriage seems to have been afterwards well understood. Lord Burleigh, and the wise Ministers of Elizabeth, encouraged the conversion of the Lea into a navigable stream, which the people of Enfield vehemently opposed, whereupon

"An intelligent malster and farmer, in a Letter to the Queen, stated the true reason of all this opposition from the Enfield men was, that they could not monopolize the corn. His letter sets forth, That their horses [the carriers'] were worn out and killed in seven years, having eat as much corn, hay, and grass, as would have kept three or four hundred milked cows, useful both living and dead; all provisions might be brought to London much cheaper by water. That certain rich men at and near Enfield would buy up each 4 or 500 quarters of the farmers, to be delivered on certain days, which lessened the country markets, raised the price, and left the City unprovided; that they bought up also all the little that others brought to market, and delivered their corn at the bakers' and brewers' houses, where they baited their horses, and, except the buyers would give four or five shillings more on every horse load, they could neither have meal nor malt; but since the navigation was opened, there was a fair open market at Queenhithe or the water side." P. 30.

This extract well explains the old laws about regrating, &c. &c.

"In 1583, we find that the swans were decreased, but that there would be game enough for hawking on the back and mill streams and on the main river, were it not for the poachers." P. 32.

understand this, it is fit to observe that the game here alluded to, consisted chiefly of herons, which were used for hawking, and at this time much destroyed by persons going with hand-guns. In Mr. Gage's tale "History of Hengrave" is a elucidation of this matter.

pp. 47, 49, are prints of spoons, knife and fork, silver gilt, found in a green case. The latter are not dissimilar to those published by Mr. Gage.

In the *Archæologia*, but the antiquarian is rich. The spoon in

has a great resemblance to one in our possession, which has the figure of the Virgin Mary at its base, and is evidently an Apostle spoon. It has only a naked child, and has no relation to ecclesiastical affairs. It is to be a mere fancy figure. In

160, we have a copper weight of

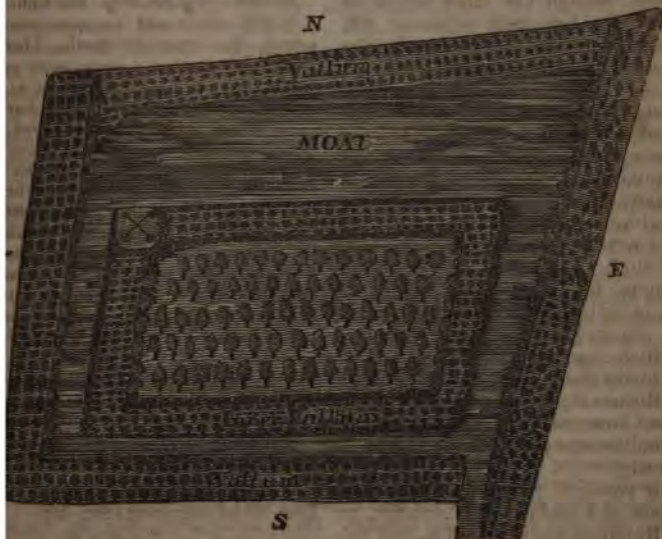
J. I. It represents the King holding a sceptre in his right hand, and a shield on the front: on the reverse side is a Crown. This was the

of the gold sovereign of James I. the first mention of weights for money being issued from the Mints, in the 6th of John; but Ruding (p. 231) that they were in use at that time. The reader will,

however, probably agree with us that it was much more tasteful to have them marked like this, than to be as they now are, mere round pieces of brass.

We shall now attend to Dr. Robinson again:

"About half a mile Eastward of the Church, down Nag's-Head-lane, at the distance of two fields from the lane, in a meadow, known by the name of *Old-Bury*, there is an oblong area of three acres, two roods, 32 perches, inclosed with a double bank of an oblong form, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, with high embankments, and which on the North side is above three times as wide as on the other sides. The South side is 132 yards long, with a vallum about 12 yards high; and the North side 160 yards long, and the vallum not less in some places than 15 yards high, and 16 yards wide at the base. The East and West sides are 135 yards long, the vallum on the West side eight yards wide at the base, having formerly an entrance in the middle corresponding with another in the inner vallum, which is 40 yards long at the East and West ends, and 96 yards long on the North and South sides. The moat, which is between the two banks, is from 10 to 12 yards wide, except on the North side, where it is at least 32 yards wide. The vallum all round (except on the East side without) are in tolerable preservation."



At the North-west corner there is a small keep of a castle, opposite to it, on the other side of the moat, which probably supplied both the castle with water. The slope is

11 yards, and the diameter at the top five yards, with four trees planted on it in the form of a square. The British oppidum [a large circular entrenchment] on Bush Hill, bears S.W. about one mile off." pp. 61—63.

Long before Dr. Robinson wrote, an opinion was formed that this was the site of a castle, or castellated mansion, built by Humphr. de Bohun in 1347, though the spot is called *Oldbury* and *Cæsar's Camp*, though the words of the Royal license of fortification use the words *mansum manerii* (i. e. the site of the palace), and though it was not usual to build castle-walls upon high valla, and no outlines of towers, round or square, appear in the ground plan. Add the following particulars. *Enfield*, because the term *Oldbury* is retained, may be derived from other sources than Dr. Robinson supposes, viz. from *Hen*—old. Antiquaries have removed with reason the site of the grand battle between Suetonius Paulinus and Boadicea, from Islington, Stukeley's imaginary appropriation, to somewhere about Wanstead in Epping Forest, which is in the vicinity of Enfield. It is certain too, that Pœnius Posthumus, second in command, entrenched himself very strongly, and refused to join Paulinus in the action. We do not say that *this was* his camp, only that it is *possible so to have been*, from the following reasons: 1st, Because the Romans never threw up double trenches, though the inner might be a prætorium, but under pressure. 2d. Because the oldest camps having the highest valla, this is of the earliest form in our island*. 3d. Because it is of the square form of the camps of Lipsius, which the editor of Hyginus makes only two-thirds of the oblong camp, and is but small; for the troops of Posthumus being but few, and the vallum obliged under danger to be completely lined or girt with soldiers†,

the area is not likely to have been extensive. 4th. Because there is a *tomulus* for reconnoissance, and a *castellum* or outpost, a little more than a mile from the camp, and between the two, human bones and coins have been continually found. That the spot afterwards became a station and settlement of Romans and Britons, living near, as common, however difficult of appropriation, from the imperfection and omission of the Itineraries, is to be inferred from the most satisfactory evidence. It stands by the Ermine-street. Celts, large iron nails [indicative of settlements, see Hoare's *Ant. Wilts*], a hypocaust, earthen vases, funeral urns, and coins beyond number, have been found. As to the appropriation of this interesting spot to the site of a castle, is manifestly, from p. 65, not Dr. Robinson's own opinion, we hope that he will cause experiments to be made with the spade, according to the rules and instructions of Sir R. C. Hoare.

(To be continued.)

83. *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22. By John Franklin, Capt. R. N. F. R. S. and Commander of the Expedition.* 4to, pp. 768. Murray.

THE noble and enterprising spirit which the British Government has manifested in the promotion of science and useful discoveries, will reflect, to the latest posterity, immortal honour on our native land. The perseverance and dauntless courage of our countrymen, in their arduous and perilous researches, must also excite the admiration of the civilized world. Before the expeditions of Hearne‡, the sterile

* In Mr. Fosbroke's MS copy of the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, chap. *Earth-works*, this mode of discriminating the æras of Roman camps is exhibited from the best authorities, and will soon be printed.

† Hygin. pp. 128, 318, &c.

‡ Samuel Hearne, afterwards governor of Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, undertook three expeditions to the North of America; the object of which was to ascertain whether there was a North-west passage for ships through Hudson's Bay. The first expedition commenced on the 7th of Nov. 1769; and the second on the 23d of Feb. 1770. After experiencing innumerable difficulties and hardships, Mr. Hearne returned, without accomplishing the object of his journey. The third expedition was more successful, and consequently more important. He then discovered the Copper Mine River, which forms a most interesting feature in his narrative. On his arrival at this river, Mr. Hearne was not a little surprised to find it differ very much from the descriptions that had been given of it by the Indians. They spoke of its being so large as to be navigable for shipping; but the part that Mr. Hearne saw was scarcely navigable for a canoe. It was, indeed, about one hundred and eighty yards wide, but it was every where full of shoals, and no fewer than three falls or cataracts in it were in sight at first view. Near the water's edge there was some wood; but not a single tree grew among the adjacent hills; and the whole

s of North America were com-
 pletely unknown; but since the
 ation of Captain Parry's Voyage,
 is present highly interesting Nar-
 our geographical knowledge has
 wonderfully extended.

hough Captain Franklin's Land
 ition has not afforded all the in-
 tion that could be desired, many
 tant results have been obtained.
 ain object was to determine the
 les and longitudes of the northern
 of North America, and to tread
 east from the mouth of the Cop-
 ine River, to the eastern extre-
 of that continent. The hardships
 enced by our countrymen in this
 ition, are heart-rending in the
 s; but they appear to have pro-
 no other effect than that of arm-
 hem with patience and perse-
 ce.

Narrative comprises all the par-
 s of the "Journey to the Shores

of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819,
 20, 21, and 22." Captain Franklin and
 his party embarked at Gravesend, on
 board the Prince of Wales, belonging
 to the Hudson's Bay Company, on the
 23d May, 1819, and arrived at York
 Factory, Hudson's Bay, on the 30th of
 August. Preparations were imme-
 diately made for the journey. The
 party proceeded across the country to
 Fort Chipewyan, where they were join-
 ed by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Hood.
 On the 18th of July, 1820, they em-
 barked in three canoes; coasted the
 Lake, entered the Stony river (one of
 the discharges of the Athabasca Lake
 into the Slave River), and dashing
 down the same noble streams which
 Mackenzie navigated, soon reached
 the establishments on the great Slave
 Lake. Here, procuring Copper Indians
 for guides, and consulting with them,
 Captain F. determined to abandon his
 original intention of descending Mac-

timber of the neighbourhood, even in its greatest prosperity, was so crooked and
 sh, that it could have been of little use for any other purpose than fire-wood.

y in the morning of the 15th of July, Mr. Hearne began his survey. This he con-
 about ten miles down the river, till, heavy rain coming on, he was compelled for a
 to cease. The whole course of the stream he found to be as full of shoals as the part
 s had seen the day before; in many places its width greatly diminished; and, in his
 ss, he passed two lofty cataracts.

Copper-mine River was at this time frequented by considerable numbers of Esquimaux
 s, who came thither to hunt and fish; and, notwithstanding the general good cha-
 and conduct of the American Indians, who had accompanied Mr. Hearne, they
 ly attacked such of the Esquimaux as they could find; and destroyed every individual
 n. Mr. Hearne earnestly endeavoured to divert them from this intention, but in vain.
 en Mr. Hearne arrived at the sea, the tide was out. He was certain that it was the
 some branch of it, by the whalebone and the seal-skins which had been found in the
 of the Esquimaux, as well as by a great number of seals which he saw on the ice.
 mouth of the river the sea was full of islands and shoals as far as he could discern
 with the assistance of a telescope. He had completed his survey about one o'clock in
 orning of the 18th of July, at which time the sun was a considerable height above
 rizon; so that he had not only day-light, but even sun-shine during the whole night.
 r some consultation with the Indians, Mr. Hearne erected a mark, and took posses-
 f the coast, in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company; and then set out on his
 to Prince of Wales's Fort. About thirty miles from the mouth of the river he went
 t one of the places called by the Indians a copper-mine, and represented by them to
 een so rich in metal, that if a factory were built at the river, a ship might be ballast-
 h copper ore instead of stone. By their accounts the hills were entirely composed
 t metal, in lumps, and like immense heaps of pebbles. But these accounts were so
 at variance from the truth, that, after a search of nearly four hours, Mr. Hearne
 find only one piece of this metal of any size worth notice.

Indians, being extremely anxious to rejoin their wives and families, hastened back
 uch rapidity towards the place where these had been left, that, in one day, they
 l forty-two miles; and before they reached the place, the feet and legs of Mr.
 e had swelled considerably, and his ankles had become quite stiff. The nails of his
 ore bruised to such a degree, that several of them festered and dropped off. To add
 misery, the skin was entirely chafed from the tops of both his feet, and from be-
 every toe; so that the sand and gravel irritated them in such a manner, that, for a
 day before the party arrived at the women's tents, he left the print of his feet in
 at almost every step he took. Had the Indians continued to travel at the same rate
 o or three days longer, Mr. Hearne must unavoidably have been left behind. Imme-
 on his arrival at the tents he washed and cleansed his feet in warm water; and after
 ther simple applications, and a little rest, they were healed.

kenzie's

kenzie's river, and try a new route to the Copper-Mine river, not only to the eastward of Mackenzie, but of Hearne. They visited the Copper-Mine river (334 miles N. of Fort Enterprise), and Copper Mountain; attained the Polar Sea, lat. $67^{\circ} 47' 50''$ N. long. $115^{\circ} 36' 49''$ W. and sailed 550 miles along its shore to the eastward.

We shall now proceed to extract a few passages illustrative of the interesting nature of the work. Captain F. thus describes the Stone Indians—an extensive tribe in North America:

"The greatest proportion of labour, in savage life, falls to the women: we now saw them employed in dressing skins, and conveying wood, water, and provision. As they have often to fetch the meat from some distance, they are assisted in this duty by their dogs, which are not harnessed in sledges, but carry their burthens in a manner peculiarly adapted to this level country. Two long poles are fastened by a collar to the dog's neck, their ends trail on the ground, and are kept at a proper distance by a hoop, which is lashed between them, immediately behind the dog's tail; the hoop is covered with net-work, upon which the load is placed.

"The boys were amusing themselves by shooting arrows at a mark, and thus training to become hunters. The Stone Indians are so expert with the bow and arrow, that they can strike a very small object at a considerable distance, and will shoot with sufficient force to pierce through the body of a buffalo when near*."

Our travellers, in their route to Chipewyan, found several rein-deer, which the natives are very expert in killing:

"The Copper Indians find by experience that a white dress attracts the rein-deer most readily, and they often succeed in bringing them within shot, by kneeling and vibrating the gaa from side to side, in imitation of the motion of a deer's horns when he is in the act of rubbing his head against a stone.

"The Dog-rib Indians have a mode of killing these animals, which, though simple, is very successful. It was thus described by Mr. Wentzel, who resided long amongst that people. The hunters go in pairs, the foremost man carrying in one hand the horns and part of the skin of the head of a deer, and in the other a small bundle of twigs, against which he, from time to time, rubs the horns, imitating the gestures peculiar to the animal. His comrade follows, treading exactly in his footsteps, and holding the guns of both in a horizontal position, so that the muzzles project under the

arms of him who carries the head. Both hunters have a fillet of white skin round their foreheads, and the foremost has a strip of the same kind round his wrists. They approach the herd by degrees, raising their legs very slowly, but setting them down somewhat suddenly; after the manner of a deer, and always taking care to lift their right or left feet simultaneously. If any of the herd leave off feeding to gaze upon this extraordinary phenomenon, it instantly stops, and the head begins to play its part by licking its shoulders, and performing other necessary movements. In this way the hunters attain the very centre of the herd without exciting suspicion, and have leisure to single out the fattest. The hindmost man then pushes forward his comrade's gun, the head is dropt, and they both fire nearly at the same instant. The herd scampers off, the hunters trot after them; in a short time the poor animals halt to ascertain the cause of their terror, their foes stop at the same instant, and having loaded as they run, greet the gazers with a second fatal discharge. The consternation of the deer increases, they run to and fro in the utmost confusion, and sometimes a great part of the herd is destroyed within the space of a few hundred yards."

In their return across the *Barren Grounds*, our travellers experienced the most appalling distress and misery. The following affecting statement will afford a melancholy interest—

"September 10, 1820.—About noon the weather cleared up a little, and, to our great joy, we saw a herd of musk-oxen grazing in a valley below us. The party instantly halted, and the best hunters were sent out; they approached the animals with the utmost caution, no less than two hours being consumed before they got within gun-shot. In the mean time we beheld their proceedings with extreme anxiety, and many secret prayers were, doubtless, offered up for their success. At length they opened their fire, and we had the satisfaction of seeing one of the largest cows fall; another was wounded, but escaped. This success infused spirit into our starving party. To skin and cut up the animal was the work of a few minutes. The contents of its stomach were devoured upon the spot, and the raw intestines which were next attacked, were pronounced by the most delicate amongst us to be excellent. A few willows, whose tops were seen peeping through the snow in the bottom of the valley, were quickly grabbed, the tents pitched, and supper cooked, and devoured with avidity. This was the sixth day since we had a good meal. The *tripe de roche*, even where we got enough, only serving to allay the pangs of hunger for a short time.

"Sept. 22. The body of the men * had

* See a letter from Captain Franklin, on Buffalo hunting, vol. xci. i. p. 4.

among some willows, where they had
some pieces of skin, and a few
mosses that had been devoured by the
last spring. They had rendered the
frieze by burning, and eaten them,
as the skin; and several of them had
their old shoes to the repeat. Peltier
sawant were with them, having left
moss, which, they said, was so com-
plicated by another fall, as to be ren-
derable of repair, and entirely use-
less. The anguish this intelligence occa-
sioned may be conceived, but it is beyond
power to describe it. Impressed, how-
ever, with the necessity of taking it for-
ever in the state these men represent-
ed to be, we urgently desired them to
it; but they declined going, and the
aid of the officers was inadequate to
it. To their infatuated obstinacy on
occasion, a great portion of the melan-
choly circumstances which attended our
present progress may, perhaps, be at-
tributed. The men now seemed to have lost
all of being preserved; and all the ar-
guments we could use failed in stimulating
to the least exertion. After consum-
ing the remains of the bones and horns of
car, we resumed our march."

last weakness forced the party to
retire; Mr. Hood, Dr. Richardson,
Hepburn, remained; while Cap-
tain Franklin pushed on for Fort En-
terprise to procure assistance, but Fort
Enterprise had been left desolate. Two,
Int and Credit, dropped behind
in snow, and the state of the rest
were gathered from the following:

scarcely were these arrangements finished
before Perrault and Fontano were seized
with fits of dizziness, and betrayed other
signs of extreme debility. Some tea
quickly prepared for them, and after
drinking it, and eating a few morsels of
leather, they recovered, and expressed
desire to go forward; but the other
alarmed at what they had just wit-
nessed, became doubtful of their own
strength, and, giving way to absolute dejection,
declared their own inability to move.
earnestly pressed upon them the ne-
cessity of continuing our journey, as the
means of saving their own lives, as
those of our friends at the tent."...
Fontano next fell, he was an Italian,
had served many years in De Meun-
ier's regiment. He had spoken to me that
morning, and after his first attack of
dizziness, about his father; and had begged,
should he survive, I would take him
back to England, and put him in the
way of reaching home.

The party was now reduced to five per-
sons, Peltier, Benoit, Samandré, and

At length we reached Fort Enterprise,

and to our infinite disappointment and grief
found it a perfectly desolate habitation.
There was no deposit of provision, no trace
of the Indians, no letter from Mr. Wentzel
to point out where the Indians might be
found. It would be impossible for me to
describe our sensations after entering this
miserable abode, and discovering how we
had been neglected: the whole party shed
tears, not so much for our fate, as for that
of our friends in the rear, whose lives de-
pended entirely on our sending immediate
relief from this place."

Some of the sufferings of those in
the rear are thus detailed:

Sept. 11.—"On arriving at the place,
we were much alarmed to find that Michel
was absent. We feared that he had lost
his way in coming to us in the morning,
although it was not easy to conjecture how
that could have happened, as our movements
of yesterday were very distinct. He had
went back for the tent, and returned with
after dusk, completely worn out with the
fatigue of the day. Michel too arrived at
the same time, and relieved our anxiety on
his account. He reported that he had been
in chase of some deer which passed near his
sleeping place in the morning, and although
he did not come up with them, yet that he
found a wolf which had been killed by the
stroke of a deer's horn, and had brought a
part of it. We implicitly believed this story
then, but afterwards became convinced from
circumstances, the detail of which may be
spared, that it must have been a portion of
the body of Belanger or Perrault. A ques-
tion of moment here presents itself; namely,
whether he actually murdered these men, or
either of them, or whether he found the
bodies on the snow. Captain Franklin,
who is the best able to judge of this matter,
from knowing their situation when he parted
from them, suggested the former idea, and
that both Belanger and Perrault had been
sacrificed. When Perrault turned back,
Captain Franklin watched him until he
reached a small group of willows, which was
immediately adjoining to the fire, and con-
cealed it from view, and at this time the
smoke of fresh fuel was distinctly visible.
Captain Franklin conjectures, that Michel
having already destroyed Belanger, com-
pleted his crime by Perrault's death, in order
to screen himself from detection."...

"Sunday, Oct. 20.—In the morning we
again urged Michel to go a hunting that he
might if possible leave us some provision
to-morrow being the day appointed for his
quitting us; but he shewed great unwilling-
ness to go out, and lingered about the fire,
under the pretence of cleaning his gun.
After we had read the morning service I
went about noon to gather some tripe de
roche, leaving Mr. Hood sitting before the
tent at the fire-side, arguing with Michel.
Hepburn was employed cutting down a tree
at

at a short distance from the tent, being desirous of accumulating a quantity of fire-wood before he left us. A short time after I went out, I heard the report of a gun, and about ten minutes afterwards Hepburn called to me in a voice of great alarm, to come directly. When I arrived, I found poor Hood lying lifeless at the fire-side, a ball having apparently entered his forehead. I was at first horror-struck with the idea, that in a fit of despondency he had hurried himself into the presence of his Almighty Judge, by an act of his own hand; but the conduct of Michel soon gave rise to other thoughts, and excited suspicions which were confirmed, when upon examining the body, I discovered that the shot had entered the back part of the head, and passed out at the forehead, and that the muzzle of the gun had been applied so close as to set fire to the night-cap behind."

"Sept. 29. Upon entering the now desolate building, we had the satisfaction of embracing Captain Franklin, but no words can convey an idea of the filth and wretchedness that met our eyes on looking around. Our own misery had stolen upon us by degrees, and we were accustomed to the contemplation of each other's emaciated figures, but the ghastly countenances, dilated eyeballs, and sepulchral voices of Mr. Franklin and those with him, were more than we could at first bear."

Of the costly and superb manner in which this interesting work has been embellished, we cannot speak too highly. It reflects considerable credit on the talents of the Artist, and the munificent spirit of the Publisher.

84. *Poetical Sketches; with Stanzas for Music, and other Poems.* By Alaric A. Watts. 12mo. pp. 158.

HAVING been indulged with a perusal of this elegant little volume, we regret to see at the foot of the title-page, that it is there stated to be "printed for private circulation," as from the sparkling beauty of the many little poems it contains, we think a more general diffusion of it would be acceptable to the publick. The author appears to live on the best terms with his poetical friends, and his taste and enthusiasm induce him properly to appreciate their merits. For this, he will have more ample scope in his intended "Specimens of the Living Poets."

The first poem in this collection is entitled "The Profession." It is a spirited sketch of the ceremony of the imposing rite of the profession of a Nun, as observed in the Southern parts of Italy.

Reserving to ourselves the privilege of again adverting to this little work in our Poetical Department, we shall at present extract only the two following specimens:

"Lines written in the 'Angel of the World,' an Arabian Tale, by the Rev. G. Croly.

It is a sunny vision—a deep dream—
Too full of beauty for the heart to dwell,
Unpained, upon the dazzling rays that stream
Around the Bard's creations. Music's swell
Voluptuous on the ear;—the camel-bell,
Borne softly on the distance;—banners
bright,
Instinct with gems;—that angel ere he fall,
And starry Eblis,—in their mingled might,
Deluge each weary pulse with too intense
delight.

II.

We turn away with dim, delirious sense
From that so fervid blaze; and seek repose
From Eastern splendour and magnificence,
From gorgeous palaces, and clouds of rose,
Sceptres and thrones, and diamond-crested
brows,—

Pluming our spirits' pinions at the page,
Where sweet Floranthe warbles forth her
woes

In strains, of power each turbulent thought
to 'savage, [wild war to wage!
And bid the Passions cease their fierce

III.

Surpassing Lyrist! from thy powerful hand,
The thunders and keen lightnings of the
Muse

Speed forth in glorious might;—thou canst
command

The noon-tide burst of poetry;—yet infuse
Its twilight calms and bloom-refreshing dews
Amid thy deep conceptions; and canst braid
Wreaths, rich and bright, with variegated
hues,

As those on an Arabian Heaven displayed,
Ere day's last rainbow-beams have vanished
into shade!"

Sonnet to "the First-Born."

Never did music sink into my soul
So 'silver sweet,' as when thy first weak wail
On my 'rapt ear in doubtful murmurs stole,
Thou child of love and promise!—What a
tale

Of hopes and fears, of gladness and of gloom,
Hung on that slender filament of sound!
Life's guileless pleasures, and its griefs pro-
found

Seemed mingling in thy horoscope of doom.
Thy bark is launched, and lifted is thy sail
Upon the weltering billows of the world;
But oh! may winds far gentler than have
hurled

My struggling vessel on, for thee prevail;
Or, if thy voyage must be rough,—mayst
thou [am now

Soon scape the storm and be—as blest as I

with in Ireland, in the Year 1823, *being brief Sketches of the Moral, civil, and Political State of the Country. Reflections on the best Means of improving its Condition.* By Thos. Reid, M.D. of the Royal College of Surgeons, p. 375. 8vo.

three acres per head be estimated average annual consumption of arson, then a square mile, or 640 divided by three, leaves 213 per acre a fraction, as the proper number every such portion of soil. But and, according to the table in the book (p. 333), the number is 277 y square mile, and this in a country where manufactures are only where few great landholders where there are no poor-rates, the population, overpowering means of subsistence, enormously the rent of land, where the produce is exported (to raise rent for landlords who reside in England, whence the money comes, and whither it returns) and where the labourer who is to employ and work to offer, cannot employ on demand. To a fair man, therefore, unbiassed by party, the question is not whether Ireland is a distressed country, but whether the population can possibly subsist, under such awful circumstances; and we are sure, that so far from blame attaching to Government much praise is due to them, for preserving their estates and lives of the Gentry, which, under the circumstances stated, could not have been effected, but by great vigilance and wisdom (we use the word *fear*—on the part of our modern Gentry. It is certainly indispensable that Rebellion should be checked, and that hunger is the stimulant, and Government cannot invade private property unless they can legislatively do so. To reduce Poor's Rates, a measure in this country, has done much to prevent oppression and extortion; and we make not the least doubt, but, under such a heavy tax, the Gentry would have invented means of finding the poor employ. We do not say that the institution of Poor Rates in the present form is unwise, or that any Ministry attempt such an introduction into Ireland, without incurring ruinous expence and unpopularity; but we do think that they and the framers

of the Poor Laws have a right to ask of Parliament the legal substitution of employ and wages, upon demand, to be paid out of a County Rate. Such, we believe, was the usual plan of Buonaparte. Persons distressed were employed upon the fortifications or other public works; and the expence levied upon the district once a year. We make no apology for quoting Buonaparte, because, in defence, we say, that we are not inclined to be his advocates in general; but this we know, that the land is by Providence saddled with the population; that it is the condition by which its being private property can alone exist; and that England, by means of its Poor's Rates, puts an end to oppression on this head; whereas, in Ireland, instead of this check upon the neglect of the poor, Government is forced to tell them in plain English, "Labour you cannot have, because your landlords will not give it you; but we, the administrators of Government, dare not irritate them, and you must do the best you can. They compel us to keep you down; and you must live, and give them any price for potatoe ground, sooner than starve." The question of Ireland then is simply this; an unemployed population pressing upon subsistence; and a situation in which Government cannot interfere, without meddling with private property. Since the Union, we apprehend, no restriction can be placed in regard to the manufactures of Ireland; nor do we think that any Government acting upon the correct principle of governmental institution, viz. public protection, has a right to impose restraints upon an incorporated nation, except so far as such a nation does not contribute to support the expence of that protection; and to that amount it has a right to be taxed, leaving all profits to commerce. But the competition of population will reduce that to nothing, unless there be foreign trade and exportation. Ireland has no monied interest, no manufactures except linen, and it shoulders England, unless there be war and extraordinary demand, in its agricultural interests. It fixes the population on the land in the form of a rabbit warren; it shows what Mr. Owen's system (we speak without disrespect), and all similar systems, must inevitably end in; but it

it is as utterly impossible to reconcile an indefinite population with comfortable subsistence, without content of territory, as to augment stock upon a farm of certain boundaries, at the option of the owners. When America formed part of our colonies, the public men of the day considered it a fortunate opening for excessive population, and so it certainly was. In short, the case is simply this: Population, we repeat, is pressing upon subsistence. Unnatural prices are tendered from distress, like the terms offered by needy men to usurers. If the commodities raised in consequence, will find the prices requisite to meet the high rents (as in time of war they did), all will go on peaceably; but if they do not, the Bible account ensues of Pharaoh and the Israelites, in brick-making, and (as proverbs save a world of words) expecting more of a cat than his skin. In a nation used to luxurious habits, there can be no bounds to the necessity for money. The Irish gentlemen are pattern characters for liberality of sentiment, hospitality, and nobleness of mind, but these qualities imply disregard of expence; and if it were possible, though we think it unlikely, that they would all turn Quakers and Philanthropists, Ireland would no longer want a Military Force, beyond a Yeomanry, to support the Magistracy. When, instead, Government is merely so situated as to be placed in a pure police situation, that of preventing the mischief of unemployed population in a starving state, any reasonable person may see, that had they by the same bayonets forced Poor's Rates upon the Gentry, no poor man would give four or five pounds an acre for potato ground, if he could go to an overseer and obtain eight, nine, or ten shillings a week, according to his family. We repeat, that we do not recommend Poor's Rates. We think the system abstractedly bad; we would rather say, that it is a check upon the abuse of landed proprietorship, a check of Providence upon more selfish appropriations of territory, upon making donkeys of human beings, like the vulgar, i. e. gaining two shillings by their daily labour, and turning them out in the lanes for maintenance. But the provoking part of the subject is, that all this is unnecessary. Hands and heads can provide comfortable modes of existence, where labour is cheap, in nine instances out

of ten, and the simple word *improvement* can do wonders. Have I clay on my estate? bricks and tile be made; have I lime? mortar easy acquisition: in short, resource the spot or the vicinity, may make peasantry comfortable. Among numerous instances mentioned by Reid, we quote the following:

"We travelled several miles through the estate of the Marquis of Downshire, evinces unequivocal and most gratifying assurance, that some portion of its nobles' time is spent at home. If be true, the tenants on this estate higher rents than those of the neighbouring gentry; and if any judgment is formed from their appearance, they are much better able to pay them." P.

Now let us suppose that all or all of the English gentry lived in London or Bath; and that there were no manufactures in the country. The provision trade would be all that the country would supply. Every necessity or luxury beyond that supply, must be drawn from a foreign source, and would impoverish the country. At all events, the profit of the produce is limited to that of the raw material. The return to that of the produce is the return to that of the produce. There are no customers for labour beyond the farmer. The real work is the cattle; for in large farms are often only three or four hundred ings to ten horses and as many cows. Now England, smarting under Poor's Rates, and knowing the consequences of an excessive and idle population, makes people work for themselves, and bad as we think them abstractedly, we solemnly think that it has made the Gentry more philanthropic, because they know if one party has only to pipe another to dance, it is a very easy mode of relief to have an access of performers from other avocations or professions. The truth is, this book luminously shows the misery of a non-resident gentry are not taxed for their absenteeism Poor Rates, and also that the labour almost needless, where they do and act towards their dependent principles of paternity and public utility. We have heard a nobleman say in regard to Ireland, "who would live in a barbarous country, if he live in a civilized one?" True

to barbarous? Because all is
 E, and nothing brought in.

the first moment (says Mr. Reid)
 able of making observations, I
 iably found the increase of chil-
 reland to be in an inverse propor-
 ie means possessed by their pa-
 support them; namely, that the
 rsons in the country have always
 most prolific; and the more I see
 ountry, the more decided is my
 .of that remarkable fact." P. 203.

tkinson says, that population
 n Ireland in forty-six years.

we solemnly believe, that in
 populous countries there must
 extent of territory or impor-
 contentment with bare sub-
 in common; in other words,
 ust be emigration or com-
 or absolute prohibition of

far we have gone, because we
 ith Mr. Reid, "the greatest
 that the wisdom of man
 :wise for the peasantry of Ire-
 ould decidedly say, is employ-
 P. 361.

g aside the absolute nonsense
 sing that Ireland is ruined by
 he Protestant Religion preach-
 and payment of Tithes, which
 ch as to say that taking away a
 urries off the other nine parts;
 ade of sixteen pages of error
 subject (p. 344 to p. 360), we
 hesitate to affirm, that more
 isfactory, and useful informa-
 no where to be found than in
 d's second part. It is a Com-
 Report, most judiciously com-
 and admirably adapted for the
 ition of the senator, the philo-
 and the philanthropist. Mo-
 istics, politico-economics, prob-
 abits, prison-investigations, re-
 pinions, the state of parties, po-
 returns, in short, the contents
 o volumes are contained in this
 ritorious cheap octavo. We
 at it is an error of authors not
 their political opinions in se-
 amphlets; but these opinions,
 in our judgment unsound, are
 and too trifling to detract from
 racter of the work, which is
 ne of very high value. The
 t, "The Ancient History of
 " is in the manner of Rapin,
 rative most plausibly concate-
 at uninteresting; no display of
 incidents, which permanently

impresses those valuable lessons of
 experience that it is the especial be-
 nefit of history to confer. Take
 the book, however, as a whole, it is
 very good.

86. *A View of the present State of the Scilly
 Islands, exhibiting their vast Importance
 to the British Empire, the Improvements
 of which they are susceptible, and a par-
 ticular Account of the Means lately adopt-
 ed for the Amelioration of the Condition of
 the Inhabitants, by the Establishment and
 Extension of their Fisheries. By the Rev.
 Geo. Woodley, Missionary from the So-
 ciety for promoting Christian Knowledge,
 and Minister of St. Martin's and St.
 Agnes, Scilly. 8vo. pp. 338.*

DR. JOHNSON said of us Anti-
 quaries, that we were apt to become
 enamoured of the face of Time, by
 frequently looking at it; but as the
 face of Time is not that of Beauty, we
 are inclined to think that to be ena-
 moured of the former, is not, in the
 proper meaning of the word *enamoured*,
 correct taste. Our author seems
 to judge as we do of the face of Time,
 concerning the Scilly Islands, by the
 splendid eulogium which he has given
 in the title-page of their importance,
 &c. &c. every single part of which
 lofty pretensions it would require little
 less than the discovery of the philoso-
 pher's stone to effect. Through repre-
 sentations of this sanguine unphiloso-
 phical cast, Government is perpetually
 harassed with projects, and censured
 by weak enthusiasts. Attempts at
 improvement, by being made on a
 wrong or too costly scale, fail, and de-
 ter others from wiser plans, such as
 alone are in our judgment feasible,
 with respect to the Scilly Islands.

Our author shall speak for himself,
 in order to show that we are not un-
 candid in our opinions.

In the first place he observes, that
 there is a great scarcity of water in
 Scilly. (P. 12.) Secondly, that it
 would require two millions ten thou-
 sand pounds, at least two-thirds of
 that sum, and four millions seven
 hundred and thirty thousand and forty
 tons of stone, to make two piers or
 moles for a safe harbour (pp. 12, 13).
 Thirdly, that the natural products of
 the soil seem to be a thin short poor
 grass, intermixed with a few heath
 flowers, and a dwarf kind of furze
 (p. 51). That the meat of the small
 black cattle is bad, because in the off-
 islands

islands their food consists in a great measure of sea-weed (p. 78). That the horses are small, and generally poor, their chief food being the furze, which they find on the hills; that the sheep are small, but high on the hinder legs, with long thin ragged tails (p. 79); that the hogs are numerous, but that those of the poor being fed on ore-weed, limpets, &c. are, as to the meat, of a disagreeable redness, and a very unpalatable fishy taste; that many cattle actually die in the winter through hunger; and that the poultry is generally small and lean (p. 79). Fourthly. That the air causes to strangers a swimming in the head, a tendency to sleep in the eyes, and different degrees of *amentia*, in rather numerous natives. Fifthly. That for one man who dies a natural death, nine are drowned (pp. 81, 82). Sixthly. That there are no streams, and but few springs in any of the islands. Seventhly. That the fine sand with which the roads and many other parts of the islands are covered in the summer, dazzles the eyes by an incessant glare, and in winter, being furiously blown in the face by the boisterous gales prevalent in that season, stings like a nettle (pp. 84, 85). Eighthly. That storms often arise almost suddenly, and last long, and the inhabitants having no protection of trees, nor ought that might interrupt their violence, feel their effects very sensibly (p. 85).

Such is the picture of the Scilly Isles, drawn by the author; and, as every political economist knows, that one-third of a given capital expended upon good soils, will produce infinitely more than the whole capital laid out upon sterile subjects, we leave our readers to judge, whether Scilly, as being of the state described, would not require twenty times its value to make it of an equal worth with numerous soils in Great Britain in a state of waste, and whether it is fit for any thing else in a prudent view, than forts, garrisons, and small ports and fisheries. As to the latter, they are undeniable good things, but the difficulty is not to find catchers of fish, but eaters of it without sauce, so essential an ingredient to render it palatable, that the consumption of it in a fresh state is almost wholly limited to the middling and higher orders. However, we are sincerely rejoiced to find, from Mr. Woodley, that govern-

mental and charitable aid, rendered in promoting the herring, pilchard, and lobster fisheries, has been exceedingly beneficial (p. 148); and that so easy an establishment as a manufactory of twine and cordage, and of useful employments connected with it, is almost the only desideratum remaining in that view. Now we think that a sufficiency of persons requisite to establish such a manufacture, by instructing the natives, is a matter of great facility.

In page 165, we find the old Celtic mode of thatching houses (as to the addition of straw ropes), exhibited in Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities* (p. 76), still in use.

"They drive large wooden pegs into the chinks between the stones, about a foot and a half from the top of the walls, and but a little distance from each other. Having laid on a sufficient quantity of thatch, they bind it down with straw ropes, fastened to the pegs before mentioned, extending from the front to the back of the house, and intersected by ropes of the same material running from end to end; so that if the ropes hold, the roof cannot be blown away without taking with it the top of the wall. The appearance of these roofs certainly does not convey the idea of a *cottage ornée*, but use and custom must justify the practice, except, perhaps, in

* *a cottage of gentility.*

Which 'pleases that fiend' whose darling vice

Is the pride that apes humility." P. 165.

We are sorry that Mr. Woodley has quoted such a silly, illiberal, and contracted reflection; but we should not have noticed the circumstance, had it not been to make a proper retort. A thatched cottage *ornée* is a mere affair of the picturesque, and has no more connection with vice and the devil, than a house of Grecian architecture with a slated roof. The essence of holiness, of the genuine Christ-like spirit, is meekness. The intolerant and cruel bigotry of the irrational fanatic will alone mix with arsenic the milk of human kindness; and with sorrow we observe, because Mr. Woodley is manifestly a philanthropist, an inclination to indulge in sneers and caustic remarks, which well-bred men will only ascribe to unwise irritability.

The following harrowing anecdote is told, in p. 46:

"The day before the occurrence of the disaster

[the shipwreck and death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, &c.] a seaman of the nation, well acquainted with the navigation of the channel, ventured to represent the Admiral, that, by the course he was running, he would inevitably run on Scilly.

The Admiral, incensed at this interference, charged him with insubordination and endeavouring to excite a mutiny in the ship; and in a very summary manner ordered him to be hanged. The poor fellow begged, as a last favour, that a psalm might be read before his execution, which was granted, he made choice of the hundred ninth, so distinguished for expressive either imprecatory or declaratory of his feelings. He was hanged, however, according to sentence." P. 47.

Now this same Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who murdered this poor fellow, lost his own life, through neglect of salutary warning, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey! No more than two thousand men perish every year because he disdained to enquire whether there was any foundation for the poor seaman's opinion, which, if correct, only deserved a reprimand. The honour of the Navy in the present day, it is well known that the loss of a line of battle ships will even suffer their seamen to bathe in the most unhealthy climates, where there is danger from sharks or alligators, in short, to risk their lives at all, where the service does not require it.

It appears, from p. 232, that the customs of the May-pole, St. John's and St. Peter's Day fires (of Pagan origin, in commemoration of the summer solstice, and therefore inappropriate, as Mr. Woodley says, to the hottest season of the year); dancing, and shooting at cocks to a stake, still obtain.

Mr. Woodley has been supposed to have no connection with the main land in former times, and to have been confined into islands by an extraordinary opinion of the sea. This opinion has been maintained by various eminent men, but is treated sarcastically by Mr. Woodley. His residence on the spot gives him the advantages of better observation; but as all islands are only obtained with their bases in the land and the water, by sapping the strata (the usual mode by which mountains are formed between hills), may have occasioned precipitation of the strata, we think the idea very reasonable, and the satire of Mr. W. to be quite unfair.

In page 217, we have a fine sepulchral cippus converted into a mark for fishermen, as if such things as cippi did not exist.

Though, however, we vehemently object to Mr. Woodley's mode of treating able men, and often substituting ideas of his own on archæological subjects of no value, we are glad to say, that his motives appear to be truly good, that his accounts are full, copious, and satisfactory; his style neat, his method judicious, and the whole (exclusive of some disputatious evil-lings) well worthy the attention of the publick. At all events, the book may be very advantageous to the inhabitants, for it may produce some of those ameliorations which are at present important desiderata.



87. *A Letter addressed to the Rev. T. S. Hughes, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, by Edmund Henry Barker, Esq. of Thetford, Norfolk: occasioned by the Perusal of the "Address to the People of England in the Cause of the Greeks." Fourth Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections. 8vo. pp. 228. Whittaker.*

MR. HUGHES has lately published a spirited pamphlet in vindication of the Greek Revolution, chiefly in answer to Mr. C. B. Sheridan, who had attacked his "Address to the People of England." Mr. Sheridan absurdly advocates submission to the Turks under a milder regime! the fallacy of which Mr. Hughes has eloquently exposed.

Whilst the sentiments of Mr. Hughes have been attacked on one hand, Mr. Barker has enthusiastically undertaken to defend them. His animated Letter is introduced by the following appropriate mottoes:

"And Elihu, the son of Barachel, the Buzite, answered and said, I am young, and ye are very old; wherefore I was afraid, and durst not show you my opinion. I said, days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom. But there is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment. Therefore I said, Hearken to me—I also will show mine opinion.—(Job xxxii. 6—10.)"

"To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act a man is capable of; it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence."—(Dean Swift's *Thoughts on various Subjects*, Works, iv. 287.)

"Woods,

"Woodys, that wave o'er Delphi's steep,
Isles, that crown th' Ægean deep,
Fields, that cool Ilissus laves,
Or where Mæander's amber waves
In lingering lab'rinth creep,
How do your tuneful echoes languish;
Mute but to the voice of anguish!
Where each old poetic mountain
Inspiration breath'd around;
Ev'ry shade and hallow'd fountain
Murmur'd deep a solemn sound."

After several Tyrtæan extracts from periodical publications, both in verse and prose, Mr. Barker (who, though a young man, is well known in the classical and critical world) thus addresses Mr. Hughes:

"I yesterday read in a Provincial Newspaper some extracts from your eloquent and powerful 'Address to the People of England in the Cause of the Greeks,' and I have the greatest possible satisfaction in devoting, to a serious consideration of the topics suggested to my mind by the perusal of it, the Sabbath—a day, which, as Gilpin says, 'is truly honourable in our eyes, and marked as a season of sacred delights.'"

"I am not in the number of those, who have contemplated with 'apathy' the present struggle of the Greeks for national existence and national independence; but I proudly reflect that I have, from its first commencement, felt the deep importance of it, both in a religious and in a political point of view; and, so far as my slender intercourse with the world permits, I have endeavoured to infuse into all, with whom I have conversed, the same ardour, which animates my own bosom in this most interesting and most righteous Cause."

"I perfectly agree with you that the repeated massacres in Smyrna, Salonica, Constantinople, and other great cities of the Turkish empire, 'affix almost as deep disgrace on the Christian States, which have permitted them, as on the barbarians by whom they have been perpetrated;' and I feel most strongly that, when a Christian Government leaves not only such crimes 'unwhipped of justice,' but by exercising no instantaneous controul over, and raising no strong arm against the brutalized perpetrators, grants to them a sort of indirect licence and authority to continue the perpetration of them, to pursue their career of slaughter, and over the bones of murdered Christians, to erect in 'the seat of desolation' the altar of Mahomet, like another Moloch,

—horrid King, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears,
such a Christian Government makes a large, grievous, fearful, portentous addition to the too black catalogue of national sins. To avenge atrocities like these, I should have

thought that, in the present enlightened age, 'ten thousand swords would leap from their scabbards.'"

88. *An Advent Sermon against modern Infidels: and an Appeal for the People of Ireland, during the late Famine.* By the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, M. A. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 47. Rivingtons.

BOTH these Discourses are creditable to the Preacher, and well adapted to the peculiar circumstances under which they were delivered.

The second produced a large collection in the small parish of Finchley.

89. *The Merchant, Ship-Owner, and Ship-Master's Customs and Excise Guide, &c. &c.* By Charles Pope. 8vo. pp. 718.

THE utility of works of this kind is best exhibited negatively, by imagining the misery and mischief which may be consequent upon the want of them. No man can say, that, unassisted, he can act prudently and promptly in mercantile transactions, if he is to ransack libraries and consult lawyers upon every multifarious occasion which occurs in the course of business. He may mistake or be cheated; and if he chooses to avoid either or both of these, he loses time which may be profitably employed. The only question then that remains is this. Is the work so comprehensively and so accurately executed, as to answer the indispensable purposes of utility and safety? we use the latter term, because modern Acts of Parliament are so clumsily composed, that an appearance of intelligibility and grammar in a compression of them, may lead to a justifiable suspicion, that the almost incomprehensible meaning of the original is not faithfully preserved. We own therefore, that the neatness, precision, and judgment, of Mr. Pope have alarmed us, but as the work has passed through eight editions, and, of course, been put to most ample test, we have no right to doubt the accuracy of the chart which he has compiled, to aid our navigation through these rocks and quicksands. Extracts from a work of this nature are out of the question; and we shall therefore conclude, by expressing our astonishment how trade can be carried on at all, under incumbences so numerous, as are explained,

and

and, so far softened in their effect, in the present work.

90. *The Blessings resulting to this Country from Maritime Pursuits; a Sermon preached on Trinity Monday, June 3, 1822, before the Corporation of the Trinity House. By the very Rev. James Henry Monk, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. 4to. pp. 19.*

91. *The Duty of Attention to the Objects of Academical Institutions; a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, June 30, 1822. By the same. 4to. pp. 17.*

THE caution and temper of a Dignitary lead us to expect in the writings of such persons sound positions exhibited in a grave and solemn form. As guardians of the public morals, and in elevated situations, we expect from them didactic impressions; and as scholars of the first class, high reason and instruction. In none of these valuable qualities have we found the learned Professor before us deficient.

His first Sermon, very limited of course, from the indispensable proprieties of pulpit eloquence, justly turns upon our obligations to Providence, as the real source of all blessings.—The second Discourse we hail with warmth, because such has been the effect of Fanaticism, in confining the clerical character to mere cant and haranguing (however useless and bigotted, and ignorant may be the man, sometimes an absolute rogue), that the just and necessary consideration of a Clergyman being a scholar, a philanthropist, and a gentleman, is utterly disregarded. This ensues merely because toleration has enabled vulgar and unwise opinions, by the physical exertions of party, to obtain a rank which such opinions by no means merit, and to introduce “high life below stairs” into a system which has for its basis the sublimity of reason, viz. Christianity; a system like that of a high court of justice, and in reality profaned by being made a subject of auctions and pedlary. What sound patriot would not rather prefer seeing his son an enlightened, amiable, and accomplished philanthropist, than a mere hawker of extemporaneous parrottry, a retailer of words and passion? Our ancestors thought in this wise way, as the learned Dean thus shows,

“By ordaining a provision for the edu-

cation of youth to be an integral and essential part of their establishments; and by blending with religious discipline instruction both in solid and refined literature, as well as in the abstract sciences, our founders have secured a perpetual union between worldly accomplishments and sacred knowledge; and have determined that the studies which strengthen the mental faculties, as well as those which enlarge and cultivate the intellect, should here be turned to their proper purpose, and become subservient to the knowledge of true Religion. It would not be difficult to enumerate the various benefits which have for ages accrued to this country from such institutions; no one can meditate upon our national history, without observing how much of the public feeling, public principle, and all other points, which mark the character of a people, may be traced to these venerable Establishments.” P. 8.

92. *Another Cain. A Poem. 8vo. pp. 16. Hatchard.*

THE poem before us has been for six months in a progressive state, from which circumstance, in spite of a deficiency of ideas, correctness of style, grammar, punctuation, and rhyme, might reasonably be expected. We regret to say, that little attention has been paid to these necessary proprieties.

Admitting the dangerous tendency of Lord Byron's works, which we never were the last to expose, it is a matter not of surprise, but of sorrow, that so injudicious an outcry should have been raised against them. An enlightened reader must view the writings of the Satanists with disgust, but will revolt with equal distaste from the exaggerations of their opponents. During the controversy in the reign of James II. the people were warned to “beware of an ox before, of an ass behind, of a friar on all sides;” it is the same with the Satanists; they are provided with poisoned weapons at every point; satire and infidelity are alike their element; witness Lord Byron's caustic and triumphant epistle to his “dear Roberts,” in the *Liberal*. To engage in a boxing match with a sweep, or throw mud with a scavenger, can only end in pollution and defeat.

It is obvious that all who can understand the first-rate Satanists, carry the antidote in their own minds. Others may read, but can derive no instruction from what they do not comprehend;

comprehend; they cheerfully resign Don Juan for Tom and Jerry, and Cain for The House that Jack built: their accomplishments are confined to speaking whiggism at the Philomathic, and breaking the windows of a tavern.

In controversial decasyllabics the poetry ought to be regarded as a valuable auxiliary to the argument; both should be conclusive: in short, the rhetoric must be persuasive, and the logic convincing. *La voila!*

"'Tis well attested, how those wits have died, [nied;
Who mock'd their Saviour, and his word de-
That great arch infidel! Monsieur Voltaire,
Who found his path through life so smooth
and fair,
From crowded theatres, receiv'd a crown,
And throughout Europe spread his sad re-
nown;
But when his sun went down, no more to
rise,
And earth receded from his closing eyes,
Oh! what a falling off was witness'd there,
What deep remorse, what anguish and de-
spair;
Pangs which no words can paint, no tongue
can tell,
And none applauded when *this* curtain fell!"
P. 14.

Of the motives of the Authoress, however, though mis-directed, we can only speak with praise.

93. *Certain Observations touching ye Estate of the Common-wealth, composed principally for the Benefit of the Gentry of the County of Durham.* F. Humble and Co. Printers, Durham. 4to. pp. 24.

A VERY limited Number has been printed of this curious Tract, which is copied from the MSS. of the Cathedral of Durham, for circulation amongst the friends of R. S. and J. R. two celebrated Antiquaries, whose names will be handed down with honour to posterity by their Histories of Durham and North Durham.

The Tract, which is dedicated to the Bishop of Durham by A. L., and is dated Dec. 23, 1634, discourses on the following subjects, "The Waste of Woods; pulling down and ruining of Castles and Fortresses; Decay of Martial Exercises; impouering and depopulation of Townes, Villages, and Hamlets; and the capital Vices and Vanities of the Times, which are joynt parents of these enormities."

We hope to be favoured with many

other selections from the same fruitful quarter.

94. *The Martyrs, a Poem.* By the Rev. Jos. Jones, M.A. 12mo. pp. 130. Longman and Co.

95. *Serious Musings.* By the same. 8vo. pp. 120. Longman and Co.

WE are certainly predisposed to look kindly on every attempt, in an age of infidelity, to recal the public taste to a purer and better school; and lamenting as we do the perversion of those splendid talents by which the master-spirits of our day have distinguished themselves, we cordially hail every proof which presents itself of genius devoted to the service of the Giver, of Poetry dedicated to its legitimate purpose, the interests of Religion and Morals.

The popularity of Mr. Milman is one of the redeeming virtues of our times, and we pray that his bright example may be contagious.

Of the little Volume before us, as it respects its religious tone and sentiments, we cannot speak too highly. The pure precepts of Christianity pervade every page, and those sublime doctrines which lead to practical holiness of heart and life are enforced with tender anxiety, and illustrated by the most captivating examples of heroic devotion to the truth. There are strong symptoms of poetical talent, and occasional bursts of energy and pathos; but we fear that the general character of the Poem is *heaviness*, that the colloquies are too long and tedious; and we the more regret this, because those readers on whom we could wish an impression to be made, may be tempted too hastily to reject a Poem which would amply reward their perseverance. We could have wished, without requiring the slightest sacrifice of principle, that for youthful readers it had been somewhat more attractive.

The sufferings of the converts in the early ages of Christianity form the subject of the Poem; the persecutions they endured, equalled only by the constancy with which they were met, their trials and their resignation, their firmness in imprisonment, contumely, and in the hour of death, afford ample materials for the poet, and are developed occasionally with very powerful effect.

which will not permit those ex-
which can do justice to the
; we must content ourselves
the following pleasing specimen
author's style. It is the address
female convert to her parent, who
d dissuade her from embracing
ew religion :

ather, cried Perpetua, overwhelmed
keen affliction in her inmost soul,
y not thus to those who are no gods,
ing vanities. O pray to Him
was, who is, who is to come, the first,
st, the great and everlasting God.
pon him in the prevailing name
us, our sole Advocate on high.
ach me not, my father: I have loved
as became a daughter; thee I love;
shall love thee while my life endures:
illest proof of love, I pray for thee,
as for myself. Father, let us now
nded knees, and low on earth, implore
ly God in the dear name of Him
fied for us; for all—

Thou wilt not kneel.
see me at thy feet; and from my soul
to Heaven the earnest prayer, that
asks

ssings for thee. O eternal God!
aviour, our Redeemer, and our Judge!
me, and bless my father: bless us both
all thy precious gifts, the gifts of love
oundless mercy, largely fraught with
peace,
appiness, salvation, all that fits
guilty mortals for a glorious place
sful mansions."

small volume, entitled "Serious
ngs," by the same author, has
een published, and as favourable
encouragement of devout medi-
ation, it is deserving of praise. We
it, however, approve of that
of composition between prose
poetry, in which the author has
ht proper to communicate his
tions.' The rejection of rhyme
be grateful to his indolence, but
reader the Poems will have lost
of their attraction, by the un-
garb in which the sentiments
clothed. We by no means con-
hat rhyme is a necessary adjunct
od poetry, but we think the style
aims at the *prosaic*, can never
popular. We should be sorry to
ite what Horace has so well join-
the 'delectando pariterque mo-
;' and we regret that a writer
r. Jones's talents should endan-
usefulness by an experiment
he one before us.

CT. MAG. May, 1823.

96. *A concise Exposition of the Apocalypse, so far as the Prophecies are fulfilled; several of which are interpreted in a different way from that adopted by other Commentators.* By J. R. Park, M. D. 8vo. pp. 94.

97. *The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures proved by the evident Completion of many very important Prophecies.* By the Rev. Tho. Wilkinson, B. D. 8vo. pp. 239.

WE are inclined to agree with those commentators who think that the Apocalypse was intended to show the *second coming of Christ*, and the vindication of his divine pretensions, by exhibiting through prophecy that Providence supported him, "that he not only was, but is, and is to come." That St. John was the author, there is no sound reason for disputing; and Dr. Clarke's description of the scenery, particularly of that of the sea around Patmos, leaves little doubt as to the place where this mysterious work was written. We are also inclined to think with Dr. Hammond (on the Testament, page 855), on account of the words in the first chapter *ἡ δὲ γενεὰ ἔτι ἔσται*, which must come to pass presently, compared with Matt. xxiv. 34, "This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled;" and again (Rev. i. 3), *ὁ καιρὸς ἔγγυς*, for the time is nigh; that most of the prophecies, in the Jewish and Roman views at least, referred to events not far distant. It is proper to observe this, because infinite nonsense has ensued, through not noticing this premonition, such as stating that the three first angels were Queen Elizabeth, Chemnitzius, and Lord Treasurer Burleigh (Hammond ub. supr. not.)

In making a commentary upon the Apocalypse, the first step ought to be that of collecting all the matters concerning it, which the fathers have transmitted, and then making the application of history according to their clue. In vindication of these opinions, we beg to observe, from Mr. Wilkinson (p. 120), that Polycarp, the companion and disciple of St. John, was the tutor and spiritual father of Irenæus, part of whose writings has descended to us.

"In these he tells us, that Polycarp used to detail many anecdotes respecting St. John, his mode of instruction, habits, and manner of living. In the 26th chapter of his 5th book, he speaks of the Revelations as given to that Apostle, without any hesitation,

tion, and proceeds to explain some part of them, comparing certain passages with similar prophecies to be found in Daniel. Here there can be no room for doubt. Irenæus received from Polycarp, as it would appear, the signification of the number of the beast; for having recorded several Greek words, whose letters would compose that number, he adds, "But we will not assert any thing positively respecting the name of Antichrist; for if that name ought to be at present publicly declared, it would have been announced by him who saw the Apocalypse, because it was not seen so long ago, but almost in our own days, about the end of the reign of Domitian. (Lib. v. cap. 80). Parts of the Revelation appear to have been understood by Irenæus, yet not the whole." (Wilkinson, pp. 120, 121.)

Here, then, an important fact is ascertained, viz. that parts of the Revelations were actually known and understood by the contemporaries of St. John, to whom he thought fit to reveal them. It is also known to have been an ancient oriental custom, originating in the dangerous arbitrary form of Government under which the Asiatics lived, to disguise their meanings in an allegorical form; and there is no doubt but that contemporaries will see things intuitively, which we cannot, by the utmost labours of learned investigation, satisfactorily explain. For instance, a modern caricature is to us thoroughly intelligible, yet it would become in the hands of an Antiquary, a century hence, an affair of mere conjecture. Moreover, it was the rule with the Apostles and Fathers to explain Scripture from Scripture; and the figures of St. John are borrowed from Holy Writ. Tertullian says, "Sic et Babylon etiam apud Joannem nostrum Romanæ urbis figura est." (Adv. Marcion. l. iii. p. 488, ed. Rigalt.) That Antichrist was a general term, signifying any system opposing the doctrine of Christ, we are inclined to think, from the declaration of Irenæus before quoted; nor can we conceive how the words "Bestia Antichristus cum suo pseudo-propheta certamen Ecclesiæ Dei inferat." (Id. *De Resurr. Carn.* p. 397) advanced, as they are by a father, long antecedent to Mahomet, can be applied to any personage less conspicuous in folly and mischief; especially as the same father acknowledges "In Apocalypsi Joannis ordo temporum sternitur." *Ib.*

Of reference also to the Jews, there can be no doubt.

Having thus explained ourselves, as to our opinions of the proper groundwork of a commentary of the Apocalypse, viz. a collection of the explanations of the Fathers, and a collation of the texts of Scripture, illustrative of the figures and metaphors, we have only to say, that both the gentlemen before us are ingenious and elegant writers. If we do not choose to commit ourselves on the subject, it is because the authorities which are quoted are modern and historical; because some of the Fathers, as if in confirmation of this mysterious part of Scripture, are absolutely prophetic, and certain texts, historically elucidated by the moderns, are in the ancient Pillars of the Church alluded to, merely symbolical and allegorical. We do not mean, however, to controvert the explanations of these gentlemen, whose foundations are right; only that it would cost the labour of a twelve-month to investigate them properly.

98. *The Druid's Song: a Christmas Appeal to my Country against Infidel Writers. By the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, M.A. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.* 4to. pp. 20. Rivingtons.

THE Druid's Introductory lines will at once show the Author's good intentions, and serve as a specimen of the versification:

"O thou! whom Nature owns with one accord,

Her great Creator, Saviour, and her Lord:
Blest Lamb of God! who, once, upon the Cross,

One sacrifice didst offer for our loss;
Accomplishing the Almighty's gracious scheme,

His fallen creatures, mankind, to redeem:
While in thy glorious cause I wake the Lyre,
O aid that cause, and every thought inspire!
So, when aloud on erring men I call,
To meet me in the field where one must fall;
To prove their strength, whose weakness I defy,

Because on God alone I will rely:
No angry word, no passions dire may flow
Forth from my heart, which in thy breast doth glow.

So may I wield on high the powerful word
Of thy unerring Truth, thy sacred Word;
That even those who rise against thy Throne,
A Christian Preacher's well-meant strains may own."

A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps. By a Member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. pp. 244. Parker, Oxford.

THE passage of Hannibal has been recently discussed by foreign commentators, as well soldiers as philosophers, who have varied as they follow the Grecian or Roman historian. Strabo has confessedly omitted the names of places, and Livy has confused them: he observes, indeed, that more than one route had been laid down by the Romans, and endeavours to show that the statements incongruous, while they can hardly be reconciled with

Hooke, who delights to exhaust contested points, though he does always clear them, has given a summary of the different opinions extant in his time*. Chevalier de la Harpe, who had served in Piedmont, coming on his local knowledge, recalls antecedent criticism, and leads Hannibal by the shortest and safest route from the country of Brancus to Lyons, leaving Grenoble on the left, crossing the Drac, and proceeds through Bourg d'Oisons, Briançon, and Mont Sestieres, and Pignerol, "at a distance from which last he is separated in the plains."

The Jesuits Catron and Rouillé (in their voluminous Roman History) suppose Hannibal to have crossed the Alps at its conflux with the Saone, turning Eastward, to have marching along the Rhone on its North side, crossing it again, marched to the sea, and by the Great St. Bernard, one of the Pennine Alps. Mr. Hume also supposes Hannibal to have gone by the Great St. Bernard. General Melville, who had travelled through that country, and examined personally the scene of the war, concludes that Hannibal passed by the Graia, or Little St. Bernard, and "the most probable in itself, agreeing beyond all comparison closely than any other with the tradition given by Polybius†." This tradition had fallen into disuse, in consequence of the establishment of that by the Helles, constructed in 1670, and

of that by the Mont Cenis, the great passage into Italy on that side. He did not publish any account of his observations, but they were given to the world by M. de Luc of Geneva, in his *Histoire du Passage des Alpes par Annibal*. The new system was attacked by M. le Comte Fortia d'Urban, who was refuted by M. Letrouve, in the *Journal des Sçavans* for January 1819, and who is disposed of in his turn by the Oxonian Commentator.

"It may be proper here (says our author) to state briefly the precise road which I conceive Hannibal to have taken, and which we shall develop more at length hereafter. After crossing the Pyrenees at Bellegarde, he went to Nismes, through Perpignan, Narbonne, Beziers, and Montpellier, as nearly as possible in the exact track of the great Roman road. From Nismes he marched to the Rhone, which he crossed at Roquemaure, and then went up the river to Vienne, or possibly a little higher. From thence, marching across the flat country of Dauphiny, in order to avoid the angle which the river makes at Lyons, he rejoined it at St. Genis d'Aoste. He then crossed the Mont du Chat to Chambéry, joined the Isere at Montmeillan, ascended it as far as Scez, crossed the Little St. Bernard, and descended upon Aoste and Ivrea, by the banks of the Doria Baltea. After halting for some time at Ivrea, he marched upon Turin, which he took, and then prepared himself for ulterior operations against the Romans." Preface, p. xviii. xix.

Rollin is the chief supporter of the vineyard (Livy, b. xxi. c. 37) which Swift has ridiculed. Hooke observes, from Polybius (b. 3, c. 55), "there was not a tree in the place where he then was, or near it," and our author fairly closes the controversy: it is quite impossible (he says) that the Carthaginian army should have had any supply of that acid, or if they had, that it could produce any effect on primitive rock. M. de Luc notices another error into which Livy has fallen (c. 36), "when he represents the road as having fallen away, and formed a precipice of 1000 feet high; whereas, in Polybius, this slip of the road is clearly stated to have taken place, not in respect to height, but length." P. 107, 8.

We have thus given a brief statement of the controversy, and our author's summary of his theory, in which he generally follows de Luc, but occasionally differs from him. His journey was performed in the autumn of 1819; he carried Polybius with him, and

Ann. Hist. b. iv. c. 17.

Julius Antipater, contemporary with Hannibal, first represented Hannibal as taken this direction, but his opinion is a long time superseded by modern views.

and compared his statements with de Luc, to the confirmation of them both. For the proofs and illustrations, we refer our readers to the Dissertation, reminding them that some degree of patience will be requisite, though it will "in no wise lose its reward."

100. *Beauties of Ancient Eloquence*. By Caroline Maxwell, Author of "*Malcolm Douglas*," &c. With Embellishments. 8vo. pp. 464. M'Gowan.

THE celebrity of Mrs. Maxwell is chiefly founded on the novels and romances which have issued from her pen. She now leaves the fields of fiction, in which fancy and imagination love to range; and, with a resolution not always characteristic of her sex, boldly enters the arena of ancient lore and historic truth. This volume is compiled from the scarce and valuable works of our earliest and most eminent writers. It consists of curious specimens of ancient orations, anecdotes, &c. of some of the most celebrated persons recorded in history; occasionally accompanied by appropriate remarks. The principal authorities are Tacitus, Stowe, Camden, Speed, Matthew Paris, Hollinshed, Walsingham, and such other scarce works as the generality of readers may not have opportunities of consulting.

It is but candid to state, that these selections may not present much novelty to those of extensive reading, who possess the means of attending public libraries, or consulting the originals; but to those individuals who are deprived of these advantages they will afford an amusing fund of interesting information. Indeed, the compiler, in a forcibly written introduction, very properly admits that the work is "more particularly intended for the use of those, who, admiring the beauties of education, have not had, nor ever can have, from their situation in life, the advantage of general reading. Such, therefore," continues the writer, "will peruse with pleasure the entertainment I have provided for them from the old English school, which shall occasionally be accompanied by curious poetry, scarce inscriptions, amusing and illustrative anecdotes, and other interesting subjects."

We extract the following account of Edward the First's voluntary single

combat with Sir Adam Gordon, an outlaw, who has been before noticed in our pages, particularly in vol. xvi. ii. 206:

"Among those who were outlawed for treason and rebellion, after the battle of Evesham, for partaking with Simon, Earl of Leicester, was one Sir Adam Gordon, a Knight of the parts about Winchester, who with certain his complices, kept out of the way of the King's officers; but made the King's highway, between Wilton and Farnham (which by reason of woods and windings, was fit to shelter enemies), very dangerous for such as went to pass that way; but doing most mischief to the lands and goods of such as were the King's friends.

"Edward, hearing of this man's singular courage, gets intelligence of a fit time, and comes upon him with a strong band of followers; but he, nothing terrified, prepares himself to fight for his life, to the last gasp. The Prince hereupon commands that none of his men should dare to interrupt their combat; and forthwith with equal courage exchange mighty blows, without winning ground of each other. Edward, delighted with the bravery of Adam's spirit, and proof of his manhood, bid him yield, promising him life and his lands again; who presently throwing away his weapons, enjoyed ever after the full benefit of Prince Edward's promise.

"[This singular transaction took place in 1273 (before the death of his father Henry the Third), and has been the foundation of several old ballets and poems, in which each of the combatants appear to the greatest advantage, in point of personal bravery, honour, and generosity; and most certainly places the character of that heroic and martial Prince in a more amiable light than his subsequent severities gave reason to expect had been the feelings of his earlier sentiments.]"

The embellishments which accompany this work represent some interesting events, but it is to be regretted that the lithographic impressions are so miserably executed; they are certainly disgraceful to the Arts. We sincerely hope they will be suppressed in a subsequent edition. The aquatinta engravings are much superior, but certainly not of the first order.

101. *Miscellaneous Thoughts in Prose and Verse, on Natural, Moral, and Divine Subjects; including Advice to a young Man on entering the World*. By I. Watts, D.D. New Edition, carefully revised and corrected. Hailes.

WE cannot better introduce this little Volume to our Readers, than by

an extract from the "Advertisement" of the benevolent Editor; whom, from the initials, we conjecture to be a son of our late excellent friend and correspondent, the Rev. W. Tooke, F.R.S.:

"The gratifying and easy labour of contributing to the religious and moral improvement of the rising generation, by suggesting and superintending the reprinting of the following miscellaneous Essays of Dr. Watts, while it raises no claim on the part of the Editor, absolves him at the same time from all apprehension of censure, or occasion for apology.

"The Editor is led to hope that the short and varied nature of the pieces, the mixture of prose and verse, the playfulness with which some, and the good sense with which all the topics are treated, will render this little book an acceptable present to the young of both sexes, while their parents may derive some valuable hints from a perusal of it, and be pleased to find reminiscences of that period, when Religion was accounted of solid and paramount importance over all the other concerns of life, and not as is too much the case at present, reduced to a mere formal profession, or contemplated with total indifference, by its supposed adherents, while its hallowed origin and sanctions are openly attacked by a coarse and brutal crew, whose moral profligacy and sensual habits leave them no hope but in despair, no confidence but in annihilation. To vindicate the ways of God to man, by counteracting the active but oft refuted and exposed efforts of the enemies of Revealed Religion, can only be legitimately and effectually accomplished by two modes, the chief and most efficacious of which is to *live* them down; and the other acting as its most powerful auxiliary, is to *write* them down. The person who united both these requisites in as high a degree as it has been the happiness of any human being to evince, was Dr. Isaac Watts, whose profound knowledge of human nature was on all occasions rendered subservient to the cause of cheerful Piety, and rational Religion."

The Editor then quotes some apposite passage from Dr. Johnson, in reference to the apostolic piety and high intellectual attainments of Dr. Watts.

"It would not be easy to adduce a character of more consistent piety than that of Dr. Watts, in any age or country. France has produced two great names in Fenelon and Pascal, but there were shades of inconsistency in both; the former wandered into the regions of seraphic love, and suffered himself to become the dupe of Madame Guyon's Visions, and to be censured for so doing by that proud priest Bossuet; whilst the transcendent talents and high reasoning powers of Blaise Pascal failed to protect

him from the gloom consequent upon being influenced rather by the terrors of the old, than by the gracious hopes and promises of the new dispensation. Dr. Watts steered the middle course of a reverential awe for the Deity, tempered and relieved by an humble confidence in his mercy. The reflection is consolatory, that though the press teems with irreligious publications, the circulation of them is as degraded as their origin, and they have in succession proved as ephemeral as the reputation of the authors of them; while, on the contrary, the names above quoted of Fenelon, Pascal, and Watts, with those of Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Matthew Hale, Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, and a long list of other ornaments of the Christian profession, shine with progressive and increasing brilliancy in the annals of history, science, and of literature, their works constituting the pride of every library, and their lives affording to succeeding generations the brightest examples of moral worth and intellectual power.

"In the hope, that among the middle classes of this country there still exists some of that sound uncompromising principle which distinguished their forefathers, and which, by their efforts and example, may still counteract the effects of the heartless dissipation of the upper, and the not more profligate debauchery of the lower classes of the community, the Editor is induced to present this little offering to them, as enabling them, in language better than his own, to come in aid of a good cause, which he loves too well to be content to remain a mute spectator of the injuries with which it is assailed, and which it is not in his power to serve more effectually than by invoking the aid of Dr. Watts, who, though dead, yet thus still speaks, and still promotes the sacred cause of his beloved Master.

W. T. Bedford Row."

102. *Opinions as to the real State of the Nation, &c.*

(Concluded from p. 241.)

WE ended our last with a disquisition upon the effects of the currency, with regard to the Agricultural Interest.

The next question discussed is the abandonment of the Malt Duty, in toto. This measure our author says,

"Would not raise the price of barley, which is materially regulated by wheat; for if it encouraged its growth, it would increase the quantity, and soon equipoise any immediate rise of price which might take place in the first abandonment of the Duty. A non-imposition of duty on malt would not act to raise the price of barley, but to make beer cheaper." P. 99.

Our author next proceeds to local taxation

taxation—in the shape of Poor's Rates, Highways, and County Rates. He proposes to remove the principle of location from parishes to districts, under new management, by select Vestries, inspecting Magistrates, and a Board in London, which Board should decide all points connected with the Poor. The requisite amount should be raised by Assessed Taxes, and include in the Rate inhabitants, lodgers, and the houses of absentees. But

“To found a Rate upon property, including the funds, would be impracticable in execution; because such part as belonged to foreigners, colonists, Irish, and Scotch, is not liable, and must be separated; an operation so full of confusion, and so productive of evasion, that the mode would fail.” P. 103.

Here we have our doubts. Locality is precisely the difficulty which prevents emendation of the Poor Rates, and appears in *primâ facie* aspect to be of easy remedy by extending the locality from parishes to hundreds, or perhaps counties. But the fact is quite the contrary. Let us suppose, that A. buys an estate in the parish of B. subject only to 2s. in the pound per ann. Poor Rates, but by extension of the locality, one, two, or three large manufacturing parishes are included, and the Rates are thus raised from 2s. to 4s. in the pound per annum. The income and capital of A, the purchaser, is diminished so much in proportion, and equity requires that he should receive a pecuniary compensation equal to the amount of his loss. Nor can manufacturers maintain their own poor, as was proposed, by making residence for a certain period constitute settlement. It would kill the hen that lays the golden egg. It would eat up all the profits of the manufacturer by a dead weight of heavy annuity upon his capital, which annuity he must either make up by an augmented price of his commodities, or relinquish his trade. If the former were practicable, though it is not, the public would pay the tax; and if the latter event ensued, the poor are thrown back upon their parishes, not to be partially relieved, but wholly maintained. All the Legislature can safely do, would be to empower Parishes to insist upon Friendly Societies or Benefit Clubs being effectively established, through the influence of the Manufacturers, under penalty in case of neglect, of a

percentage being added to the parochial assessment of the Manufacturer, of such amount as to render the penalty of operative impression. We speak from facts. Some years ago, when the laws of compulsory removal were in force, it was proposed to institute a new manufactory in a certain place. The parish would not permit it, unless they were indemnified from the possibility of having a vast addition of paupers. The Manufacturer established a Friendly Society, and refused employing any man who objected to becoming a member of it. The result was most beneficial. The manufactory succeeded, and not a workman became chargeable. For want of a provident fund of this kind, the mischief to the population has become considerable, for hundreds of parishes have lost sufficiency of employment for their poor, by declining any sort of manufacture, lest they should augment their paupers. In the Forest of Dean, where the extra parochiality removes many poor inhabitants from the benefit of relief by a parish, Friendly Societies abound; and we make no doubt, but under skilful plans, and support of the gentry, enactments might be made in extension of the powers and means of such societies, which would alleviate the Poor Rates, and be grateful to the Poor themselves.

The next important subject discussed by our able author, is the Commutation of Tithes. It is contended, and we believe with truth, by very excellent men high in the Church, that the Farmer gains more under the present system, than he would under any alteration of it. It is, however, an unpopular thing; and if laws exist to prevent Clergymen becoming Farmers, we know not why they should commence dealers and chapmen, as inevitably ensues, if they take their Tithes in kind; nor, if they do so, can they obtain more than the market price of the commodities. In our opinion, they absolutely obtain less by this necessity being forced upon them. It is an inconvenient and ineligible extremity, to which they, to their honour, abhor to be driven; and though we do not know the precise particulars of Mr. Goulburn's plan, we approve of the principle, and think that the Clergy ought not to be forced into such a painful alternative. We think that it would be possible to form a

the value of the Tithes of arable land, according to the price, and to remove the difficulty of adjusting the quantum, according to the goodness of the soil, by compounding of the respective value of arable, orchard, and pasture, the average rent per acre out of the parish;—the Parish Clergy reciprocally to have the right of appealing; the Board of tithes to be jointly composed of Clergy and Laymen in equal numbers, to adjudicate assessment to be made; but not to extend further than year to year. Extension of tithes may involve either party in the law. We again repeat, that when tithes are low, a Clergyman would vend the articles taken in kind for more than the market price, and for less. We do not therefore know how he can possibly sustain his position by being saved this risk.—Our plan is by commutation into money. We know the objection, and so does every body; but the following ratio, which we propose to insert:

“In exchanging tithe into land, it is proposed to take one-third of arable land, so that a parish of 1200 acres of tillage would contribute 400 to the Clergyman; down land would contribute a seventh, and meadow a fifth; thus a grazing farm of 1000 would contribute 200 to the incumbent, and 140 to the owner of pasture 143.”

the soundness or fallacy of this suggestion, we shall not inquire, because we believe that the landholder would by no means be induced to go to such a defalcation of their tithes, and that no law to compel him could even be moved in Parliament.

With regard to a compromise proposed by Mr. Goulburn's plan, which we ventured to modify, and were deterred from giving before his plan was made, by a very worthy member who thought with Mr. Thackeray that the present system does not admit of alteration at all, we believe that the House of Commons was wholly or almost unanimous in rejecting it. Concerning the *bubble* (as we call it) of Parliamentary Reform, our author makes the following excellent observations, viz. that it is better to represent interests, than population; and to represent both. We shall with him give his own words:

“the mode of returning the Member

of the Representative Assembly of so much more importance, than the return of good, true, and honest men? Is lip eloquence to be preferred to the language of honour, truth, and education? Are political tinkers' men, without any stake in the country, family connection, or sense of shame, fit representatives for moral and honest England? Among the ancients, have not the best and the wisest men, the most disinterested legislators, and the best of warriors, fallen sacrifices to the ingratitude of mobs, who have raised the worst of men into situations of trust and command, to the ruin of their country?” P. 112.

“To understand and discuss the multifarious interests of England, it is talent which is necessary, and it is a choice of talent, which confined and various modes of election ensure to be returned to the House of Commons. A county election is a popular election, the qualification is easy; a borough election is an election within a county. Thus, in fact, the system on which Members are returned to the House, partakes of “popular representation” and a “representation of interests.” P. 113.

“Talk of representation! who does not remember the care, time, attention, and discussion, which were bestowed on the factory children, and the chimney-sweeping Bills; that the children should be placed under the protection and paternal care of the law! What Members did they send to Parliament? Yet they were represented, and powerfully too. Why, the very beasts of the field are represented in the House of Commons, as witness the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals. The negroes of Africa are represented in the House of Commons by a Member from a rotten borough. In truth, and in fact, the more “Reform” is agitated, the more it will be found that the House of Commons represents that which is of as extensive importance as population.” P. 114.

We shall add of ourselves one or two arguments concerning corruption, as it is called. Electors expect services from their representatives, and thus compel them to ask favours of Government, under penalty of losing votes. “Corruption (says Gibbon) is the surest test of freedom,” because it shows that things are obliged to be done by influence, which might otherwise be summarily effected by force.

We shall take our leave of this luminous pamphlet, with the following extract concerning retrenchment:

“If the scale of 1792 is to be the standard, then it can only be attained by reducing England to the scale of 1792. Is England willing to give up Malta, St. Helena, Ceylon, Mauritius, Surinam, Trinidad, Berbice, Essequibo, St. Lucie, Tobago, the African

African settlements, and our East Indian conquests? Then her naval and military establishments can be reduced." P. 115.

We do not think that the Marquis of Londonderry, if living, could have said more for himself than his *Ghost* has; a term, however, which we do not like.

103. *Quentin Durward.* By the Author of *Waverley*. 3 vols. Edinburgh, Constable and Co.

ANOTHER and another still succeeds! each admirable in its kind, and each more interesting, if possible, than its precursor.

After entertaining us on other occasions with minute descriptions of the manners of his own country, and of England, at various periods, "the Great Unknown," in the work before us, makes us acquainted with France during the reign of Louis XI. and with the policy, intrigues, and contests of that most interesting period.

This novelty is preceded, as usual, by an excellent Introduction, in the Author's happiest manner, exhibiting a striking contrast of French manners at the end of the fifteenth century (the period embraced in the work itself), with those of the present day. The portrait of a restored Emigrant of the old Court, in the Introduction, is not excelled by the happiest ever drawn by the Author of *Waverley*.

Before we proceed to the story itself, we cannot resist quoting from the Introduction the conversation between the Lord of the Chateau of Hautlieu (where the MS. is found), and his visitor the Author, for we delight in his descriptions of himself:

"He proceeded, after the pause of an instant, with something of a gayer tone—'You will be entertained with my poor *La Jeunesse*,' he said, 'who, by the way, is ten years older than I am—(the Marquis is above sixty)—he reminds me of the player in the *Roman Comique*, who acted a whole play in his own proper person—he insists on being *maître d'hôtel*, *maître de cuisine*, *valet-de-chambre*, a whole suite of attendants in his own poor individuality. He sometimes reminds me of a character in the *Bridle of Lammermore*, which you must have read, as it is the work of one of your *gens de lettres*, *qu'on appelle*, *je crois*, *le Chevalier Spot!*'

"'I presume you mean Sir Walter?'

"'Yes—the same—the same,' said the Marquis; 'I always forget names which commence avec cette lettre impossible.'

"We were now led away from these painful recollections; for I had to put my French friend right in two particulars. In the first I prevailed with difficulty; for the Marquis, though he disliked the English, yet having been three months in London, piqued himself in understanding the most intricate difficulties of our language, and appealed to every dictionary, from *Florio* downwards, that *la Bride* must mean the *Bridle*. Nay, so sceptical was he on this point of philology, when I ventured to hint that there was nothing about a *bride* in the whole story, he, with great composure, and little knowing to whom he spoke, laid the whole blame of that inconsistency on the unfortunate author. I had next the common candour to inform my friend, upon grounds which no one could know so well as myself, that my distinguished literary countryman, of whom I will always speak with the respect his talents deserve, was not responsible for the slight works which the humour of the public had too generously, as well as too rashly, ascribed to him. Surprised by the impulse of the moment, I might even have gone further, and clenched the negative by positive evidence, owing to my entertainer that no one else could possibly have written these works, since I myself was the author, when I was saved from so rash a commitment of myself by the calm reply of the Marquis, that he was glad to hear these sort of trifles were not written by a person of condition. 'We read them,' he said, 'as we listen to the pleasantries of a comedian, or our ancestors to those of a professed family-jester, with a good deal of amusement, which, however, we should be sorry to derive from the mouth of one who has better claims to our society.'

"I was completely recalled to my constitutional caution by this declaration; and became so much afraid of committing myself, that I did not even venture to explain to my aristocratic friend, that the gentleman whom he had named owed his advancement, for aught I had ever heard, to certain works of his, which may, without injury, be compared to romances in rhyme.

"The truth is, that, amongst some other unjust prejudices, at which I have already hinted, the Marquis had contracted a horror, mingled with contempt, for almost every species of authorcraft, slighter than that which compounds a folio volume of law or of divinity, and looked upon the author of a romance, novel, fugitive poem, as periodical piece of criticism, as men do on a venomous reptile, with fear at once and with loathing. The abuse of the press, he contended, especially in its lighter departments, had poisoned the whole morality of Europe, and was gradually once more gaining an influence which had been almost amidst the voice of war. All writers, except those of the largest and heaviest ex-

conceived to be devoted to this age, from Rousseau and Voltaire, Pigault le Brun and the author of the French novels; and although he admitted them *pour passer le temps*, Pistol eating his leek, it was not excusing the tendency, as he does the story, of the work with which he was engaged."

have room only in the present for a slight glance at the plot, and must reserve its development till another time.

The opening of the tale is the arrival of Quentin Durward, a young Scot, who made one of the Scottish Guard of Louis. Quentin, under a variety of circumstances, especially the superstition of Louis, becomes a leading character. The story of Plessis-les-Tours, and the cruelties of its master, with the details of his plans and schemes, as well as the histories of the agents of his policy, form the main introduction. The scene after this changes to the neighbourhood of Liege, and we get an account of one of the fiercest wars that ever was painted, William of Marck, surnamed (and most truly) the Wild-boar of the Ardennes. The story carries us, in the next place, to Peronne, the court and residence of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; and we arrive here just as the reign of Louis the Eleventh is drawing to a close, and him to beg to settle all his affairs with Charles by a virtual

surrender of himself, or rather an attempt to help out his plans by an apparent open and friendly visit. The scenes and shiftings that follow this step are drawn with a strong and powerful pencil. At present we can only say, that murders and hangings are very frequent; stormings, sallies, and slaughter not less so; the whole drawn with the features of Ivanhoe shining out in many instances, and Quentin forming a very prominent figure throughout.

104. *The Actress, or Countess and no Countess, a Novel.* By Caroline Maxwell, Author of "*Malcolm Douglas*," &c. 4 vols. 12mo. Sherwood.

IN the Introduction to these Volumes our Authoress states, that she has committed to paper the "numerous circumstances it has been her lot to encounter, together with the jumble of peculiarities, oddities, virtues, and failings, incidental to herself and her fellow travellers."

The heroine of the Novel is the assumed Countess of Westmoreland, a most abandoned and infamous woman, callous to all the principles of honour, modesty, and every virtue, but possessed of all the arts of dissimulation that vice could suggest.

We regret to observe several typographical errors and verbal inaccuracies, which induce us to suppose that the author has omitted to revise the sheets herself.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, May 24.

Names of those candidates, who at the Public Examination this year were admitted by the Public Examiners into the first Class of *Literæ Humaniorum*:

Robert Bryan, Christ Church.
John Donald, Balliol College.
Richard, Oriel College.
Henry W. R. Trinity College.
William, Wadham College.
William Carpenter, Balliol College.
James Leveson, Christ Church.
Honoratus Leigh, Christ Church.
Whole number of Degrees in Easter as D.D. one; D. Med. three; B.D. B.C.L. one; M.A. forty-two; B.A. seventy-nine; Matriculated eighty-four.
May, 1823.

Tuesday last the Prize Compositions were adjudged as follows:

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.—Chas. John Plummer, B.A. Fellow of Oriel College, English Essay—*On Public Spirit among the Ancients*.—Edw. Wickham, B.A. Fellow of New College, Latin Essay—*Conditio Servorum apud Antiquos*.—Isaac Williams, Scholar of Trinity College, Latin Verse—*Ars Geologica*.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—Thos. Stokes Salmon, Brasenose College, English Verse—*Stonehenge*.

Ready for Publication.

The Harmony of the Scriptures vindicated, or apparently contradictory passages reconciled, in a series of nineteen Lectures. By JOHN HAYTER COX.

Copious

Copious Notices of the vast Obligations due from British Christians to the early Arminians, for correct Views of Divine Truth, and of Civil and Religious Freedom. By JAMES NICHOLS.

The Faith once Delivered to the Saints Defended. By WILLIAM FRANCE.

A Sermon on the extended Blessings of Christianity, preached at the Abbey Church in Bath at the Annual Meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. By the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, Rector of Claverton.

A Plea in behalf of a Christian Country, for the Christian Education of its Youth, addressed to various Classes of Society. Abridged from the larger Work of the Rev. GEORGE MONRO, M.A. Vicar of Letterkenny, Ireland, in the year 1711.

Mary Magdalen's Funeral Tears for the Death of our Saviour. By ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

The History of Merchant Taylors' School, with five Lithographic Views. By FRANCIS R. NIXON, late Head Monitor of the School; and Probationary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Memoirs of General Rapp, aid-de-camp of Napoleon, written by himself.

An Essay on Human Liberty. By the late Dean MILNER.

Tales for my Pupils. By E. DOVE.

A Zodiacal Chart or Orrery of Nature, exhibiting all the Constellations of the Zodiac. By T. STACKHOUSE.

The English Constitution produced and illustrated. By MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

A Poetical Sketch, in Three Epistles, addressed to the Right Honourable George Canning, entitled, Men and Things in 1823. By JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, M.A.

The East Indian Calculator; or Tables for assisting Computation of Batta, Interest, Commission, Rent, Wages, &c. in Indian Money, &c. By T. THORNTON.

Views in Paris, &c. consisting of 60 scenes in that Metropolis and its Environs, engraved from original Drawings, by Mr. Frederick Nash. By the first Artists.

Points of Humour illustrated. By GEO. CROIKSHANK.

A narrative of the Life and Travels of Sergeant B —, late of the Royals, written by himself.

On Education. By the late President DWIGHT.

Preparing for Publication.

Life of Bishop Burnet, drawn from Papers partly preserved in the Library of the British Museum, and partly in the archives of one or two noble families. By the Rev. H. CARD, M.A. Vicar of Great Malvern.

Life of Philip Henry; from original papers. By J. B. WILLIAMS, of Shrewsbury.

Imaginary Conversations of eminent States-

men and Literary Men, Ancient and Modern. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq.

Journal of a Tour in France in the Years 1816 and 1817. By FRANCES JANE CARR. Flora Domestica, or the Poetical Flower Garden.

Mark Macrair in the Cameronian, a Tale. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, author of "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," &c.

Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation, in some respects analogous to that of Decimals. By Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist.

An Outline of Hints for the political Organization and Moral Training of the Human Race. By Dr. ROBERT JACKSON.

The Natural History of Meteorites; or of those remarkable Masses of Iron, and of Earthy and Metallic Compounds, which at different periods have fallen from the Atmosphere, in various regions of the Globe, including this Country: with remarks on their probable origin; a Historical Introduction; and an Appendix of Tables, &c. By E. W. BRAYLEY, jun.

Meteorological Essays, embracing, among others, the following important subjects:—On the Constitution of the Atmosphere; on the Radiation of Heat in the Atmosphere, on Meteorological Instruments; on the Climate of London. By Mr. J. FREDERIC DANIELL, F.R.S.

A Practical Treatise on the various Methods of Heating Buildings, by Steam, Hot-air, Stoves, and Open Fires. By ROBERT MEIKLEHAM, Civil Engineer.

Hazelwood Hall, a drama in three acts, interspersed with songs. By the author of the "Farmer's Boy."

A Memoir of Central India, with the History, and copious illustrations of the past and present condition of the Country.

Humorous pieces, entitled Mirth for Midsummer, Merriment for Michaelmas, Cheerfulness for Christmas, and Laughter for Lady-day; consisting of many Old Friends in a New Dress.

Introduction to Lamarck's arrangement of the Genera of Shells, being a free translation of that part of his work which treats on Mollusca, with cestaceous coverings. By Mr. CHARLES DUBOIS, F.L.S.

Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand. By Captain A. CRUISE, of the 84th Regiment.

An Antidote to the Poison of Scepticism. By the Rev. G. WILKINS, author of the "History of the Destruction of Jerusalem."

Illustrations, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, of the Novels by the Author of Waverley. With criticisms general and particular. By the Rev. R. WARE, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.

Historical Notices of two Characters in Peveril of the Peak.

Edward Neville, or the Memoirs of an Orphan, a novel.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The fifty-fifth Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened on Monday the 6th of May. The unusual number of unmeaning portraits greatly detracts from its interest; and it is, we think, on the whole, inferior to many preceding ones; but the architectural department contains subjects of classical merit; and in the Model Academy there are some beautiful pieces of sculpture.

SURREY INSTITUTION.

The Library of this Literary Establishment had been recently valued at about 1800*l.* and an offer was made for the purchase of it, for the use of the Norwich Literary Society, at 1400*l.* The sale, by Mr. Saunders, is just concluded; under whose judicious management and exertions it has produced upwards of 2775*l.* being nearly double the amount which it was expected to realize.

MR. GARRICK'S LIBRARY.

We refer our Readers to our last Number for a brief historical notice of this celebrated Collection; the ten days sale of which, by Mr. Saunders, closed on the 3rd of May; having exceeded, as to its produce, the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Garrick's executors. The Collection was particularly rich in rare Tracts, Masques, Old Poetry, and Ballads, obsolete Dramas, and the best works of the age of their distinguished possessor, as well as in fine books of Prints; for all which, liberal prices were given by the noblemen and gentlemen into whose splendid libraries they have now passed. Some booksellers of taste, spirit, and enterprize, such as Hurst and Co. Payne, Thorpe, Triphook, &c. have also added considerably by this important sale to their respective stores.

We shall notice, as a guide to bibliographers, a few of the more prominent lots, and the prices obtained for them.

A small quarto, containing, amongst others, Byrchensa's Defeat of the Rebels of Tyrone and O'Donell (in verse) 1602, produced 8*l.* 5*s.* Another, containing some rare Masques of the reign of James the first, 18 guineas. Baron's Fortune's Tennis Ball, and others, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Breton's Olde Man's Lesson and Young Man's Love, 1605, and some rare Tracts by Dekkar and Daye, of the period of Charles the First, in one small quarto, 40 guineas. Drayton's Paean Triumphall of the Society of Goldsmiths, 1604; London Triumphing, by Dekkar, 1612; and other curious pieces, in one volume, 40 guineas. Drayton's Poly-Olbion, with autographs of Killigrew (to whom the volume had once belonged) and Garrick (to whom it had been presented by the Duke of Devonshire in 1760), 10*l.* Gosson's Playes confuted, black letter, 1675, 9 guineas. A curious and rare col-

lection of Jordan's London Triumphs, &c. 1670 to 1681, 30*l.* 9*s.* A collection of rare poetical tracts; amongst others, Ben Jonson's Execration against Vulcan, &c. 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Lupton's Sinquilia, and some rare Masques by Dekkar, 1604, 5*l.* Painter's Palace of Pleasure, 2 vols. 1567—75, 28*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Peacham's Worth of a Penny, 1669, and others, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Poetical Pamphlets and Broadside Sheets on temporal subjects, printed during the years 1673—89, with many relating to Titus Oates, 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Voyage of the Wandering Knight, 1670, and several Masques by Dekkar and Jordan, 48*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Another volume, containing, amongst others, Whetstone's Promos and Cassandra, 1578, and some Masques, 20*l.* 10*s.*

It was to be expected that the most rare editions of Shakspeare would be found in the collection of so eminent a votary to the immortal bard. A copy of the editio princeps, folio, 1623, would have produced a much larger price, but for a deficiency of two of the preliminary leaves by the editor. It sold, however, for 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A tall copy of the second edition, folio, 1632, only 3 guineas. A copy of the excessively scarce edition, printed in 4 vols. 8vo in 1766, and on fine paper, produced the large sum of 25*l.* 4*s.* Warburton's edition, a presentation copy by the editor to Garrick, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and the other editions produced proportionately good prices. A fine copy of Montfaucon, 50*l.* 8*s.* Of the books of Prints, a fine copy of Hogarth's Works, 96 guineas. Catesby's Carolina, 10 guineas. Cabinet de Crozat, 22*l.* 1*s.* Collection of Vanduyck's Works, 9 guineas; and those of Rubens, 58*l.* 16*s.*

The zeal and discrimination evinced by Mr. Saunders in the conduct of this interesting sale, cannot fail to increase considerably his professional reputation.

LITERARY FUND.

May 14. The thirty-fourth anniversary of this benevolent and most useful Institution was celebrated this day by a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, at which the Duke of Somerset presided, supported by the Duke of Sussex, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir H. Davy, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir J. Swinburne, and a numerous assemblage of men of letters and persons of distinction. We are happy to find, by the annual report of the state of the charity, which was read in the course of the evening, that it is going on prosperously, and above all, that it is acquiring an extensive capital in the funds, by which alone permanence can be given to its valuable objects. It was observed, however, that the claims on the Fund are increasing, and during the last year have exceeded any former period. There was not a branch of knowledge that had not been benefited by relief from the Institution: the Historian, the

Poet, the Philosopher, the Traveller, the Botanist, and the Chemist, had each experienced its well-timed benevolence. Its bounty had also been extended to natives of a foreign soil. Two interesting cases were then particularized, of literary characters who had been driven by the political storms of Spain into poverty and exile in France, to whom relief had been promptly extended. Among the donations to the charity was one of 1000 francs (40*l.*) from M. de Chateaubriand, accompanied with a letter, which was read to the meeting.

Many appropriate toasts were given; among which, "Greece, the parent of the Fine Arts, and the Members of the Greek Church, who have honoured us with their company," was proposed by Mr. W. Smith, the Member for Norwich, and was drunk with much applause. W. T. Fitzgerald, esq. to whom the Institution is extremely indebted for unceasing exertions in its behalf, then pronounced with energy and effect his 27th annual recitation. It was part of a Poem written by himself for a similar occasion in the year 1799, and which our Readers will find in our vol. LXIX. p. 420.

Some pleasing verses on the occasion, by Mr. J. Snow, were also circulated, but not recited. They are printed in our Poetry, in p. 453.

The Archimandrite of Cyprus was present, attired in the costume of his country.

The amount of subscriptions and donations contributed in the course of the evening was considerable.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

As a man was lately employed in digging stone on the manor of H. Noyes, esq. of Thruxton, a most curious and beautiful Roman tessellated pavement was discovered, about two feet under the surface of the earth. The pavement is about 18 feet square, and displays, in a state of excellent preservation, a fine specimen of Mosaic masonry, consisting of small bricks and pieces of lime-stone, from half an inch to two inches square, variously interspersed, and exhibiting figures beautifully shaded. In the centre is a figure, probably of Bacchus, with the skin of a wild beast thrown over his shoulders, and the foot of the skin hanging over the right breast; the right arm is extended, holding a goblet; and on his left arm rests a spear, the point of which terminates over the head of a fine leopard resting at his feet. The figure, as well as the teeth and eyes of the animal, have great effect. There are also two oak branches, the leaves of which shew great delicacy of shading. It is deemed necessary (lest the pavement should sustain injury) to preclude it from inspection for the present. When

properly protected, we understand immediate notice will be given to the public.

The *Diario di Roma* gives an account of an interesting discovery of ancient art, made on the 11th ultimo, in making some repairs near the Monastery of St. Lucia. At a very small depth in the ground, the workmen found a finger and a fragment of the arm of a statue. This gave occasion to further searches; and on digging to the depth of only a few palms, five statues, of the size of life, were discovered among some rubbish. Three of these statues were Fauns in different attitudes: one, a Silenus; and the fifth represents one of the Appiades. The most perfect of the fauns has the head; the others, and the Silenus, want the head, or some other parts, which, it is hoped, will yet be found. The workmanship is extremely beautiful, and the original lustre of the surface is still preserved. There have also been discovered a column of dark brown colour, about two palms in diameter; another smaller; and part of an ancient wall. On exploring the interior of this wall, to the height of about ten palms, and in breadth to about two and a half, it was found to be faced with marble. The pavement before it is entire, and is constructed of marble of various colours and forms. At the distance of about eight palms from this wall the plinths of the first-mentioned column, and of two others, were found. It appears that, at this spot, there had been a portico with statues, which had been thrown down towards the road, which is the direction of the fragments, and the bricks of the ruin. By prosecuting the digging, the other sides of the building and its ornaments will, perhaps, be found; and we shall then learn the dimensions of the edifice, which doubtless was rich in specimens of the fine arts. About this monastery, and that of San Martino, there exist considerable remains of ancient public works, which, according to the opinion of antiquaries, belonged to the baths of Trajan.

AUSTRIAN CENSORSHIP.

The *Conversations-Blatt*, a monthly publication at Leipsic, gives an account of the operations of the Austrian Censorship during the month of October last. This censorship has different degrees of judgment, of approval, and of condemnation, very much like those of the late inquisition at Madrid. There are there the *transcat*, the *admittitur*, the *correctis corrigendis*, and the *omissis delendis*. The *admittitur* conveys the highest approbation of the censors; the *transcat* expresses a slight disapprobation. The works to which this qualified censure was principally applied in October were works of German theology.

SELECT POETRY

CORONATION,

A poem descriptive of that splendid and august national Ceremony, the Coronation of KING GEORGE the FOURTH, on the 19th of July, 1821. Addressed to the King. By WILLIAM BUNCE, of Northiam in Sussex, and presented in MS. to His Majesty at Brighton.

Scene—Westminster Abbey, in which the Kings of England are crowned, and wherein they are also usually buried.

INTRODUCTION.

TO the great power on Heaven's eternal throne

Let George's subjects high their voices raise,
And, in a Nation's chorus, grateful pay
The general tribute of their prayers and praise:

On this auspicious day when he assumes
Th' imperial Crown of his illustrious race,
Impress the Father's virtues on the Son,
And, with his diadem, transmitted grace!

Within these ancient, venerable walls,
Where former Kings in death's deep silence sleep,

The Sons of Empire to their thrones repair,
With robes of Tyrian dye their ashes sweep;

While brilliant pageantries their steps attend,
As through the spacious aisle they take
their way,

Commence in pomp the transient reign of
Which passes like the splendour of a day*:

Not so the throne of thy departed Sire,
Firm on the base of Equity and Truth,
Through a long period of successive years,
Heaven's righteous Laws he kept from early youth;

And now th' inevitable hour is past,
Which laid his venerable form to rest,
Still shall he live in every Briton's heart,
Rever'd his virtues, and his memory blest;

Mature in judgment, thou shalt now confirm
The promise of thy delegated trust†;
While British loyalty shall still prevail,
And Faction's envious demon lick the dust.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION ENTERING THE ABBEY.

Unfold the portals of this holy fane,
Wherein the King of kings vouchsafes to dwell,
His "chosen Servant" comes, with sacred
Of joyful import the loud Anthems swell.

* Alluding to the short duration of usurped or oppressive Governments.

† The Regency.

STANZAS

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY INSTITUTE. May 14th.

THO' Genius in his day of pride
Move gaily with the favouring tide,
Yet wreck and death are near;
Or if his bark outlive the gale,
With anchor lost and shiver'd sail,
He finds a haven—here.

Here, may the eye of Anguish turn,
Where Mercy's beacons brightly burn,
Thro' Sorrow's stormy night;
While Billows that engulf the soul
Flash the pure radiance as they roll,
And sparkle in the light.

Here, gush the living springs that flow
In streams of peace to hearts of woe,
With silent, healing power;
Heaven's blessing aids your generous zeal,
Nor fails the cruise, nor wastes the meal,
In Famine's evil hour.

Blest is this Temple, pure these rites—
And HE whom Mercy more delights
Than sacrifice, will see,
Well pleased, the Noble and the Good
Leagued in this holy brotherhood,
The Priests of Charity!

JOSEPH SNOW.

TO THE SWALLOW.

HAIL, messenger of gladness,
From lands beyond the sea!
The minstrel sings in sadness,
But sings to welcome thee!
Thou art reverenc'd as a stranger,
Whose tidings are of joy,
And to thy praise, in his humble lays,
Sings the lowly peasant boy.

Thou hast been in flowery valleys,
Where my steps have never been;
Thou hast dwelt in garden alleys,
Haply those of Eastern Queen;
Thou hast heard the Bulbul† singing
In the shade at evening's hour,
And listen'd the lute, when the birds were mute,

In some fair Sultana's bower.

Thou seem'st to be a stranger
And pilgrim in this land;
Dost thou apprehend no danger,
From the fowler's ruthless hand?
May the birds of air acquaint thee,
That thy time should be employ'd,
In searching sure, for a nest secure,
Or thy young will be destroy'd.

* See p. 451.

† The Indian Nightingale.

Ere Autumn winds blow keenly
Wilt thou again depart;
When the blue sky smiles serenely,
And gladness fills each heart?
Oh, tell me, lovely stranger,
For when arrives that day,
I've a sigh, with thee to send o'er the sea,
To a friend that's far away!

Ah, why dost thou still float round me,
Sweet bird, come, tell me why;
Hast thou brought some news to wound me,—
From my distant friend a sigh?
No—there are sadder tidings
Come over the main with thee,
Thou need'st not tell, for I know it well,—
My friend's forgotten me!

And dar'st thou not disclose this,
For fear that I should weep?
Grief hath no tears;—He knows this
Who sways the vasty deep.
I own that I am desolate
As desert bird;—but free—
And my spirit braves Grief's boisterous waves,
Like a rock in the stormy sea!
Withernwick, May 1. W. L.

SONNET, TO THE HOURS.

By Mrs. WOLFERSTAN.*

YE messengers! who on light pinions bear
To High Heaven's Register all deeds
below;
O check your rapid flight! and, ere ye go,
Take each some word or action, that when
there,
May—if indeed frail mortal's act may—dare
To meet an eye all pure. With alms that flow
From Charity's warm hand, who weeps the
woe [prayer:
She heals, fly *Thou*; *Thou* with a heart-sent
Take *Thou* the gentle, the endearing smile,
That breathes sweet peace; and *Thou* the
playful jest,
That would the little cares of life beguile:
Thou tell of blessings dealt to Friendship's
breast.
I call—their waving wings sail on the while—
No vow can stay them, and no arm arrest.

SONNET, TO AN ATHEIST.

By Mrs. WOLFERSTAN†.

POOR wretch, who wand'rest on the sandy
shore
Collecting shells—a weary hour to cheat,
In their gay pencil'd rings thy dark thoughts
meet
No marks Divine! To thee the wild waves
roar [tore
Impell'd by Fate, which, as thou deemest,

* From "The Enchanted Flute, and
other Poems," reviewed in p. 247.

† Id.

From thy sad breast the child who render'd
sweet [feet
Some passing hours. Her light and printless
Thou lov'dst to watch. Thou criest, "she
wakes no more!"
To thy torn heart no precious balm's applied
To heal with an *Hereafter*! Never shine
Upon thy path such rays of Hope! No Guide
Thy mind beholds directing thee benign.
Pitying thy woes. The God thou hast denied
In mercy give thee light! *Now only light*
is thine.

APOSTROPHE TO MY PEN.

PEN! thou art a curious thing,
You do both joy and sorrow bring;
With *you* the MOURNER can convey—
The loss of friend, though far away!
Without *thee* what could LOVER do,
To please his lass with billet-doux;
With *you* the LAWYER makes his brief
To save from *hemp* the daring thief;
By chican'ry does oft convey
The poor man's common-right away.
The PARSON too could never preach,
If *you* was not within his reach;
To write the sermon newly o'er,
Which Parson Black had preach'd before.
The DOCTOR, anxious for his fee,
With *you* prescribes the recipe;
When palm'd the fee, he's then secure,
And cares not if he kill or cure.
The MAN OF HONOUR—alias ape!
Commits faux-pas—yclept a scrape;
The challenge then is wrote by *you*,
Demanding satisfaction due!
Accepted—met—both piping hot,
One has the honour to be shot.
With *you*, the POET writes his Ode,—
His Madrigal, and Episode—
His Epigram, and Roundelay—
Epithalamium—ever gay!
Impromptu—Elegy, and Satire—
Sonata, for the lute or lyre!
Then let me praise thee, PEN, and sing
Thanks to the goose with her grey-wing;
Her quill on the village-green she threw
For me to make a PEN of *you*,
And but for *you*, my PEN, I ween
No one would e'er these lines have seen!

T. N.

IMPROMPTU.

In answer to the Epigram "sent with a
couple of Ducks to a Patient. By the late
Dr. JENNER." (See p. 165.)

YES! 'twas politic, truly, my very good
friend, [to send;
Thus a "couple of Quacks," to your Patient
Since there's nothing so likely, as "QUACKS"
(it is plain),
To make work for a "REGULAR DOCTOR"
again!

Alphington, Devonshire.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 22.

Mr. C. Grant, in allusion to some observations thrown out on a former evening, intimating that the Irish Government of Lord Wellesley was more impartial in extending protection to the Irish Catholics than former governments had been, vindicated the Irish Administration, of which he had been a member, from the imputation of partiality.—Mr. C. Wynn denied that he made any charge of partiality against former Administrations in Ireland; that his observation had merely gone to the extent that the appointment of Lord Wellesley, and Mr. Plunkett, was a pledge for a more conciliatory and dignified administration in Ireland.—Mr. Peel claimed for himself, and those who had acted with him in Ireland, the credit of having acted with the most perfect impartiality; and appealed to the present Chief Justice of Ireland, and to Mr. Fitzgerald, who had been his colleagues in office, and were well known as the most attached friends of the Catholics. For himself he declared, that in returning to office he did not assent to any understanding that the affairs of Ireland were to be conducted upon a new system, and that with such an understanding he never should have accepted office.—Mr. C. Grant affirmed, that under Lord Talbot's administration the slightest distinction had never been made between Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. Ellis (of Dublin) presented a petition from one of the High Sheriffs of Dublin (Mr. Thorpe), and the Foreman and Jurors of the Christmas Grand Jury of that city, praying for an enquiry (in such manner as the House should direct) into the charges preferred against them by the Irish Attorney General. Mr. Ellis took the opportunity of announcing that Mr. Thorpe and six of the Grand Jurors, deputed by their fellows, were then in attendance. The announcement was received with acclamations; and Mr. Brougham complimented the Sheriff and Jurors upon the promptitude with which they had solicited enquiry. Sir Francis Burdett then brought forward his promised motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin, which, he said (assuming the truth of the charges made by Mr. Plunkett), deserved the severest animadversion of the House. The Hon. Baronet, in a very able speech, argued that the question was of a magnitude very worthy of a Parliamentary investigation; and concluded by asserting, that

justice to all parties imperatively demanded an investigation.—Mr. Plunkett, in a speech of some length, denied that the establishment of the charges which he had made against the High Sheriff was necessary to his defence, submitting that it was enough if he could make out such a *prima facie* case against that officer, as might be supposed to have influenced him in the course which he had adopted. He was, he said, most unwilling to oppose a parliamentary enquiry; but he lamented that such an enquiry was likely to preclude him from the kind of investigation which he had long resolved upon, namely, a prosecution of the High Sheriff *ex officio* before a Jury of some adjacent county.—Mr. Banks censured the conduct of Mr. Plunkett, but said that an examination at the bar of the House was not a proper course.—Mr. Brougham, in a short speech, replied, upon the authority of the parties accused, to each of the allegations offered by Mr. Plunkett in a former debate against the Sheriff and Grand Jury. With respect to the first charge,—that the Grand Jury was packed for the occasion, he asserted that of the 23 Grand Jurors, 19 had been upon almost every commission grand jury for the ten preceding years; and had been frequently thanked from the Bench for the intelligence and impartiality with which they had exercised their high judicial functions.—Col. Barry called upon the members of the House, as they loved justice and detested calumny, to give the Sheriff and Grand Jurors an opportunity of vindicating themselves. In allusion to Mr. Plunkett's declaration that he had intended to put the case in a train of enquiry by an *ex officio* prosecution of Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, Colonel Barry stated that Mr. Plunkett had assured him, that he meditated “no ulterior steps whatever.” This flat contradiction produced a great sensation, which manifested itself in a murmur that lasted several seconds.—Mr. Plunkett explained that his statement to Col. Barry related to Parliamentary proceedings.—Col. Barry resumed by stating the impression on his mind to be that Mr. Plunkett had pledged himself against any ulterior proceeding whatever, except it should be commanded by the House. He then alluded to the death-bed confessions of a person who declared himself the thrower of the rattle. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 219, against it, 185; being a majority against ministers of 34.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 24.

Lord Ellenborough brought forward a motion for an Address to the Crown, expressive of the opinion of the House,—that the line taken by Ministers in the late negotiations was not calculated to avert a war,—that the attempt to effect a change in the Spanish Constitution was not becoming the character of the British Government, and that no reliance was to be placed upon the forbearance of France from views of aggrandisement. His Lordship enforced these propositions in a speech of considerable length.—The Earl of Harrowby defended the conduct of Ministers. War, he said, was on every account to be avoided; and he denied, that this country had any thing to fear even from the success of France, should she be successful; because the exhausted state of Spain would render that kingdom an acquisition of little value to France.—Lord Grenville proposed an amendment, complimenting Ministers: and after the longest Debate of the Session in the Upper House, in the course of which, Lords Holland and King, Earls Grey, Darnley, and the Marquis of Lansdown, supported the original address, and the Dukes of Wellington and Buckingham, and the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, opposed it; the vote of censure was rejected by a majority of 142 to 48.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord John Russell brought forward his motion for a Parliamentary Reform, which he introduced in an extremely neat speech. His Lordship's argument was clear and elegant, rather than ornate or vehement. He said that his plan was to suppress close boroughs which return a hundred members, allowing a pecuniary compensation to the electors so disfranchised, and to add these one hundred members to the representation of the counties and great towns.—Lord Normanby, Mr. Ricardo, Sirs John Newport, and Thomas Lethbridge, spoke each shortly in favour of the motion, which was opposed by Sir E. East, and Mr. Martin, of Galway, only. On a division the numbers were, for the Motion, 169; against it, 280.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 28, 29, 30.

Mr. J. Macdonald brought forward a motion for an Address to the Crown, censuring the conduct of Ministers in the late negotiations. Mr. Macdonald spoke at great length, taking a minute review of nearly all the documents recently laid before Parliament. Mr. S. Wortley defended the neutral policy resolved upon by the British Government; and proposed an amendment expressive of the approbation of Parliament.—Mr. T. Wilson seconded the motion, professing to execrate the conduct of the French Government. He nevertheless said that he thought

neutrality was the proper policy for England; and such he declared to be the feeling of a large majority of his constituents—the citizens of London.—Mr. Hobhouse spoke with indignation of the apathy, or connivance, with which Ministers suffered the invasion of Spain. He said that he represented a greater number of the inhabitants of the metropolis than the last speaker, and he could vouch for the willingness of his constituents to join in the cause of Spain.—Sir W. de Crespigny concurred in all that had been said of the perfidy and injustice of France; but he thought that this country, having incurred a debt of 600 millions in order to set up the House of Bourbon, would act foolishly to expend so much to pull that House down.—Mr. Banks defended the conduct of Ministers, and asked, how rashly engaging in a war could be reconciled with the views of economy which had been so warmly pressed by the Opposition?—Mr. Baring thought that the course taken by Ministers was that most likely to lead the country into a war.—Lord Gower supported the amendment.—Mr. W. Foster avowed his regret that Ministers did not use a higher tone in the late negotiation, but admitted that neutrality was the proper policy of the country.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the line taken by Ministers in a very able speech, in the course of which he pronounced a splendid eulogium upon the late Marquis of Londonderry.—Sir J. Macintosh arraigned the conduct of Ministers at great length, and with his accustomed eloquence.—Mr. Peel defended himself and his colleagues, justifying their forbearance solely on the ground of expediency. He spoke of the conduct of the French Government in terms of reprobation, which were, perhaps, the more welcome to the House as not being such as were expected from the Right Hon. Secretary.—Sir Francis Burdett argued warmly in favour of a war-like policy.—Mr. Canning then spoke at great length in defence of the line taken by Ministers. He asserted that they had succeeded, at Verona, in reducing the question respecting Spain from European to a French quarrel; he denied that himself or his colleagues had been duped by the French Government, ascribing his opinion at the beginning of the session that peace might be preferred to the versatility rather than to the duplicity of the Cabinet of Versailles. He proceeded to justify the suggestion of a modification of the Spanish Constitution, on the ground that such a modification was perfectly compatible with the interests and honour of Spain, and that it would have afforded to France the loop-hole through which it was desirous to creep out from war. And in conclusion he pointed to the difficulty which she must feel to become a party in the civil war now raging in Spain.—Mr. Brougham

Brougham replied to most of Mr. Canning's arguments, and professed to exult in the unanimous reprobation with which the conduct of France had been marked by every member who had spoken to preserve that unanimity. He wished the original motion to be withdrawn; this, however, Mr. Canning would not permit; and on a division, the amendment (approving of the neutral policy of Ministers) was carried by a majority of 372 to 20.

May 2. The House resolved itself into a Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the charges preferred by Mr. Plunkett against Mr. Thorpe, the High Sheriff of Dublin, who, it was believed, had been the cause of the Bill of Indictment against the rioters at the Dublin theatre, being ignored. The three points attempted to be established against Mr. Thorpe by the evidence, and from which it was intended to infer that he had packed the jury, were that the panel contained an unprecedented number of the members of the Corporation; that the Grand Jurors answered with a suspicious punctuality to their names; and, that the panel was shorter than upon any former occasion.

May 5, 6. The House in a Committee resumed the investigation into the conduct of this High Sheriff of Dublin.—Mr. Terence O'Reilly, attorney, stated, that on the day on which the indictments were ignored, Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, in a room adjacent to the Court, and about three quarters of an hour before the fate of the Bills was announced in Court, addressed a gentleman, named Ward, on the subject of these bills, predicting that they would be ignored, and exerting in the management by which he had insured that such would be the case. Mr. O'Reilly said that the Sheriff had spoken in a very loud voice, and that there were several other persons in the room, but he could name none of them except the Sheriff, and Mr. Macnamara. John M'Connell stated that at a card party at a Mr. Sibthorpe's, about three days after the riot in the Dublin Theatre, he heard Mr. Thorpe say to Graham, one of the persons who were afterwards (but not then) accused, that he had the Orange panel in his pocket.—Mr. Sheriff Cooper proved that the panel which, according to M'Connell's statement, was in Mr. Thorpe's pocket on the 17th of December, was not prepared for several days after. He proved that the panel which, according to Tomlinson's statement, was to be packed by Mr. Thorpe, was, in fact, prepared by him (Mr. C.) He negatived, in the strongest manner, the imputation of partiality cast upon the Grand Jury, in the preparing of which Mr. Thorpe called in his assistance. He denied that the Grand Jurors were persons more remarkable for party

CHUR. MAG. MAY, 1823.

zeal than any other gentlemen that could be found in Dublin, and affirmed that if the January Grand Jury differed in any thing from former Commission Grand Juries, it was in its extraordinary respectability.—Mr. Plunkett produced a list of candidates to represent the Merchant's Guild, recommended "as good men in bad times," at the head of which was a vignette of King William, his horse trampling upon a Knave of Clubs (the symbol of the Dublin Lord Mayor, as it should seem). Mr. Cooper admitted that seven of the fifty returned on the Grand Jury panel were to be found in this list, but denied that they were violent party-men. In conclusion he said, that though he considered his colleague Mr. Thorpe a high party man, he would from his knowledge of him consider him as a Juror altogether above exception.—William Poole stated that, being anxious to sit upon the January Commission Grand Jury, in order to guard the interests of a certain Mr. T. O'Meara, he applied, in November, to Mr. Thorpe, and obtained from him a promise that he should be returned in the panel. Finding himself excluded from the panel, he remonstrated with Mr. Thorpe, who apologized by saying, that he had a hard card to play, and that it was impossible to please all parties. Mr. Poole then gave a long oratorical detail of malversations on the part of the Dublin Corporation. Other witnesses were examined whose evidence it is unnecessary to detail.

May 7. The House, in resuming the charges against the High Sheriff of Dublin, examined several witnesses, who spoke of the rude treatment they experienced from the Grand Jury. Christopher Moran complained that the Grand Jury having heard from him all the particulars of the riot with which he was acquainted, refused to listen to a story he wished to tell about the arrest of one of the Handwiches.

It was here stated that the case against Mr. Thorpe was closed.—Mr. N. Murray Mansfield was the first witness called for the defence. He stated that he was clerk in the sub-sheriff's office, and described the mode in which the panel was struck, stating that Mr. Thorpe proceeded expressly upon the principle of excluding from it all men of violent politics.—Sir George Whitford, foreman of the grand jury, stated that he was solicited by Sheriff Thorpe to preside over the January grand jury several weeks before the riot; that having heard M'Connell's statement, that Mr. Thorpe boasted of having an Orange Panel, he refused to act upon the jury, until Mr. Thorpe assured him, upon his honour, of the falsehood of M'Connell's story; that he never saw a body of men more conscientiously anxious

to discharge their duty than the Grand Jury in question. Sir George said that he was one of those who wished the dressing of the statue to die a natural death, but he confessed that, in his opinion, the measures taken to suppress the ceremony appeared to be calculated for irritation. Cross-examined by Mr. Plunkett, he said, that in his opinion it was not deserving of punishment, to express dissatisfaction at the forcible means by which the dressing was discontinued.—Mr. Twycross, one of the Grand Jury, described himself as an Englishman, and a friend to Catholic Emancipation. He affirmed, that the Grand Jury conducted its inquiry with the utmost patience and impartiality, and that its decision was unanimous.—Mr. J. H. Moore said, that he had acted as Secretary to the Grand Jury, and taken notes of the examinations. His testimony perfectly corresponded with that of the two preceding witnesses: but, being questioned as to some particular facts, he hesitated to make disclosures inconsistent with his oath as a Grand Juror. Mr. Moore's scruples were applauded by the Committee.

May 8, 9, and 14. The House continued the Inquiry into the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin. Mr. Jones was proceeding to ask Mr. J. H. Moore, one of the Grand Jury, some questions, when Mr. Plunkett interposed, stating, that it now became necessary to ascertain the question, whether the Grand Jury could be wholly absolved from their obligation of secrecy. A very long discussion followed, in the course of which Col. Barry pressed the necessity of a full examination of the witnesses. After nearly all the gentlemen who usually address the House had spoken, Col. Barry, upon an understanding that the abstract question was to be discussed at a future period, called Mr. Davies, one of the Grand Jury, as to some facts which did not occur in the Grand Jury Room. Mr. Davis said that he was not an Orangeman, and that he had heard Mr. Sheriff Thorpe refuse to put Mr. Addison Hone on his Grand Jury panel, on the ground of the violence of that gentleman's politics. Several other witnesses were examined.—Mr. Graves said, he was at the Theatre at the time of the riot; he did not see the bottle thrown, and was absent when the rattle was said to have been thrown. The rattle weighed about eight ounces. It was described, in one of the papers published by authority, as a heavy log of wood, and, in another, as a large piece of timber. The capital commitments, he said, were not issued before the committing Magistrates, but upon notes of evidence taken at the Castle. The Grand Jury, upon informations, received his evidence with the utmost politeness, patience, and respect.

May 12. Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a Bill to renew the Irish Insurrection Act.—Lord Althorp moved, as an amendment, a series of resolutions, condemning the use of coercive measures, and pledging the House to take into consideration the state of the Laws in Ireland, and the administration of them.—Mr. J. Smith imputed the disorders and miseries of Ireland to a defective system of education in that kingdom. He supported the amendment, as did also Mr. Robertson.—Sir N. Colthurst complained of the inadequacy of the Insurrection Act, and suggested the necessity of empowering the Government to place the disturbed districts under martial law.—On a division, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 162 to 82.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 13.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Report of the Committee appointed for the investigation of the MARRIAGE LAWS. The Report recommended, that in respect of Marriages by Banns, the Law should be restored to the state in which it stood before last Session, extending the privilege of publishing Banns to the Ministers of certain Churches and Chapels excluded by the old law. As to Marriages by Licence, the Report proposed some new forms; and an additional security by mutual bonds. It suggests, that the Marriages of minors, without consent, should be held voidable within twelve months, but not after; and proposed to punish the party guilty of perjury by a forfeiture of all property acquired by the marriage. These, with some additional penalties upon persons falsely assuming the character of Clergymen, and a confession that the Committee could not agree upon any provisions for the marriages of Unitarians and Catholics, constituted the principal features of the Report.—Lord Eldon rough expressed his disapprobation of the clause allowing Marriages to be voided within twelve months, as open to profligate abuse.—The Archbishop, without replying, presented a Bill founded on the Report, which was read a first time.

In answer to a Petition from the Governor of the Russian Company, complaining that Marriages abroad had been questioned, though celebrated conformably with the law of the country in which they took place, Lord Stowell declared that all such Marriages are undoubtedly valid.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 15.

Mr. Buxton introduced his motion for the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, with a very long and eloquent speech, in which he recited all the efforts made by Parliament in behalf of the African Slaves, and the obstacles by which these efforts had been impeded.

which he gave a lively description of the sufferings of the labouring population in the West Indies, and pointed out the danger to be apprehended from perpetuating their bondage. He explained his own plan of emancipation, which was necessarily mild, gradual, and gradual in its operation, namely, to declare that all children born after a certain period should be free; a measure which had the sanction of experience in New York, where it extinguished Slavery in perfect silence, and in several other of the North American States. In conclusion, Mr. Buxton enforced the obligation of amendment due by the British nation in a high strain of moral indignation.—Mr. Canning treated the question as one of great difficulty and danger; he deprecated the introduction of the Christian Religion into a question of political expediency, and quoted from "Dr. Paley's Moral Philosophy," a passage of some length, to show that on the question of Slavery or Freedom the Christian Religion was silent. The Right Hon. Gentleman moved an Amendment, declaring the expediency of ameliorating the condition of the Slaves, and preparing them to receive, with safety and advantage, the blessings of Freedom at a future day.—Mr. Wilberforce supported the original motion in a short speech.—Sir T. Baring professed himself a zealous Abolitionist, and disclaimed any connection with the West Indies; but he opposed the original Resolutions, as fraught

with danger.—Mr. F. Buxton replied to the arguments which had been used against his motion. In the end, the original resolutions were withdrawn, and the amendment carried without a division.

May 16. Mr. Goulburn moved the order of the day for the second reading of the IRISH TITHES COMPOSITION BILL.—Mr. Fitzgerald opposed the Bill, as, by estimating the equivalent to be bestowed on the Clergy on the dormant right instead of the actual receipt, it would greatly increase the income of the Clergy.—Mr. Goulburn defended the principle of the Bill, though he admitted that its details were open to considerable improvement, which he hoped they would receive in the Committee, from the knowledge and attention of the Irish Members.—Mr. Wetherell objected to the compulsory character of the measure, which, as changing the condition of the Clergy from territorial proprietors to pensioners of the Crown, would inflict a fatal wound upon the dignity and independence of the United Churches; and as a violation of ecclesiastical property, would go to shake the foundation of all property in whatever hands.—It was ordered that the Bill should be committed on Wednesday, the 21st.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned this night for the Whitsun Holidays; the Lords to Thursday, and the Commons to Wednesday following.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The progress of the French army in Spain has not been so rapid as the advocates for the invasion of that country were disposed to anticipate. The head-quarters of the Duke d'Angoulême were at Villa Franca on the 14th, and subsequently at Vittoria. The plan of the Spanish Generals is strictly defensive—a system which had been previously resolved upon, and from which they are not to depart, even to save the capital. A part of the French army have entered Bilbao. A detachment of Spanish Royalists, under General Quesada, first took possession of the place. San Sebastian defies the efforts of the besieging army; it is said to be provisioned for six months; and the loss sustained by the French in a sally is described as serious. Pampeluna is in a state of blockade, by a division under General Conchy. The French Generals sent two deputies to Pampeluna; the first was well received, but the second was received by a discharge of musketry, and compelled to retreat. The van-guard of the 2d corps entered Saragossa on the 25th.

The 4th corps of the Army of the Pyrenees, under Marshal Moncey, entered Spain

on the 18th of April, by the passage of Perthus: the following day a column passed by the Col de Casteja.

The fifth and ninth divisions of the 4th corps of the French army, and three Spanish battalions commanded by D'Eroles, began on the 23d ult. the blockade of Figueras. An officer with a flag of truce was sent to summon the garrison to surrender to Ferdinand VII. The officer was treated with respect, but sent back with an answer by the Governor, St. Miguel, to the following effect:—"Sencos General.—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has intrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a freeman, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your Excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Captain Laserna, your aide-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins rather than fall in the observance of their honour and their oaths."

The following Proclamation has been issued by El Empecinado, dated from Valladolid:—

insolent:—"Spaniards!—The French have presumed, treacherously and basely, to invade our holy soil, and are advancing to the Ebro. Ever a Spaniard and a freeman, I am determined to war on them again to destruction. During the invasion of 1808 I fought for independence, and now I will fight for the same blessing, and for the public liberties. Castilians!—I am duly authorised to form Constitutional troops to attack the enemy—come and join me in this city, or at Acande de Duero—fly to arms! and wherever I shall lead, you will find duty and glory. Let us take the field again; let us be Viriatuses; and the enemy being destitute of that genius which made soldiers of them, we shall fight and annihilate these hordes of bondmen. Listen not to the wretches who want to enslave us. Let the Constitution and virtue ever be the word, and no power on earth shall be able to seduce freemen to servitude.—The Constitution, Religion, and Liberty for ever!"

The papers from Spain are filled with accounts of petty skirmishes between the Constitutionals and Army of the Faith troops in various parts of Spain, in all of which the Constitutionals claim the victory.

A *Madrid Gazette Extraordinary* was published on the 4th inst. giving an official statement of a total defeat, on the 2d inst. of 5000 rebel Spaniards who threatened Valencia, after a short action with the Constitutional force under Colonel Bazan. This officer, while marching at the head of 1000 veteran soldiers to the relief of the capital of the province, met the whole body of factions, under Ullman, with three pieces of artillery, drawn up to oppose him. Bazan attacked the enemy, and in less than ten minutes entirely overthrew them. The rebels lost 100 men; 800 killed and 200 prisoners, together with a number of ammunition waggons, and 1000 muskets. The survivors were panic-struck, and dispersed in all directions.

SEVILLE, April 10.—Their Majesties and Royal Highnesses entered this capital to-day, at one o'clock. The authorities of Seville have taken every measure to receive in a becoming manner the Royal Family of Spain. The Political Chief went on the 8th to meet their Majesties on the confines of the province: the Provincial Deputation did the same. Their Majesties, on entering the city, were received with salutes of artillery: all the troops were under arms. The keys of the city were presented to his Majesty at the gate of Triana, and their Majesties and the whole suite proceeding to the palace, were accompanied by an immense multitude, who made the air resound with cries of "the Constitutional King!" "the Nation!" "the Constitution for ever!"—At the entrance of the palace, their Majesties and Royal Highnesses were received by the Constitutional Chamber with every

demonstration of joy. All the Military Authorities paid their respects. On the next day a salute of 100 guns announced this evening the arrival of the Cortes; cries of joy were heard on all sides, and the city was illuminated.

The Cortes commenced sitting at 10 o'clock on the 23d of April, when the President, Senor Florez Calderon, made the following speech:—

"Amidst thousands of obstacles, in spite of those who have raised their hands against us, we have just given to Europe a further example, calculated to induce by removing with calm deliberation the banks of the Manzanares, so fertile in heroic virtues, to the vast and delicious banks of the Guadalquivir, whither we have the assistance of the worthy General who accompanied us, and those brave Spaniards whose courage and discipline merit praise, conducted Liberty, as it were, to triumph. On hearing that sacred name, the people eagerly crowded to congratulate us, offering themselves as volunteers, rather than that any profane hands should defile their territory should be suffered to be the seat of sentiments which animated us at the moment of our departure from the heart of Madrid, the sacred flame which we brought with us, seemed to be propagated through the provinces. As we proceeded on our journey, we found all hearts filled with the same emotions. The Political Chiefs of the Constitutional Ayuntamientos, the members of every description, the Magistrates, Judges, the Clergy, the establishments of public instruction, waited for us in all places, and even on the public roads, to express their wishes, and to manifest their desire to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of their country, established on the basis of independence, and on the maintenance of the fundamental code which we have the honour to observe. The local and voluntary militia of La Mancha, Jean, Cordova, and all the provinces, have, in particular distinguished themselves by their zeal and determination. I am worthy of our respect and gratitude. Their virtuous daughters, met us in the desert part of the road, and welcomed us with hymns of glory, abandoning their duties to obey the generous sentiments which they were animated. Thus, Senor President, the Commission of the Cortes traversed the journey to Seville: the journey was triumphal march. Here our enemies have learned that we never tamper with the honour of the great nation which has intrusted us with its destinies. We will repeat to them the lessons which they never ought to have forgotten, the vestiges of which they ought to find in every step as they advance on the sacred path which, for their misfortune, they have dared to profane. Let them con-

dictates ambition to the very men we conquered with our blood, not consideration which they had lost, they never deserved to possess, but bread which until then they were to beg. Let them sport with every t them trample under foot all that is sacred among nations and man-

them drag in their train that oppressed or misled men who serve instruments: it matters not. They unburied and insulted by time, the their brethren, with which their to the affliction of human nature disgrace of certain degraded men, mixed. They will, when too late, find that none can with impunity or attempt to wrest from us our Such will be the object of the lach we are now about to continue.stitutional King and his Royal e in security. In our hearts they red and inviolable asylum. To repel force is our first duty. It is not r liberties which are attacked, our nce is also assailed. We are me a disgraceful slavery. It is stain the glory of the Throne and onarch who occupies it. Firm in ions, as worthy representatives of Spanish nation, we will with one r to consolidate the temple which ising to freedom and virtue, and other we will wield the sword in our work against all who may at-destroy it. If necessary, we will the ranks with our fellow-citizens, to the whole world, by new ex- virtue and of valour, that we me more worthy of the hatred adversion of tyrants—of the love ude of freemen—and of the admia- tions and future ages."

sitting of the 24th, the following n of war against France was com-

reas the Spanish territory has been r the troops of the French Govern- out a declaration of war, and with- of those formalities which cus- tioned; and whereas this act of can be viewed in no other light violation of the rights of nations, en commencement of hostilities ain, I, being bound to repel force to defend the integrity of the he Monarchy, and to chastise the f the invading enemy, have reer consulting the Council of State, o the provision in Article 236 of al Constitution, to declare war, as do now declare it, against France. I charge and command all the authorities to carry on hostilities by land against France, by all the heir power, consistently with the ns. I further order that this my

declaration of war shall be published with all due solemnity. You shall hold it to be promulgated for execution, making provision for printing, publishing, and distributing it. In the Alcazar of Seville, April 23.

(Subscribed by the Royal Sign Manual.)
"To Don Evaristo San Miguel."

The Spanish Cortes on the 25th ult. adopted a decree for the formation of a foreign corps, to be called the Foreign Liberal Legion.

MALTA.

The following is a more correct account of the unfortunate accident which happened at Malta on the last day of the Carnival, extracted from a letter, dated at *Malta, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1823.*

It has been usual for many years past on this island, on the last days of the Carnival, to collect together in Valetta, and the three cities on the other side of the harbour, as many poor boys, from six to fifteen years old, as chose to attend to form them into a procession; where, after attending divine service in the church, a collection of bread and fruit (provided from funds, partly given by Government, and partly from beneficent endowments,) was distributed with a view of keeping them out of the riot and confusion of the Carnival. On the 10th the procession was formed, and had passed off without confusion or riot. On the 11th the procession was formed as usual, and proceeded to Florian, and returned to the church of the *Minori Osservanti*, and the bread was to be distributed as on the preceding day, in the same convent; unfortunately, the ceremony had been protracted to a later hour than usual, and it appears, the Carnival being over, that a multitude of boys and full-grown people passing by the church, and knowing that bread was to be distributed, mixed with the children in the church, with a view of sharing it with them. The boys were to enter the corridor of the convent from the door of the vestry of the church, and were to be let out through the opposite door of the convent where the bread was to be distributed, and it had been customary when they were collected to lock the door of the vestry, for the purpose of preventing those boys who had received their share of the bread from entering a second time into the corridor. On the door of the vestry being thrown open on the present occasion, which took place at sun-set, after the entrance of the boys who attended the procession, and could not have exceeded *one hundred*, the whole multitude of men and boys who had subsequently entered the church, forced themselves into the corridor to an unknown extent, and pressed upon the foremost, pushing them to the other end of the corridor, where the door was only half open, with the view of letting out one at a time. As soon as the people had all entered the corridor, the vestry

vestry door was locked, and though there was one lamp lighted in the corridor, it appears by some accident to have been put out, thus leaving the immense crowd entirely in the dark, and there being a flight of eight steps within the half-closed door, at the opposite end of the corridor, the crowd behind who pressed upon the foremost, forced the boys down the steps, who fell one upon the other, thus blocking up the half-closed door which opened inwards, and thus adding to the distress.

The shrieks of the children were soon heard by the persons who had just begun to distribute the bread, and by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and every aid was immediately given; some persons, after in vain trying to get the boys out at the half-closed door, rushed into the church, and got the keys of the vestry, which was then opened, while others entered the corridor from the vestry, passed through the crowd to the other end, and broke down the doors at the bottom of the steps, but unfortunately these exertions were not in time to save the unhappy sufferers. Many were taken out fainting and soon recovered, others apparently lifeless were afterwards brought to their senses, but we regret to add, no less than *one hundred and ten* boys perished on this occasion from suffocation, by being pressed together in so small a space, or trampled upon.—Thus ended the Carnival.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that immense preparations are making there against the Greeks. The Greeks are getting on famously. They seem confident of success against the Turks, if *neither* are assisted.

A tremendous fire broke out at Constantinople on the first of April, which lasted for nineteen hours: it destroyed the whole Turkish quarter above Tophana; not a house was left from the Gun Wharf, at Tophana, up to the large Burying-ground. The number of houses are variously stated, at from 12,000 to 40,000.

ASIA.

BAGDAD, Jan. 9.—The last letters from Bussora announce that recent advices from Bombay bring the melancholy intelligence that extraordinary floods have caused ravages almost universal throughout the East Indies. They have destroyed at Surat and its environs two thousand houses; reduced to nothing the city of Chitta; nearly the whole of Calcutta in Bengal; and destroyed almost all the manufacturers of indigo in that country.

AFRICA.

Accounts have been received from Gold Coast Settlement to the 27th of January, at which time the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, was on a tour of inspection. Sir Charles has patronised the establishment of an English newspaper at

Sierra Leone, and another on the Gold Coast; and both these journals are conducted with much ability and intelligence. The papers contain a very interesting account of the travels of a Tartar, who, at the age of nearly seventy, had found his way from Tripoli through the heart of Africa, to Cape Coast Castle, by a route that no white man probably ever traversed. He is a native of Astracan, by name Wargece, and at the age of 15 was made prisoner by the Turks. On his last tour, which lasted nearly two years, he visited Timbuctoo, which he described with minuteness. The Slave Trade, we regret to state, was still carried on with great activity both by French and Portuguese vessels, no less than ten of which had been captured in the preceding six months on that coast.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

His Majesty's ship Bathurst brings letters and papers from Sydney to the 23d of September. Almost every arrival from Port Jackson brings information, that the more the researches of the inhabitants extend inland, the more are they rewarded, by ascertaining an indefinite existence of fine country. Perhaps it is not generally known, that the interior of New Holland will ripen the orange, the lemon, the olive, that invaluable grain the maize, and similar bounties of nature. An Agricultural Society has been formed at Sydney, promising much advantage to the territory. Sir T. Brisbane is its patron; and some idea may be formed of the increasing number of respectable colonists, from eighty gentlemen having sat down at Paramatta, at the first dinner of the establishment in August last, when upwards of 1500*l.* were subscribed, to carry into effect the purposes of the establishment. An advertisement in one of the Sydney papers invites masters of vessels to pick oranges for their sea stores from the trees of a settler, at 6*d.* per dozen. A very few years since, this estimable fruit was only attainable in the colony at 6*d.* each!—The same paper says, a house in Sydney is now selling colonial tobacco, fully equalling the best American. Four bee-hives, taken out by Capt. Wallis, of the *Isabella*, fortunately arrived safe, and the owner expected to extend his four to twenty hives in twelve months, so congenial to their prosperity and nature is their newly-acquired land.—Those cultivators of the vine who have selected proper situations have every prospect of being amply rewarded. Mr. Blaxland brought over some samples of Australasian wine, for submission to the Society of Arts, who have awarded him a silver medal, in token of their approbation of its quality.—While every minor source of wealth is obtaining due attention in this territory, the principal feature that distinguishes New South Wales, more immediately as it regards the interest of this country, is the peculiar fine wool of its sheep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Some private letters from Ireland are filled with the most gloomy apprehensions for the future security of that part of the Empire.

The last Cork papers relate several recent instances of houses and corn being destroyed in the neighbourhood by fire. A very few nights since, a large party of fellows attacked a gentleman's house within four miles of the city of Cork. After firing a blunderbuss, the contents of which passed through the front door, they obtained admittance, and demanded what fire-arms were in the house; having thus forcibly got possession of them, they went off.

The *Dublin Evening Post* says, "The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been enacted, for the last three or four months, in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and, though more property must have been destroyed in the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered as severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

By a late Act of Parliament, the Magistrates are empowered to suppress all fairs within ten miles of the metropolis, unless legal cause can be shown for their origin and continuance.

A public meeting, for the purpose of assisting the Greek nation in their efforts to emancipate themselves from the Turks, was lately held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, Lord Viscount Milton, M. P. in the Chair. His Lordship, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting, which was very numerous and respectable, in an eloquent speech. Several most animated speeches were made by Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord John Russell, Mr. John Smith, Mr. C. Hobhouse, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Charles Sheridan (son of the late Mr. Sheridan), Archdeacon Bathurst, and others, which were most enthusiastically received by the meeting. The Committee have published an address on the present state of Greece. It states, that nearly the whole of Southern Greece has been freed, and the Greeks are making continual progress: that in Germany, Switzerland, and France, societies have sprung up for the purpose of advancing the cause. The sums they have raised have been very

considerable. The Committee state, that they have been for some time occupied in deliberating on the best means of promoting so noble a cause. They have opened a direct communication with the existing authorities in the Morea, and have also been actively engaged in correspondence with the different continental committees.

April 23. Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, introduced to the public this morning. They are built to hold two persons besides the driver (who is partitioned off from his company), and are furnished with a book of fares for the use of the public, to prevent the possibility of imposition. These books will be found in a pocket hung inside of the head of the cabriolet. The fares are one-third less than hackney-coaches.

May 17. The 17th annual meeting of the London Hibernian Society was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The Duke of Gloucester in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended. The Secretary read the Report, by which it appeared, that the Society had 54 schools in operation, at which were 86,000 scholars; 50,000 of whom were Roman Catholics. The Report stated, that the principles on which the schools were conducted, were adapted to the conscience of every class of people. Notwithstanding the great progress of the Institution, many counties in Ireland were in a state of absolute ignorance; and it was a fact, that where education made the least progress, the disturbances of the country were the most violent and the most frequent: such was the case in the county of Limerick, where not one in 800 were sent to school. The Report went on to complain, that the Roman Catholic Clergy had thrown obstacles in the way of the society, and opposed the principles on which they acted.—Lord Lorton, Lord Gambier, the Earl of Gosford, and several other persons, addressed the meeting, urging the usefulness of the Society.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 8. *Clari, or the Maid of Milan*, an Opera adapted from the French. The plot is interesting. Clari, the daughter of a peasant, is seduced from her home, under promise of marriage, by the Duke Vivaldo. He wishes to evade his promise, which is the cause of much misery to Clari; but in the end the union is happily consummated. The music, composed by Bishop, was admirable, and the piece was announced for repetition, amidst universal plaudits.

PROMOTIONS.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 26. Wm. Franklin, M.D. knighted. *War Office, April 26.* Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Brev.-Major A. Wedderburn, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. *vice* Sowerby, who ret.—Lieut. C. Short, to be Lieut. and Capt. *vice* Wedderburn.

May 3. 23d Reg. of Foot: Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. K.C.B. to be Col. *vice* Greaville, dec.—85th Ditto: Major-Gen. Sir H. Taylor, K.C.H. to be Col. *vice* Gordon, promoted.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. B. Fearon, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry, by purchase, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. W. Doyle, who ret.

May 10. 65th Foot: Major Peter Dumas, to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Milnes, who ret.

May 17. 3d Reg. of Foot Guards: Lieut. Col. James Drummond Elphinstone, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col.—14th Reg. of Foot: Brevet Col. Wilbraham T. Edwards, to be Lieut. Col.—17th Ditto: Lieut. Col. Archibald MacLaine, to be Lieut. Col.—20th Ditto: Major Thomas Charles Green, to be Major.—24th Ditto: Major John Hogg, to be Major, by exchange.—31st Ditto: Lieut. Col. Robert Brice Fearon, to be Lieut. Col.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. William Macdonald, M.A. (Prebendary of Bitton) Canon Residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. Hugh Bailie, M.A. (Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield) Dasset Parva Prebend.

Rev. Simon Clayton, M.A. Weeford Prebend, Staffordshire.

Rev. T. Gisborne, M.A. of Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, Author of the "Survey of the Christian Religion," to the 5th Prebend at Durham.

Rev. John Channing Abdy, M.A. St. John's R. Southwark.

Rev. W. Aldrich, B. D. Boynton R. Wilts.

Rev. Anthony Austin, Hardenhuish R. Wilts.
Rev. M. Bland, B. D. Lilley Hoo R. Herts, *vice* W. Wade, dec.

Rev. Mr. Brittain, Kilcormick Living, co. Longford.

Rev. R. Broadley, Melbury Sandford and Melbury Osmond RR. Dorset.

Rev. W. L. Buckle, Shirburn V. Oxon.

Rev. J. Cristison, Biggar Parish, Lanarksh.

Rev. Jas. Duke Colerige, Kenwyn and St. Kea V. Cornwall.

Rev. A. Cooper, Billington *alias* Prylston R. with Thorpe Parva, Norfolk.

Rev. William Darch, Huish Champflower R. Somerset.

Rev. Francis Hungerford Daubeny, Feltwell St. Nicholas R. with the R. of St. Mary annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. N. Every, St. Veep V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Kellow Goldney, to the evening Lectureship of Frome Salwood, and Curacy of the New Church, in the Woodlands, on the resignation of the Rev. J. Denton, appointed to a Chaplaincy in India.

Rev. J. Groom, late Curate of Cirencester, and Perpetual Curate of Baunton, co. Gloucester, Swindon V. Wilts.

Rev. Clarke Jenkins, B. D. of Leigh Magna R. Essex.

Rev. Francis Skurray, B. D. Winterborne Abbas cum Steepleton, consolidated RR. Dorset.

Rev. John Lightfoot, B. D. Ponteland V. Northumberland.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. I. Ballard, LL.B. to hold the Rectory of Woodenton, with the Perpetual Curacy of Croperdy, co. Oxford.

Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M. A. elected Canon Bampton's Lecturer for 1874.

[This corrects the statement in p. 367, of Rev. Mr. Mount being elected.]

BIRTHS.

Lately. In Grosvenor-place, the Countess of Euston, a son.—At Bisham Abbey, Berks, the wife of Gen. Vansittart, a son and heir.

Feb. ... The Empress of Brazil, a Princess.

April ... At East Looe in Cornwall, the wife of John Toup Nicolas, Esq. C. B. C. St. F. & M. Post Captain R. N. a son.

April 18. In Alfred-place, Bedford-sq. Mrs. J. M. Standen, a son.

April 20. In Queen Anne-street, Lady de Vere Hunt, a son.

April 23. At Hampton Lodge, Surrey, Lady Catharine Walpole, a daughter.

April 24. At Florence, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Walker, G. C. B. a son and heir.

April 27. At Londonderry, the wife of Col. Sir William Williams, K.C.B. a son.

April 28. In Great Cumberland-street, Lady King, a daughter.

April 29. The wife of S. Crawley, Esq. M. P. a son and heir.

May 3. At Bushy Park, the Countess of Erroll, a son and heir.

May 12. The lady of Edmund Goodenough, D.D. Head Master of Westminster School, a daughter.

May 18. At Hampstead, Mrs. J. B. Nichols, of Parliament-street, a daughter, being her 12th child.

May 19. In Manchester-st. London, the wife of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bt. a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. Rev. E. Booth, Vicar of Friar-church, to Lucy-Burrough, dau. of late Rev. S. Partridge.—Rev. Rich. Davies, Archdeacon of Brecon, to Eleonora, dau. of late Rev. F. Brickenden, Rector of Dyndor and Bampton Abbots.—At Manchester, Rev. M. Formby, to Carolina, dau. of L. Peel, esq. of Ardwick.—At Peterborough Cathedral, Rev. T. S. Hughes, Christian Advocate and Fellow of Emmanuel College, to Ann, dau. of Rev. John Foster.—At Colchester, Rev. Henry Hutton, to dau. of late Rev. Mr. Beevor.—Rev. Luke Ripley (Master of Free School, Morpeth,) to Miss Taylor.—Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. Rector of Barnwell, Northamptonshire, to Sarah Anne, dau. of late C. A. Wheelwright, esq. of London.—Rev. John Shillibeer, of Oundle, to Mary, dau. of Rev. Henry Freeman, Rector of Alwalton.—Rev. Frookter Thomas, of Bradford, to Anne, dau. of late John Husband, esq. of Nartham.—At Jamaica, the Rev. Dr. Towton, to Mary, dau. of Rev. T. Thorn, of Bath.—Rev. James Williams, M. A. Rector of Wiverton, Norfolk, to Miss Abdy, of Bathford.—Rev. W. Wing, jun. of Thornhaugh, to Anne, eldest dau. of W. Margetts, esq. of Huntingdon.—S. Gale, esq. of Bullege House, Wilts, to Catherine, youngest dau. of J. Turner, esq. of Hatherleigh, Gloucestershire.—Henry, son of Abraham Leach, esq. of Corston-house, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Wm. Owen Brigstoke, esq. of Blaenpant, Cardiganshire.—Elias B. Slater, esq. of Hambrook, to Miss C. Lewis, of Bridgnorth.—William Brade, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Anne, dau. of J. Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-square.—Dr. Gibbs, of Old Quebec-street, to Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of T. Armstrong, esq. of Baker-street.—Charles Lillie, esq. Surgeon, to Matilda, dau. of Mr. Stammers, late of Foxeath Mills, Essex.—At Hedsor, W. Lunnun, esq. to Caroline, dau. of late H. Round, esq. of Woodburn, Bucks.—At Ilfracombe, George-Flower Herbert, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Mary, dau. of late Capt. Harding, R. N. and niece of Commissioner Bowen.

Oct. 19, 1822. At Killadjee, Augustus Clarke, esq. of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, to Lucy, dau. of the late Mr. Trewman, proprietor of the Exeter Flying Post.

Nov. 14. At Calcutta, Turner Macau, Esq. Capt. 16th Lancers, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Wetenhall Sneyd, of Newchurch, Isle of Wight.

Dec. 13. Capt. Wm Miller, of E. I. C.'s Artillery, to Catharine-Sarah, dau. of Jas. Graves Russell, esq. Clifton.

GENT. MAG. May 1823.

Feb. 20, 1823. At St. James's Church, G. A. Park, esq. to Maria, dau. of Rev. Dr. Coppard, Rector of Gravely.—At Kirby Knowle Church, Rich. Dalton, esq. late of Lisbon, to Elizabeth-Enom, dau. of the late Francis Smyth, esq. F. A. S. of New-buildings.—At Paris, Robert Woodhouse, esq. President of Caius College, Cambridge, to Harriet, dau. of the late Wm. Wilkins, esq.—22. At Bodiam, Sussex, Wm. Cotton, esq. of Clapham, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. J. Collins, Rector of Thorpe Abbots.—23. T. Everett, esq. of Upavon, to Anne, dau. of H. Cowdry, esq. of Heytesbury.—25. At Bath, Rich. Jones, esq. of Clifton, to Anne Rich, dau. of R. S. Collicott, esq. of Weston Isle.—27. Thos. T. P. Robson, esq. to Margareta de l'Angle, dau. of Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of Tetbury.—At Walcot Church, A. G. Barret, esq. R. N. to Sarah, youngest dau. of late Mr. Thos. Jelly, solicitor, Bath.

March 3. W. Wybergh How, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Frances-Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Maynard, esq. of Wokingham.—Lieut. John Lamb, R. N. to Emma, dau. of J. Robinson, esq. of Holloway.—A. James Davidson, esq. of Axminster, to Mary, dau. of T. Bridge, esq. of Winsford Eagle.—31. Col. Adams, of Great Ormond-street, to Gabrielle, dau. of J. White, esq. late of Selborne.

April 2. Capt. James Lindsay, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres, to Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Coutts Trotter, of Grosvenor-square, bart.—3. At Cambridge, Rev. Edw. Miller, of Emmanuel College, to Emily Mansel, dau. of late Bp. of Bristol.—7. At Ipswich, Rev. C. Martin Torlesse, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Catherine Gurney, dau. of Edw. Wakefield, esq.—21. At Ormskirk, Edward Boyer, esq. of Lathom, to Mary, only dau. of Thomas Walkden, esq. of Bickerstaff, co. Lanc.

May 8. At Brighton, St. Leger Hill, esq. Capt. 12th Lancers, to Catherine, dau. of late John Nugent, esq. of Clay Hill, Epsom, and niece of late Right Hon. Edmund Burke.—6. John Raymond Barker, esq. 3d Reg. of Guards, to Harriet, youngest dau. of late Wm. Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street.—7. W. Man, esq. of Bromley, to Louisa, dau. of late Peter Bowers, esq.

[P. 368. The reported marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Lady Gage, is a mistake. We copied it from the Newspapers.]

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

EARL BEAUCHAMP.

May 12. At his seat, Madresfield-court, co. Worcester, the Right Hon. William Beauchamp Lygon, second Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, co. Worcester, F.R.S. and M.A. He was eldest son of William Lygon, first Earl Beauchamp, (so created Sept. 30, 1815) by the only daughter of James Dean, Esq. and received his classical education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. Feb. 11, 1808. He succeeded his father the late Earl, Oct. 21, 1816. By the death of this Nobleman, the title and estates descend to his next brother, the Hon. John-Reginald-Pindar Lygon, now Earl Beauchamp, who married on the 14th of March 1814, Charlotte Scott, only dau. of John, first Earl of Clonmell, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.

April 25. At his seat, Himley-hall, co. Stafford, aged 74, Right Hon. Wm. Ward, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Baron Ward of Birmingham, a Baronet, and Recorder of Kidderminster. He was born January 21, 1750; married Aug. 1, 1780, Julia, second daughter of late Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, in Yorkshire, Esq. by whom he had issue an only son, the Hon. John William Ward, F.R.S. and M.P. in various parliaments, who succeeds to the title and estates.

While the Hon. William Ward, he himself sat as Knight of the Shire for co. Worcester, in the parliament convoked in 1780. Oct. 8, 1788, he succeeded to the Viscounty in consequence of the demise of his half-brother John; and by that event became the owner of considerable wealth, both above and below ground.

Shaw, in his "History of Staffordshire," describes Himley-hall as consisting of "a spacious hall or dining room, well furnished with pictures, &c. on the left of which is a billiard-room, and beyond that the library. The opposite wing consists of a large and admirable music-room, superbly decorated with full-length portraits of the late Lord and Lady Dudley, &c. and at the end, one of the best private organs in the kingdom, his lordship being much devoted to music; so that he never fails, during the autumnal and winter

months, to entertain his friends at his hospitable board, with the enchanting harmony of the Miss Abrahams, Knivett, &c.

"But what still redounds more to his lordship's credit, is that inestimable gift of charity, which here so frequently makes the widow's heart to sing for joy.

"This place has likewise been long celebrated for its splendid exhibition of fire-works upon all public and loyal occasions.

"I cannot therefore conclude this account better than by the following lines, written by one of his lordship's ingenious visitors, W. T. Fitz-Gerald, Esq. upon a board now fixed against a remarkable old yew-tree, in the steep walk on the left of the house:

'This stately yew, which has for ages stood
The gloomy monarch of its native wood,
Perhaps some Norman Baron planted here,
Who liv'd by rapine, and who ruled by fear,
The tree a symbol of its Master's mind,
Emblem of Death, and fatal to mankind!
Beneath its boughs no verdant plants are seen,
Its baneful branches poison ev'ry green,
And thus the feudal tyrant's hated reign
Oppress'd the village, and laid waste the plain.
To these dire scenes a happier age succeeds,
No despot threatens, and no vassal bleeds.
At Himley now the poor man finds relief,
Forgets his poverty, and checks his grief;
Raises his languid eyes and drooping head,
To bless the liberal hand that gives him bread;
While in the mansion mirth and song attend,
To cheer the stranger and delight the friend.
But still the yew, though hastening to decay,
Retains the venom of its pristine day;
Its branches still their gloomy nature shew,
And frown upon the cheerful scene below.'

We with pleasure adopt the following character of this benevolent Nobleman, as communicated to us by an old and valuable correspondent.

"The death of men, whose lives have been only distinguished by political contention may attract notice, but cannot excite sympathy. Not so, when the generous, the good, and virtuous man departs this mortal scene; he leaves a void in society not easily filled up! Such is the death of the late Lord Dudley: this amiable Nobleman shunned the walks of ambition, for the tranquil paths of domestic life, of which he was, without ostentation, one of the ornaments; though no man had a warmer attachment to the Constitution of his country, or felt a more disinterested loyalty to his Sovereign. His benevolence was as princely as his fortune! it was not confined to public charities, where, indeed, his name was always conspicuous, but, as from a centre, extended

extended to a circle so large, that none but those well acquainted with the populous part of the country in which this excellent Nobleman resided, can form a just idea of its magnitude. Hundreds of the poor will feel his loss; and many, in a superior rank of life, will secretly lament that the hand is cold, which voluntarily relieved them from the pressure of misfortune, with a delicacy of feeling that doubled the benevolence of the act.

"As long as gratitude warms the human heart, the memory of Lord Dudley will be dear! and though he died without a Will, the widow, the orphan, and the friendless have this consolation to assuage their sorrow, that his highly-gifted Son, the successor to his honours and splendid fortune, is also the heir of his benevolence—ALTER ET IDEM."

LORD GLENBERVIE.

May 2. At Cheltenham, in his 80th year, Sylvester Douglas Baron Glenbervie, of Kincardine, F. R. and A. S.; late Chief Secretary in Ireland, and Representative in Parliament for St. Canice, or Irish Town, in that country; and in the British Parliament, first of Fowey, afterwards of Midhurst, then of Plympton, and, in 1806, of Hastings; one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in both Kingdoms; President (in the absence of the Earl of Liverpool) of the Committee of Privy Council for the affairs of Trade and Plantations; one of his Majesty's Counsel, learned in the Law; and formerly one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces; and late Surveyor-General of the King's Woods, Forests, and Chases.

He was the eldest but only surviving son of John Douglas, Esq. of Fechil, in the parish of Ellon, co. Aberdeen (a lineal male descendant from William first Earl of Douglas, who was descended from Sholto Douglas, who flourished in the year 700), and was born May 24, 1743. After receiving the rudiments of his education near the place of his nativity, Mr. Sylvester Douglas was sent to a neighbouring University, and brought up under the auspices of Professors noted for their talents, in science and the learned languages. He then removed to London, entered himself a Member of one of the Inns of Court, was called to the bar, obtained a silk gown, and having distinguished himself by his talents in controverted elections, published four volumes on that subject. After he had acquired considerable eminence as a professional man, he married, Sept. 26, 1789,

the Hon. Katharine-Anne North, eldest daughter of Frederick second Earl of Guildford, who died Jan. 6, 1817, by whom he had an only son, the Hon. Fred. Sylvester North Douglas, M. A. who had displayed considerable ability in parliament, and correct literary taste. This respectable young man died Oct. 21, 1819 (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. 468), after he had been married about three months, and left a widow, who devoted her attention to her father-in-law to his death.

His Lordship's first situation under Government was that of Secretary to the Earl of Westmoreland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the year 1800 he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; but soon afterwards relinquished that situation; on the 27th of December following was created Baron Glenbervie of Kincardine; and on Feb. 20, 1801, kissed his Majesty's hand on being nominated Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces, in the room of Mr. Canning. In 1803 he was appointed to the office of Surveyor-General of the King's Woods, &c. which office he resigned in 1806; but was again appointed to the same office the year following.

In 1801, he spoke several times in the debates on the corn laws, for the purpose of removing the scarcity prevalent at that period; in 1802, he suggested an amendment in the "navy abuse bill," relative to the legal questions which might be asked about supposed difficulties; and on the 8th of April, 1805, when the House decided on the conduct of Visc. Melville, who had been implicated in a Report from the Naval Commissioners, his Lordship voted with a minority of 216 to 217. On the 26th of June he was chosen by ballot one of a committee of seven, to inquire into and examine the secret matter contained in the 11th Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, and afterwards, as chairman, delivered in the result of the proceedings.

Besides an account of the Tokay and other wines of Hungary, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1773, he was the author of "History of the Cases of Controverted Elections determined during the first Session of the 14th Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo, 1777. 2d edit. 1802;" "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in the 19th, 20th, and 21st years of George III." fol. 1783. 3d edit. 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1790. Many years ago his Lordship published "Lyric Poems," written by the late James Mercer, Esq. who had married his sister, to which a life of the author was prefixed, and an account of his own family. To compose himself as much

much as possible under the heavy losses of his wife and his son, Lord Glenbervie employed himself in translating the first canto of "Ricciardetto," a humorous Italian poem, by Fortiguerra, with an introduction concerning the principal romantic, burlesque, and mock-heroic poets; and notes critical and philological. The work, which is rendered into English with spirit and correctness, and does honour to the learned translator, was published last year.

LORD WILLIAM GORDON.

May 1. At his official residence in the Green Park, the Right Hon. Lord William Gordon, Deputy Ranger of St. James's Park, and receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was second son of Cosmo George, third Duke of Gordon, by Catherine-Gordon, daughter of William, second Earl of Aberdeen; was born July 12, 1761, married March 1781, Frances-Ingram-Shepherd, second daughter of Charles, ninth Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsam.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF MORTON.

April 25. In Park-street, aged 86, the Right Hon. Catherine Douglas, widow of Sholto-Charles Douglas, 15th Earl of Morton. She was daughter of John Hamilton, Esq.; was married to the late Lord about 1757, by whom, who died Sept. 27, 1774, she had issue one son, George, the present and 16th Earl of Morton.

COUNTESS OF COURTTOWN.

April 21. At Courtown-house, Dublin, of inflammation, aged 53, Elizabeth Countess of Courtown. She was eldest daughter of Henry Scott, 3d Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. (by Elizabeth-Brudenell Montagu, daughter and sole heir of George, 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Montagu, K.G.), was married to James-George Stopford, 3d Earl of Courtown, on the 29th of January 1791, and by whom she had issue 12 children, 7 sons and 5 daughters. The two eldest sons both died young.

DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS TORRINGTON.

April 25. In Tenterden-street, Bridget, Dowager Viscountess Torrington. She was the daughter of Commodore Arthur Forrest, who died Commander-in-Chief on the Jamaica station; married John, 5th Viscount, March 3, 1767, by whom (who died Jan. 8, 1813) she had issue George the present Viscount, and 12 other children.

DOWAGER LADY GARDNER.

In her 74th year Susannah-Hyde, relict of Admiral Lord Gardner. She was

only daughter and sole heiress of Francis Gale, Esq. of Liguanea, in Jamaica (by his wife, Susannah, eldest daughter of James Hall, Esq. relict of Sabine Turner, Esq.) was married to Admiral Alan Gardner 1st Lord Gardner, May 20, 1769, by whom, who died Dec. 30, 1808, she had issue Alan-Hyde, 1st Viscount Gardner (who died in 1815), and 9 other children.

BARONESS BARHAM.

April 12. At her seat, Fairy-hill, near Swansea, in Wales, aged 61, the Right Hon. Diana Noel, Baroness Barham, of Barham-court, and Teston, co. Kent, wife of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. of Exton Park, in the county of Rutland, M. P. She was the only child of Charles-Middleton, first Lord Barham, who greatly distinguished himself in the naval service; was created a Baronet in 1781, with remainder to his son-in-law, Gerard-Noel Noel, the present Baronet; was made first Lord of the Admiralty, and was created, April 27, 1805, Baron Barham, with remainder to his only child, the subject of this article, who succeeded to the title on her father's death, June 17, 1813; married Dec. 20, 1780, Sir Gerard-Noel Noel, Bart. M. P. of Exton Park, co. Rutland, and by whom she had issue eighteen children, 12 sons and 6 daughters. Her Ladyship is succeeded in her title by her eldest son, the Hon. Charles-Noel Noel.

BARONESS VENTRY.

Jan. 19. At Burnham-house, Dingle, aged 88, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Ventry. She was the daughter of Townhend Gun, Esq. (by Elizabeth, daughter of John Blennerhasset, of Castle Conway, co. Kerry, Esq.) and was married Oct. 5, 1755, to Thomas Mullins, Esq. who was created a Baronet in 1797, and a Baron of Ireland in 1800, and who now survives her. The noble couple had been united for 62 years, and had six sons and six daughters. Her ladyship was a great-great-grandmother.

SIR C. WARWICK BAMFYLDE, BART.

April 19. In Montague-square, in his 71st year, Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. D. C. L. of Poltimore, in the county of Devon, and Hardington Park, in the county of Somerset, and formerly M. P. for Exeter.

Sir Charles's death was occasioned by being shot by a man named Morland, whose wife lived in the service of Sir Charles; and who, after he had shot him, discharged the contents of another pistol in his own head, which killed

him on the spot. Sir Charles having expressed a wish that the cause of his death should be ascertained, his body was opened, and the following is the correct report:

"The ball entered on the left side between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, fracturing the articulation of the former with the spine, and then passed across, grazing the diaphragm or floor of the chest, but not injuring the lungs, and lodged on the inside of the interior part of the cavity between the ninth and tenth ribs, a part of the ball being uncovered and visible from the inside.—Signed, &c."

It appeared that his death was not produced so much by the injury occasioned by the ball, as from a piece of brass wire which was carried into the wound along with the ball, which wire formed part of the spring of his braces. Every attempt to extract it proved abortive; it corroded and gangrened within the wound, and ultimately produced mortification.

On hearing of the dreadful wound of Sir Charles Bamfylde, Lady Bamfylde, who had lived for several years in a state of separation from her husband, repaired to London to attend upon Sir Charles, and to administer to his comfort.

He was descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire; being the fifth Baronet in lineal descent from the reign of Charles I. and his ancestors are known to have been the Lords Poltimore, near Exeter, as early as 1272. He was born Jan. 23, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir Richard-Warwick, Aug. 15, 1776; married in the same year the eldest daughter of Sir John Moore, Bart. by whom he had issue, George-Warwick Bamfylde, Esq. who succeeds him in his title and estates, and one other son. Sir Charles, after being educated at one of our great public seminaries, repaired to Oxford, where he received the degree of D.C.L. At a proper age he was returned Member for Exeter, which city he represented in seven Parliaments.

His remains, on April 28, arrived at Hardington Park, and on the following day were consigned to the family vault, in Hardington church, attended by his two sons, and a few of his intimate neighbours; also by a vast body of his tenantry, eager to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who always proved himself a most kind and liberal landlord.—The service was performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. J. R. Jolliffe, of Ammerdown. Thus finished the career of a man who

was a generous and indulgent parent, the life and soul of every social circle, and whose loss will be most deeply deplored.

SIR WILLIAM SMIJTH, BART.

May 1. At his seat Hill Hall, Essex, in his 78th year, Sir William Smijth, Bart. He was eldest son of Rev. Sir William Smijth, by Abigail, daughter of Andrew Wood, Esq. of Shrewsbury; born on April 23, 1746; succeeded his father, who was Rector of Stapleford Tawney, Jan. 25, 1777; and on March 22, 1779, married Anne daughter of John Wyndham Bowyer, of Waghon, co. York, Esq. by whom (who died Dec. 20, 1815) he has left issue four sons: 1. Sir Thomas, eldest surviving son and heir; 2. Thomas; 3. John, Capt. R.N.; and 4. Edward, Vicar of Camberwell; and one daughter, Caroline, married to the eldest son of Sir William De Crespigny, Bart.

Sir William Smijth entered into the army early in life, having had a company for some years in his Majesty's 40th reg. foot, which service he left on being offered a Majority in the West Essex Militia; and on the death of William Henry Earl of Rochford, K.G. was appointed by John 3d Earl of Waldegrave, then Lord Lieutenant of Essex, to the Colonelcy of the same regiment, on Nov. 7, 1781, which he afterwards continued to hold, being at the period of his decease the Senior Colonel in that service. He was also, on the death of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. elected a Verdurur of Waltham Forest, Nov. 21, 1791; and Lieutenant of the same Aug. 5, 1811, when he resigned the Verdurership.

The family of Smijth are descended from Sir Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, and are of the highest antiquity, whereof was John Smijth, High Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 30 Henry VIII. who was father to the celebrated Sir Thomas Smijth, born at Saffron Walden, 28 March, 1514, M. P. for Essex in the 13th and 14th Parliaments of Elizabeth; in 1548 made Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; for more detailed particulars of whom see his life by John Strype, in the "Biographia Britannica," and a good portrait of him in Ogborne's History of Essex. He died 12 Aug. 1577, and was buried at Theydon Mount, where also the remains of the nine Baronets of this family have been subsequently interred.

SIR G. W. GUNNING, BART.

April 7. In Saville-row, aged 61, Sir George William Gunning, Bart. He was second child and first son of Sir Robert

Robert Gunning, first Baronet, by Anne, daughter of Robert Sutton, of Scofton, co. Lincoln, Esq.; was born Feb. 15, 1763; succeeded his father, Sept. 22, 1816; married Feb. 10, 1794, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Bridgeman, first Lord Bradford, ancestor to the present Earl, and by her (who died May 3, 1810), had issue eight children, seven sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Robert-Henry Gunning, Esq.

He was not, according to worldly phraseology, a great man, but infinitely superior, he was a good one; his name shone, not on every occasion in the lengthened list, the child of ostentation as often as of charity, but the heart to sympathize with, and the hand to succour the unfortunate were eminently his, and few ever appealed either to the one or the other in vain—the stranger who thus bears tribute to his worth has felt also the sunshine of his philanthropy, and the flower which he now drops on his grave will still bloom in its freshness when he that bestowed it shall have ceased to be remembered.

SIR CORBET CORBET, BART.

March 31. At Cambridge, aged 70, Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart. of Adderley-hall, Shropshire, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Salop. This gentleman's name was originally D'Avenant, of the family of D'Avenant, of Clearbrooke, co. Hereford, descended from the ancient house of D'Avenant, co. Essex. He was son of Thomas D'Avenant, Esq. of Clearbrooke, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Corbet, of Holee, co. Salop, Bart.; received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; took the name of Corbet, by his Majesty's licence in 1783; created a Baronet of Stoke, co. Salop, June 10, 1786; and married Hester, youngest daughter of late Sir Lynch-Salisbury Cotton, Bart. of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, but leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct. On the retirement of Sir Richard Hill, Bart. as Member of the County in 1806, Sir Corbet intended offering himself as a candidate for that important situation, but finding the interest for Mr. Cotes too preponderating, he prudently declined it.

By his will he has devised the Adderley estate to Richard Corbet, Esq. second son of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart. of Aston Reynold; the other estates to the Cotton family, the relatives of his lady.

SIR T. H. CLIFFORD CONSTABLE, BART.

Feb. 25. At Ghent, aged 60, Sir Thos. Hugh Clifford Constable, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, and of Burton Constable, in Yorkshire, Bart. He was the eldest son of late Hon. Thomas Clifford, youngest son of Hugh, third Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, and of the Hon. Barbara Aston, youngest daughter of James, fifth Lord Aston, Baron of Forfar, Scotland; born Dec. 4, 1762; married June 7, 1791, Mary-Macdonald, 2d daughter of John Chichester, of Arlington, co. Devon, Esq. (by his 2d wife, Mary Macdonald, of Tiendrish, in North Britain), and had issue one son, Thomas-Aston, yet a minor, who succeeds to the title and estates, and two daughters. He was created a Baronet in 1815, by the title of Sir T. H. Clifford, at the particular request of Louis XVIII.; and in 1821 succeeded to the estates of the late F. Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable, near Hull; on which occasion he took the name of Constable.

His parents being Roman Catholics, he was educated at Liege, and afterwards at the famous College of Navarre, in Paris (since converted to the Polytechnic school). He travelled over Switzerland on foot; where he formed an acquaintance with the late Mr. Whitbread. On his return from his travels, Sir Thomas conceived an ardent passion for the study of botany, which became his favourite pursuit. Of the extensive and accurate knowledge which Sir T. C. acquired in this pleasing branch of science, he has left a great proof in the *Flora Tixalliana*, which is appended to the "Historical and Topographical Description of the parish of Tixall," which he composed in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Arthur Clifford, and of which he furnished almost all the materials. This amusing and instructive work was published at Paris in 1818. At a later period Sir T. Constable imbibed a taste for the study of history, antiquities, topography, heraldry, and genealogy, in all of which he was conversant. He had conceived the plan of a "History of the Normans," and had made considerable progress in it. He frequently amused his leisure hours with lighter pursuits; he translated into English verse the fables of La Fontaine, and he had contrived to hit off, with remarkable felicity, the almost inimitable *naïveté* and indescribable arch-simplicity of that original author. In his latter years Sir T. Constable completed a new Metrical Version of the Psalms. He produced also a work in French, entitled, "*L'Evangile Médité*." From this religious work he extracted forty meditations on the Divinity and Passion

Passion of Christ, for the forty days of Lent, which he translated into English, and published at his own expense.

No one supported through life a more uniform good character, and very few will be more sincerely and deservedly regretted.

SIR ROBERT KINGSMILL, BART.

May 4. In London, aged 51, Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. of Aston, co. Gloucester, late of Sidmonton-house, Hants; and in 1811 was High Sheriff for the County of Hants. He was son of Edward Kingsmill, of Belfast, Esq. (brother of Admiral Sir Robert [Brice], first Baronet, who afterwards took the name and arms of Kingsmill), by Catharine, daughter of George Spaight, Esq.; was born in 1772; married in 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Newman, late of Calcutta, Esq. by whom (who died Oct. 4, 1817,) he had issue, Elizabeth-Catharine, born Sept. 1797; and Anna-Maria, born Jan. 12, 1800, died April 1818. He succeeded his uncle, Admiral Sir Robert, Nov. 23, 1805.

SIR THOMAS PRESTON, BART.

April 21. At his seat, Beeston-hall, Norfolk, aged 56, Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. He was eldest son of Henry Hulton, Esq. of Andover, co. Hants, by Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Preston, of Beeston, co. Norfolk, Esq.; born Aug. 29, 1767; married, 1st. Eliza, daughter of George Adams, Esq. of Lichfield, co. Stafford, and by her had no issue: 2d. March 1799, Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Bagge, Esq. of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk, and had issue 4 daughters. In 1805, he took the name and arms of Preston, by royal sign manual, and on the 30th of May 1815, received the patent of Baronetage.

SIR THOMAS WEBB, BART.

March 26. At Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, in his 49th year, Sir Thomas Webb, Bart. of Odstock, co. Wilts. He was son of Joseph Webb, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas W. 4th Bart. and nephew to the late Sir John Webb, Bart. whom he succeeded on his death in 1796. On the 14th of March, 1799, he married the Hon. Frances-Charlotte, daughter of Charles 12th Viscount Dillon, by Henrietta-Maria-Phipps, only daughter of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave; and by her had issue a son and heir.

SIR W. DUFF GORDON, BART.

March 8. Sir William Duff Gordon, second Baronet. He was son of Alexander Gordon, Esq. third son of William

Earl of Aberdeen, (by Anne, daughter of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon) by Anne, third child and second dau. of James Duff, Esq. of Crombie, co. Banff; was born April 9, 1772. He married Feb. 10, 1810, Caroline, dau. of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. and by her had issue Mr. (now Sir) Alexander-Cornwall Duff Gordon, and two other children, one son and one daughter. On the death of his uncle, Sir James Duff, Bart. Nov. 20, 1815, he succeeded to the title, agreeably to the limitation of the patent of creation, and was authorized by royal licence to take the name and arms of Duff in addition to that of Gordon.

SIR RUPERT GEORGE, BART.

Jan. 25. At Willesden-house, aged 74, Sir Rupert George, Bart. first Commissioner of the Transport board. He was third son of Dennis George, Esq. of Clophook, by Sarah, daughter of — Young, Esq.; was born at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Jan. 16, 1749; married at Halifax in Nova Scotia, June 30, 1782, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cochren, of the Province of Halifax, Esq. and by her had issue three sons and five daughters. On Sept. 12, 1809, he was created a baronet.

GENERAL HUMBERT.

*Lately.** At New Orleans, General Humbert, a French distinguished Republican Officer, who, at the commencement of the war in 1798, landed in Ireland, with a small force, and defeated General Lake, &c.; but met with considerable resistance from Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Vereker, now Viscount Gort, whose gallant conduct at Coloony, in opposing the progress of the French, occasioned a gracious mark of his Majesty's approbation, in an honourable augmentation to the arms of Vereker, with the motto of "Coloony."

He emigrated to the United States in 1812, and acted under General Jackson when New Orleans was attacked by a British force. For the last five years his mind had been disordered, a deep melancholy preyed on his spirits, and he died without leaving sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral.

SIR JOHN EAMER, KNT.

March 29. At Brighton, in his 74th year, Sir J. Eamer, Kut. Alderman of

* In our vol. LXXXIV. pt. ii. p. 509, the death of General Humbert is said to have taken place in 1814; but we suppose that report was untrue.

London. He was originally an eminent wholesale grocer in Wood-street; served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1794; was elected Alderman of Langbourn Ward Feb. 27, 1795; knighted April 13, 1795; and was elected Lord Mayor in 1801. Sir John Eamer was Colonel of one of the regiments of London Militia; and in consequence of disagreement in the regiment, was brought to a Court Martial in 1805, where he was honourably acquitted, and his accusers were ordered to be displaced from the regiment. In the latter part of his life, he was elected Justice of the Bridge Yard, and sitting Alderman for the Borough of Southwark. On a warm treacherous sun-shining day, he imprudently ventured to sit on the beach, which sapped the foundation of a frame already bending under the weight of age and infirmity. His second son, Charles-Samuel Eamer, Esq. died at Ghazeepoore, Aug. 21, 1805. (See vol. LXXVI. p. 181.)

ALDERMAN THOMAS SMITH.

April 18. At Brighton, aged 77, Thomas Smith, Esq. Alderman of London. He was for many years an eminent wine-merchant in Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and after having been a representative in Common Council for Farringdon Within, was elected Alderman of that Ward Sept. 28, 1802; Sheriff of London 1805; and Lord Mayor in 1809, which offices he served with great respectability. He was a good Magistrate, and a pleasant companion. Though far advanced in years, he was till very lately cheerful and active, dividing the time between his official duties in London and the agreeable relaxations of Brighton, which he enjoyed in the society of a numerous and respectable circle of friends, strongly attached to him for his warmth of friendship, strict integrity, and general worth, to the close of his mortal existence. He had fulfilled his Magisterial duties in town within the last three weeks; and after attending his Rota at the Guildhall Sessions, he retired to Brighton with a cold and fever, which terminated in death.

REV. WILLIAM BINGLEY.

March 11. At his house, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, after a short illness, the Rev. Wm. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S. of Christchurch, Hants. He was a native of Yorkshire, and being left an orphan at a very early age, was designed by his friends for the profession of the Law, in which he was for some time educated. His own inclination, however, leading him to prefer the Church, he went in

1795 to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B. A. 1799, M. A. 18... Whilst he was an Undergraduate in this College, he made two tours in Wales, which furnished the subject of his first publication, which came out in two vols. 8vo, entitled, "A Tour through North Wales during the Summer of 1798." Of his "Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation," published in 1802, 3 vols. 8vo, 2d edit. 1813, and two or three other editions since, there are two German translations, and one in the French language. He edited the "Correspondence between the Countess of Pomfret and Hertford," all the copies of the second edition of which were destroyed by the fire that consumed the printing-office of Mr. Gillett.—Besides the above, he published the following works: "The Economy of a Christian Life," 2 vols. 8vo, 1808; "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," vol. I. 8vo, 1809; "Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last centuries," 2 vols. 1813. For many years he was engaged upon a "History of Hampshire," not yet published, but it bid fair to have been a work of the best kind. He was also ardent in general literary pursuits, and a considerable collector.

JONAS LEWIS VON HESS, M. D.

Feb. 20. At Hamburg, after a long and very afflictive illness, in the 57th year of his age, Jonas Lewis Von Hess, M. D. He was a native of Stralsund, and in early life entered the military service. Sensible, however, that his physical constitution was of a very delicate order, and ill adapted to the severe toil and privation that frequently wait upon the soldier's avocation, he relinquished the army, and repaired to the University of Königsberg. Here he prosecuted his studies with the greatest diligence and success. At that time the celebrated Professor Kant was lecturer at the University. His principles, which made a great noise in the world, were in a great measure adopted by Dr. Von Hess, who was honoured with the Philosopher's warmest friendship till the period of his death. As a writer the Doctor was well known. His travels, and his many political and statistical treatises, are replete with information of the most valuable kind. His elaborate History of the City of Hamburg, particularly the last edition, ranks deservedly high. His moral worth and unsullied integrity gave him a truly dignified place in society. As a husband, friend, and independent citizen, the warmest language of eulogy would

would but inadequately describe his amiable character in these several relations. When the patriot sons of Hamburgh so nobly came forward in defence of their country, a short time prior to the downfall of Napoleon, the gallant Dr. Von Mann was appointed Generalissimo of these brave men; and there is no doubt, that, by the happiest display of military and civil talent, he very essentially contributed to the restoration of things in his adopted country. One who was not unacquainted with his worth, and who has partaken of his refined hospitality, feels a sort of melancholy pleasure in paying this humble tribute to his memory.

T G.

MR. PETER BAILEY.

Jan. 25. Suddenly, in a coach, in his way to the Italian Opera, by the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta in his inside, Mr. Peter Bailey, late Editor of the weekly periodical *The Museum*. Mr. Bailey possessed considerable literary acquirements, and he was about pursuing his avocation, in attending the Opera, for the purpose of making his observations on the same, and on the performers, for the publication of which he was the editor, when his sudden death took place. He has left a wife and three children to bewail their loss.

"Mr. Bailey was the son of a solicitor near Nantwich, who had realised great property in Cheshire. His scholastic career commenced at Rugby, and continued at Merton College, Oxford, from whence he removed to London, and entered at the Temple to follow another branch of the profession of his father. Instead of following the law, Mr. B. seems to have let the law follow him, until it left him, where it frequently does the more mercurial spirits, carried along in this gay metropolis, like atoms in the system of Des Cartes, and in a place which few have quitted so completely unsoiled by the contact with vicious characters, and full of feelings as fine, actions as honorable, and heart as pure, as when he knew but by name of the Palace of Thoughtlessness. We make no hesitation in alluding to this period of Mr. B.'s life, since it enables us to direct the attention of our readers to a publication of his, which does equal credit to the pen and pencil of the author of "Sketches from St. George's Field's, by Giorgione di Castel Chiuso." From this publication, of which we have seen only the first volume, although some copies of the second have got into circulation, we could make many extracts

to prove that Mr. B. possessed all the fluency of Pope's versification, with the accuracy of Crabbe's description.

"Mr. Bailey's first essays were in the higher flight of epic poetry; some specimens of whose power were shown in a printed, but not published, volume, under the title of "Idwal." The poem, of which only portions are there given, but the whole or at least the greater part of which has been left in MS. by the author, was founded on the events connected with the conquest of Wales. At the end of the same volume is found a Greek poem, originally published in the *Classical Journal*, a few years ago. The last publication of Mr. B. was an anonymous poem, called, "A Queen's Appeal," of 165 stanzas, in the Spenser measure. His taste in the *beaux-arts* of painting and music (to the love of which, all the unhappiness of his life was to be attributed, and of which he was no mean proficient practically), although it was correct *ad unguem*, still it not chilled the fervor of enthusiasm; but while his eye and ear, fixed by the mighty masters of colors and of sounds, drank deeply all the beauties of an original spirit, they instinctively rejected the feebleness of imitation, and turned with scorn from the impudence of successful quackery."

Museum.

MRS. MAXWELL.

Jan. 9. In child-bed, at the Government House of the Island of St. Kitts, the lady of his Excellency Charles Wm. Maxwell, the Governor. From the period of her arrival in the island till the day of her death, her life was one continued round of benevolence and charity; she was universally beloved, and at the early age of twenty-six quitted a world of which she seemed destined to be one of the brightest ornaments. She was of the noble family of Douglas, and was the only daughter of Col. Douglas of Lockesby House, near Dumfries, and niece to the Admiral of the same name. We believe she was second cousin to the Marquis of Queensbury, and to the afflicted partner who survives her.

Her features and her person were lovely. With the highest polish of manners and address, there were united a simplicity and an unconsciousness of superiority, which spread a charm and a grace around her, that made her the delight of the circle in which she moved. Such exalted virtue, and such sincerity and fascination of manner in the high station which she filled, could not fail to have an influence upon the manners and happiness of the youth of her own

sex,

sex, whom she attached to her by a grace peculiarly her own.

Her remains were removed from the Government House the following day. His Excellency desired that it might be as private as possible; but, notwithstanding, the Government House was crowded with all the respectable inhabitants of the Island. His Excellency attended, and though he manifested the greatest fortitude upon the sad occasion, his heart-broken appearance excited in every bosom the deepest sensations of sorrow.

MRS. AGNES IBBETSON.

Feb. . . . At Exmouth, in her 66th year, Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson, relict of the late Councillor Ibbetson, and daughter of Andrew Thomson, Esq. of London.

Possessed of a great and rich variety of knowledge, her stores of thought were enlivened and combined with an energy of character, which imparted the tone of genius and originality to her commonest actions and conversations. Devoted to literary pursuits with an ardour which can only be fully appreciated by the companions and associates of her friendship, in every object of Nature and Science, "truth genuinely established upon investigation," was her sole aim and desire.

Endowed with a liberal and enlarged taste for literature, in the English, French, and Italian languages, she decidedly preferred the path of Natural Philosophy; especially Geology, Mineralogy, and Astronomy, in all of which she made great progress; but her favourite pursuit beyond all others, and wherein she has usefully and eminently evidenced the vigour of her intellect, was Botany, and especially the Physiology of Plants. Here her mind embraced the subject with a powerful impression of the wonders displayed in this most amazing feature of the divine economy, and under the sense of its rich and felicitous illustration of Nature's works, she has developed data connected with "the life of the seed," "its germination," and "progress to maturity," not only curious and highly interesting, but also important and useful. The application of the solar microscope to establish every link of her chain of facts and deductions, stamp her communications upon this subject with a peculiar value.

The powerful tone of her mind, and her desire to appreciate the wonders of the vegetable tribes, have accomplished much in this path, and it is earnestly to be desired and hoped, that those papers may be given to the public to which she had put her last touches, after twenty years unabated investigation.

In this her favourite pursuit, she will long be known to the world, as her observations are most honorably recorded, not only in Nicholson's and other scientific Journals, but their substance is also transferred and copied into the Edinburgh and other Natural Encyclopedias, and already have received testimonies of high respect and appreciation from foreigners of distinguished science.

These attainments, although bright and flattering, are however only for the world at large. To her friends who were favoured with her society and esteem, her memory will be distinguished by a native simplicity of manner and candour of thought, wholly divested from pretension or superiority; rendering her talents sources of pleasure, and her pursuits the medium of never ceasing amusement and instruction.

Above all, the exalted and unbounded nature of her charity and zeal to soften distress and pain, and to relieve the destitute under all circumstances, stamped her life with a value beyond all that Science or Literature can bestow; and combined to create a softness and impressive affection of habit and manner, which converted esteem very quickly into friendship, and rendered friendship, grounded on a knowledge of her real worth, permanent and indelible.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. At Kensington, James Travena Coulton, grandson of Rev. Jas. Coulton, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and son of Rev. Walter Travena Coulton, formerly Master of Bristol Grammar-school.

March 26. In Berkeley-sq. the infant son of Hon. W. J. Ricketts.

April 13. At Turnham-green, Mrs. Deane, late of Eastcott-house.

April 14. In Berners-st. the wife of Dr. Faithhorn.

April 16. In Soho-sq. aged 73, A. Arrowsmith, esq. the eminent geographer, celebrated as a constructor of maps and charts throughout Europe and America.

April 19. Regnier Buffar, esq. of Gray's Inn.

April 21. Aged 61, Hieronimus Burmester, esq. of Crosby-square.

April 22. In Hill-st. Berkeley-square, Gen. Richard Grenville. He was the 3d. son of James Grenville, esq. son of Richard Grenville, by his wife Hester, Countess Temple; and brother and heir presumptive of Lord Glastonbury. He was appointed a General in the Army in 1801, and was Col. of the 23d. regiment of foot.

Aged 74, James Blieth, esq. of Twickenham, late of Great Russell-st.

23. Charles Grant, esq. youngest of Sir W. Grant.

Grey-st. aged 32, John Davies, esq. of the Cashiers to the Treasurer of the Navy.

Wake-st. Aldgate, aged 101, Mr. Shannon.

His son's at Hampstead, aged 39, unbailed.

24. In North Audley-st. aged 75, Allett, esq. of Higham, near Can and of Dunmow Priory.

Haymarket, aged 82, Philip-Fran, esq. nearly 40 years one of his household.

Chelsea, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Simp- years Engineer of Chelsea Water

25. At Peckham, aged 74, Anne, late J. Baty Varnham, esq.

Fryer, esq. of Upper Hommert, can-st. Whitechapel.

26. At Chelsea, aged 69, the Reinagle, esq. R. A.

27. In Brunswick-sq. the wife of ader, esq. barrister at law.

Wigate-st. aged 64, George Winter, mmon Councilman of the Ward of on Within, to which office he was n 1809.

28. At Richmond, Surrey, Eliza- ne, eldest surviving dau. of late W. q. of New Boswell-court.

widow of late T. Brown, esq. of team.

29. In Bryanstone-street, the wife J. B. Herne.

ird, esq. Captain R. N.

eat Cumberland-pl. aged 76, Lieut- re Warner Hussey.

1. At Pentonville, aged 44, Ma- ghter of late J. Cumming, esq. Dowding, of Mecklenburgh-square.

2. In London, Col. Davey, Royal , late Lieutenant-Governor of Van s Land.

3. In Hatton-garden, aged 60, ox, esq. of Demerara.

5. At Camden-terrace, Jeremiah e, esq. of High Holborn, Mill s his Majesty.

reenwich, aged 82, Mrs. Nairne.

7. At her mother's house, aged lia, wife of S. Berton, esq. of Ber- and youngest dau. of late Wm. De- isq.

10. At Richmond, Louisa, dau. of afre, esq.

chmond, Aune, wife of John Raw- sen. late of Englefield-green.

ompton, aged 67, Frances, wife of Wood, esq.

13. In Tavistock-sq. Wm. White, A. of Brasenose College.

71, Matthew Topham, esq. of nn. He lived highly respected, and h lamented.

In Tokenhouse-yard, aged 74, Mr. Hen- nett, many years Master of Lloyd's.

In Tavistock-square, William White, esq.

At Hampstead, Priscilla-Lydia, wife of Lieut. Wm. Smith, R. N. and dau. of Rev. Dr. White, of Castor.

May 14. In Great James-st. aged 69, Mrs. Ann Booty.

May 28. In Compton-st. Soho, the wife of Mr. Charles-George Dyer, leaving a disconsolate husband and an infant dau. to lament her loss.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—March 30. Aged 15 months, Gregory-Osborne-Page, son of Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart. of Battlesden Park.

BERKSHIRE.—Feb. 8. Robert Blake, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

March 10. At Reading, advanced in age, Richard Maul, esq. father of C. Maul, esq. surgeon, Southampton.

March 15. At Abingdon, Tho. Priace, esq. formerly a Captain in the Berks Militia.

May 7. At Oxenwood, Charles-Henry Randall, esq.

Aged 74, Wm. Pitt, esq. of Windsor.

BUCKS.—Mary, relict of Rev. Dr. Foster, head master of Eton College.

April 26. The dau. of T. Pocock, esq. of Langley, and sister to Sir Geo. Pocock, Standard-bearer to his Majesty.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Feb. 16. At Cam- bridge, Francis Boulbee, B. A. of St. John's College. He had been down the river in a boat, and incautiously remaining without his coat, was in the evening attacked by in- flammation in the bowels, which terminated fatally.

CUMBERLAND.—April 12. Aged 58, Captain Thomas Barwise, late of the ship *Cumberland*, of Whitehaven. Captain Bar- wise commanded different ships in Messrs. Hartleys' employ for 35 years, in the course of which period he made thirty voyages to and from Jamaica and Whitehaven; and if we except his getting aground in Negrill Bay, Jamaica, in June 1813, and abandon- ing his vessel in the dreadful hurricane of the 9th of August 1815, homeward bound from Jamaica, the vessels under his com- mand never received the most trifling da- mage—not even so much as the loss of an anchor, cable, lower mast, or bowsprit; he was never captured by the enemy, nor had any part of his cargoes damaged.

DERRYSHIRE.—March 12. At Shepley, aged 19, Henry, 2d. son of Edward-Miller Mundy, esq. a midshipman in his Majesty's naval service, an officer of great promise, and much beloved.

DEVONSHIRE.—March 15. At Honiton s- clist, aged 42, Frederick Le Mesurier, esq. formerly his Majesty's Vice Consul at Havre- de-Grace.

March 16. At Dawlish, Francis Whal- ley, M. D. late of Ripon, co. York, whose rich mental endowments, unsullied integrity, unwearied benevolence, and unaffected piety, combined

combined with his eminent medical abilities, obtained for him general esteem.

March 20. At Torquay, aged 21, Charlotte, wife of Grenville Pigott, esq. of Doldershall Park, Bucks, youngest dau. of Edw. Long, esq. of Hampton-lodge, Surrey.

April 20. At Sidmouth, Maria, wife of John-Charles Purling, esq. of Kingston Russell, Dorsetshire.

DORSETSHIRE.—*April 4.* At Druce, James Stevens, esq.

The eldest dau. of late Rev. W. Feltham, formerly rector of Chettle.

April 30. At Shaftesbury, aged 70, the relict of Rev. James Merchant, formerly a Dissenting Minister.

DURHAM.—*April 6.* At Tunstall-lodge, near Sunderland, by a fall from his horse, John, son of G. Robinson, esq. formerly of the Customs.

ESSEX.—*March 24.* At Cranbrook-house, near Ilford, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of late J. M. Grafton Dare, esq.

March 30. At Borley Parsonage, aged 69, Anne, relict of Rev. W. Herringham, formerly rector of Borley and Chadwell St. Mary.

April 4. At Myless, near Ongar, Elizabeth, relict of late Christopher Tower, esq. of Weald-hall.

April 23. At Westbury-house, Barking, aged 96, Alice, widow of Jos. Keeling, esq.

April 26. At Walthamstow, aged 86, Susannah, widow of late Edward Forster, esq. (see vol. LXXXII. pt. i. pp. 398, 487.) and dau. of late J. Furney, esq. of Bristol. She was most justly respected and beloved by those who knew her for her most benevolent and truly disinterested conduct throughout life.

April 30. Aged 64, Thomas Spitty, esq. of Billericay.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Cainscross, aged 80, Wm. Judson, esq. a partner in the house of Peach, Gidley, and Judson, of Rooksmoor.

Lately. Aged 69, the wife of Henry Upton, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Clifton, very advanced, Mrs. Barrow, aunt of P. J. Miles, esq. M. P.

March 28. At Cheltenham, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Elizabeth-Grant, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hart, M. P. for county of Donegal.

April 6. At his lodgings, at Bristol, 71, Joseph Haydo, once a celebrated Comedian, and Manager of a Theatre, but who has for the last seven years supported himself by selling fruit about the streets of Bristol; whose gentlemanlike appearance and manners attracted attention and interest.

April 8. At Clevedon, aged 82, Susanna, sister of the late Sir James Laroche, Bart.

April 10. At Bristol, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Pole, M. D.

April 11. At Begbrooke, near Frenchay, after a lingering illness, Dr. Robert Lovell, formerly an eminent physician in Bristol.

At Clifton, Dowager Lady Owen, of Portman-sq. She was sister of Col. Colly, of the Pembrokehire Militia; was married in 1775 to Sir Hugh Owen, fifth Baronet, of Orleton, co. Pembroke, who died Jan. 16, 1786.

April 14. At the Hotwells, aged 83, the wife of Henry Parry, esq. of Monmouth.

Aged 48, Geo. Stuckey, esq. of Langport.

April 19. At Cheltenham, Catherine, widow of late Rev. T. Willis, of Bletchley, Bucks.

April 28. At Clifton, the wife of Rob. Stearne Tighe, esq. of Michelstown, co. Westmeath.

May 6. At Clifton, Harriet, wife of Fiennes Trotman, jun. esq. of Northmead-house, Siston.

HAMPSHIRE.—At Fareham, aged 83, the relict of Sir W. Benett.

At Southampton, aged 30, Capt. S. Bidulph, of the 25th reg.

At Ringwood, Rob. Hicks, esq. banker.

Feb. 10. At Titchfield, Capt. R. R. Bowyer, R. N.

Feb. 13. At Ringwood, Wm. son of Rev. Henry Davis.

Feb. 14. Edward Woolls, esq. of Winchester.

March 25. At Amport, Mr. Edward Biggs, aged 100 years. His venerable relict is 93, and his daughter 70 years of age.

April 10. From the effects of a fall from his horse, Mr. Shawyer, of King's Somborne, well known on the turf, and esteemed one of the best jockies of the day.

April 11. At Lymington, Sibella, relict of the late Wm. Sutherland, esq. of Grove House; she had entered her 81st year.

April 18. Aged 70, Robert Steele, esq. of Alresford.

May 1. At Winchester, aged 82, Anne, widow of Rev. Freeman Gage, formerly Rector of Holton, Oxon.

HUNTS.—*April 17.* At Godmanchester, aged 92, John Skeggs, tailor. He could see to work without spectacles to the last.

KENT.—At Westerham, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Green.

March 18. At Ashford-Lodge, Halstead, aged 23, Angelo, youngest son of Fernin de Tastet, esq.

March 15. At Chatham, the wife of Major-gen. D'Arey.

March 31. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Susanna Bonella, relict of Rev. G. Gipps, Rector of Ringwood.

May 8. At Bromley, Frances Anne, dau. of late Rev. J. J. Talman.

May 11. At Canterbury, very advanced, the relict of late Noah Bohaine, esq. and sister to Edward Farnham, esq. of Quendon, co. Leic. and of the late Countess of Denbigh.

LANCASHIRE.—*Mar. 15.* Suddenly, while walking near the Infirmary, Liverpool, John Curry, M. D. of that town, and brother of late Dr. James Curry, of Guy's Hospital.

March 27.

March 22. At Lancaster, aged 58, Elizabeth Foster, an eminent speaker among the Society of Friends.

March 23. Was interred, at Pilling, Anne Griggs, widow. She was married the first time at the age of 17, was a wife 18 years, then continued a widow 14 years; married again, and was a wife 27 years; again a widow 4 years; at the age of 80 she married for the last time, and continued a wife 13 years. She died at the age of 93, being only a widow a few months.—She had no children save to her first husband, from whom sprung upwards of 300 children and grand children, 40 of whom were great grand-children.

April 19. Aged 76, Mr. Tho. Robinson of Halton, near Lancaster. For more than 30 years he carried on the Cotton Mills at that place with great respectability. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of both sexes, all in decent mourning.

May 7. Aged 48, Thomas Cunliffe, M.D. of Preston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—March 9. At Aylestone, aged 98, Mary, widow of Jonathan Foster, esq. formerly Clerk of the Peace for Leicestershire.

April 15. Aged 84, Thomas Henton, Gent. of Hoby.

April 25. At Market Harborough, in her 94th year, and not more venerable from her years than for her virtues, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Christopher Hatton Walker, M.A. formerly Rector of Kibworth, co. Leic. and of Harrington, co. Northampton. She was youngest dau. of the late Richard Greene, esq. of Rolleston.

May 15. At Scraftoft-hall, aged 61, Thomas Peach, esq. Lieutenant-Col. of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and Receiver General of the county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—April 2. At an advanced age, Mrs. Broadley, of Blyborough, relict of John B. esq. formerly Major of Lincoln Militia.

NORFOLK.—At Shipdham, aged 101, Francis Clemence; Anne Maidwell, aged 102; Elizabeth Payne, aged 103.

March 21. At Norwich, aged 80, Joseph Geldart, one of the Society of Friends.

April 30. At Keswick, aged 75, Capt. Muckle, R. N.

May 10. Aged 30, John C. Bignold, esq. of Catton.

NORTHAMPTON.—Advanced in age, Mr. Henry Newland, late of Leighton Buzzard, second cousin and heir-at-law to Abraham Newland, esq. of the Bank of England, from whose will he enjoyed a liberal annuity.

Feb. 19. At Clippstone, Isabella-Freeman, youngest dau. of H. Coleman, esq. At the same place, on the 19th and 22d inst. the Lady and infant son of Major W. Fawcett, eldest daughter of Henry Coleman, esq.

May 5. Aged 83, the relict of Mr. Christopher Cave, formerly an eminent master of the Free Grammar School, at Castor.

NORTHAMPTON.—April 17. At Bel-
lington, aged 81, Mrs. B. Scott, relict of the late Mr. B. Scott, Master of the Late Chancery and Lord Stowell.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 27. At Headington, after a short illness, Mary, relict of late Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rector of Great Shefford, Berks.

At Headington, aged 82, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Popham, Rector of Chilton, Berks, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

SALOP.—April 29. At Ellesmere, aged 70, Alicia Maria, relict of late John Young, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Lately. At Somerton, aged 92, the widow of late Mr. Chapel; and Mrs. Rachel Brain, widow, aged 92.

At Bridgewater, aged 79, Frances, daughter of the late John Sealy, and sister of Edw. Sealy, esq. of Nether Stowey.

In Pulteney street, Bath, Joseph Lahamondieu, esq.

At Bath, J. S. second son of Jonathan Morgan, esq.

At Bath, aged 78, Barbara, wife of Lieut.-col. Warne.

Jan. 19. At Taunton, aged 87, Major James Field, late of the 44th reg. and some time resident at Chicklade, near Hindon, of which place he was a native. He distinguished himself at the taking of Quebec in 1759, under Wolfe, and was, perhaps, the last surviving officer present at that engagement. He also fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, when a ball penetrated his body, and passed out of his side.

March 15. At Bath, Captain Thomas Fraser, of the Engineers of the Madras establishment; of Woodcot House, and of Banniskirk, Scotland. He served the office of Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1820.

March 27. At an advanced age, the relict of Robert Tudway, esq. and mother of Payne Tudway, esq. M. P. for Wells.

At Bath, Michael Keogh, esq. barrister-at-law.

March 28. At Bath, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Eccles.

Aged 76, Frances, sister to E. Sealy, esq. banker, of Bridgewater.

March 31. At Bath, aged 64, Margaret, sister of Sir John Williams, bart. of Bedelwyddan, co. Flint, daughter of J. Bennet Williams, esq. by Sarah, dau. of Rob. Hes-keth, esq. She was unmarried.

April 15. At Taunton, aged 86, the relict of late Ferdinando Anderson, esq. of Bath.

May 6. At Kingsdown, Hugh Barnett, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

At Portishead, aged 67, Hannah, widow of late John Tanner, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

SUFFOLK.—Lately. At Aldersfield Green, aged 84, George Pryke, gent. formerly of Aldersfield Hall, Wickhambrook.

Feb. 5. At Acton-place, aged 96, H. Dawson, esq. late of Polstead.

Feb. 12. At Woodbridge, aged 75, Thomas Salkeld, gent. Chief Constable of the Hundred of Loes, and County Treasurer for that district.

Feb. 16. At the Parsonage-house, Westfield, near Ipswich, aged 39, the wife of the Rev. James Hitch, Rector of Westfield, and first cousin to the heir and title of Lord Nelson.

Feb. 18. At Framlingham, aged 60, Henry Meade Ogle, esq. of Drogheda, which town he represented for many years both in the Irish and the Imperial Parliament.

Feb. 19. At Ipswich, Mr. Stephen Kinchen, formerly Surgeon, R.N. He was descended from a respectable family in Hampshire, and his only surviving sister is the widow of the gallant Captain Moss, killed in 1801 at Copenhagen.

Feb. 23. Lucy, only sister of John Randal Burch, of Brandon, esq. and M.P. for Thetford, 1790, and 1796.

March 1. At Brundish, aged 82, Hannah, relict of James Wyard Gooch, gent. late of Orford.

March 3. Anne, wife of John Moor, gent. Collector of Customs at Woodbridge.

March 12. At Ipswich, aged 81, Sarah, youngest daughter of late Rev. Wm. Reeve, Minister of St. Nicholas, and sister of Mrs. Clara Reeve, authoress of the romance of "The Old English Barons."

March 13. Aged 71, Mr. John Phillipe, Warden of Melford Hospital.

March 16. Aged 82, Mr. Benj. Parkhurst, Landing and Coast Waiter of Ipswich.

March 23. At Ipswich, at the advanced age of 97, Abigail, daughter of Edward Bower, gent. Portman of the Borough, one of the Bailiffs in 1723 and 1729, the builder of the Light House at Cromer in 1719, and who died in 1736.

March 31. At Bury St. Edmund, aged 88, Mrs. Charlotte Watson.

April 2. At Brockford, aged 87, Thomas Sheldrake, gent. late of Werberingset Hall, a man of integrity, and of a disposition the most social and humane.

April 10. At East Bergholt, aged 72, Mr. James Revans, who for upwards of 44 years was confidential assistant of the late Mess. Golding, Constable, and Son. His perfect judgment in business, unremitting exertions, and strict integrity, gained him universal respect.

April 24. Mary, wife of Rev. H. G. Harrison, Rector of Thorpe Morieux.

April 26. In his 93d year, Wolfron Lewis, gent. medical practitioner at Bungay.

April 30. Frances, wife of Mr. Thomas Burch, Surgeon of Lavenham, second daughter of late Rev. Giles Hatch, Rector of Sutton, Surrey.

May 2. At Ipswich, aged 72, Mary, relict of Major C. F. Scott, R. A.

May 9. At Leiston, aged 79, the relict of Rev. G. Diosdale, Vicar of Benhall.

May 11. At Melton, aged 48, Thomas Pytches, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of, and in the commission of the peace for the county.

May 16. At Helmingham, aged 88, William Smith, gent.

SURREY.—At Carshalton, the wife of T. Gellibrand, esq.

Feb. 23. At Ewell, aged 64, the relict of Wm. Broadbent, esq.

March 3. At Stoke Cottage, near Guildford, aged 84, Grace, relict of the late Admiral Sir W. Barnaby, 1st. bart. of Broughton Hall, Oxon. dau. of Drewry Otley, esq. and mother of 7 children, 4 boys and 3 daus.

March 23. At Croydon, aged 86, John Craue, esq.

March 25. At Guildford, aged 83, Mrs. Brooker.

March 29. At Pirbright Lodge, aged 73, Andrew Stirling, esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

April 1. At Croydon, aged 24, Maria, wife of Rev. Edmund Harden.

April 2. At Burwood Park, Mary, wife of James C. Fyler, esq. of Twickenham, and third daughter of Sir John Frederick, bart.

April 3. Anne, wife of Charles Woodcock, esq. of Waddon, da. of late T. Parry, esq.

May 9. Aged 23, Hannah, only daughter of Rev. Chas. Jerram, Vicar of Chobham.

May 10. At Caterham, aged 66, Mr. Bull. SUSSEX.—At Chichester, aged 16, Anne, only daughter of Capt. Schomberg, R. N.

March 31. At Brighton, aged 23, Mrs. Baynes, of Leyton.

April 15. At Chichester, Mary, relict of Vice-adm. H. Frankland, of Muntham.

WARWICK.—April 3. Aged 50, at Edgbaston Hall, the beloved wife of Edw. Johnstone, esq. M. P. and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pearson, esq. of Tetenhall, Staffordshire.

April 6. At Birmingham, aged 36, Mr. Benjamin Nowell, of the firm of B. J. and J. Nowell, builders, of Dewsbury. His death was occasioned by being put into a damp bed, while attending the letting of a new Church at Dudley.

April 9. At Leamington, in her 64th year, the relict of Sampson Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham.

April 12. At Leamington, Sarah, wife of George Broadrick, esq. of Fimbley Park, co. York.

WESTMORELAND.—April 4. At Kendal, John Jones, Esq. of Goldsmith-street, Cheapside.

WILTS.—At Corsham, aged 79, Mrs. Heath.

March 3. Aged 85, the relict of Mr. Edmund Staples.

March 9. At Corsham, aged 84, Anne, da. of late Dr. Mereweather, of Chippenham.

March 31. John, second son of late Thomas Bayna, esq. Horton, near Devizes.

April 21.

April 21. At Cockerton, aged 85. Gre-
gory Seale, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Worcester, aged
6, John Hopkins, esq. late of Westmore-
land-cottage, Bath.

March 29. Aged 79, Josh. Creme, esq.
senior Alderman of Bewdley.

April 16. At Malvern, the Lady of the
av. Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, sis-
ter to late Lord Castlecoote.

YORKSHIRE.—Late, at Tadcaster, ad-

vanced in years Mary, wife of late Adm.
Epworth, of Epworth, in Lincolnshire.

Feb. 2. At Beverley, advanced in age,
Joseph Dickenson, one of the Society of
Friends.

Feb. 8. William Brown, esq. of White-
field, and formerly of Leeds.

Feb. 5. Aged 70, Alex Forbes, esq. M.D.
once an active and eminent physician in
Hull. He was a man of great benevolence,
united to the strongest understanding.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 20, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males	- 1095	Males	- 893		150	60	and	60	
Females	- 994	Females	- 813		5 and 10	70	60 and	70	
Whereof have died under two years old		484			10 and 20	49	70 and	80	
					20 and 30	100	80 and	90	
					30 and 40	148	90 and	100	
					40 and 50	173	100	1	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 14d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending May 10.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 8	33 3	25 4	30 10	32 7	34 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 19, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 14, 34s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 23.

Kent Bags	2l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 16s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 0s.
Essex	2l. 4s. to 3l. 3s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 3l. 14s.

Farnham, fine, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 0s. Seconds, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 19.

James's, Hay 4l. 13s. Straw 3l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 12s. 0d.
Hay 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 16s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 4s. Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

ef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
utton	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	May 23 :
al	3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	327 Calves 320.
rk	2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep	10,880 Pigs 240.

COALS, May 21 : Newcastle, 32s. 0d. to 40s. 3d.—Sunderland, 38s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

WAX, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE
INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 25th of May, 1823), at the Office of Mr.

RAINE, successor to the late Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Lon-
don.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div.
12l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, (divided Shares), 305l. Div. 12l. per annum.—
Warwick and Birmingham, 230l. with the last half-yearly Div. 5l. 10s.—Warwick and
Birmingham, 210l. ex half-year's Div. 5l.—Neath, 390l. Div. 22l. 10s. per annum.—Swansea,
3l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 175l. with half-year's Div. 4l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 245l.
with approaching Div.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 100l. with approaching Div.
Old Union Canal, 73l.—Rochdale, 70l. Div. 3l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's
Canal, 17l. 10s.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 30l.—Severn and
Great Ouse Railway and Canal, 35l. Div. 16s. for the last half-year.—Lancaster, 27l. Div. 1l. per
annum.—Worcester and Birmingham, 32l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Wilts and Berks, 54l. 10s.
Kennet and Avon, 20l.—West India Dock, Stock, 176l.—London Dock Stock, 115l.
Globe Assurance, 153l.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—Rock Life Assurance, 3l.—East London
Water Works, 116l. Div. 4l. per annum.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 65l.
London Institution, original Shares, 28l.—Russell Ditto, 9l. 9s.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 27, to May 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°			<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
27	40	47	41	30, 10	fair	12	56	63	50	29, 70	cloudy
28	41	54	47	, 15	cloudy	13	54	64	46	, 69	fair
29	44	55	43	, 34	fair	14	50	60	47	, 87	fair
30	44	57	44	, 48	fair	15	51	62	50	30, 16	fair
<i>M.</i>	46	65	53	, 47	fair	16	52	60	54	, 05	fair
2	53	68	57	, 40	fair	17	55	63	50	29, 97	showery
3	55	66	45	, 35	fair	18	50	64	52	30, 19	fair
4	44	54	41	, 42	fair	19	53	63	55	29, 82	fair
5	47	64	50	, 20	fair	20	60	66	60	, 75	showery
6	55	70	52	29, 97	fair	21	52	62	52	, 67	fair
7	64	75	55	, 92	fair	22	55	62	51	, 75	showery
8	55	64	50	, 80	fair	23	51	61	50	, 86	fair
9	50	60	52	, 83	cloudy	24	51	63	56	, 94	showery
10	55	62	54	, 87	cloudy	25	55	63	52	, 72	showery
11	55	60	55	, 70	showery	26	55	65	55	, 80	showery

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From April 29, to May 28, 1823, both inclusive.

Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	214½	77 6	77½	89 4	95½	97½	197	—	244½	38 pm.	16 14 pm.	16 14 pm.
30	214½	76½	77½	88½	95½	27½	19	—	243½	37 pm.	17 14 pm.	17 14 pm.
1	215½	77½	77½	89½	95½	6½	98	20	76½	246	36 pm.	16 14 pm.
2	Hol.											15 17 pm.
3	216½	78	78½	—	96½	98½	20½	—	—	38 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 17 pm.
5	218	78 9	79½	—	97½	100½	20½	78	249½	38 pm.	16 19 pm.	16 19 pm.
6	218	78½ 8	79½	90½	96½	99½	20½	77½	248½	39 pm.	17 19 pm.	17 19 pm.
7	218½	78 9½	79½	91½	97	99½	20½	78	250	39 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.
8	Hol.											
9	217½	78½	79½	90½	97	99½	20½	77½	249½	40 pm.	19 21 pm.	19 22 pm.
10	217	78½ 8	79 8½	90½	96½	99½	20	—	249	39 pm.	19 21 pm.	19 21 pm.
12	216½	77½	78½	—	96	98½	20	—	—	39 pm.	20 17 pm.	20 17 pm.
13	217½	77½ 8	78½	89½	96½	98½	19½	—	247½	40 pm.	17 20 pm.	17 20 pm.
14	216½	77½ 3	78½	90½	95½	99	20	76½	—	40 pm.	17 19 pm.	17 19 pm.
16	217½	78½	78½ 9	90½	96½	99½	20½	—	248½	39 pm.	18 16 pm.	18 16 pm.
16	—	78½	79½ 8	90½	96½	99	20	77½	—	34 pm.	14 16 pm.	16 11 pm.
17	217	77½	78½	—	95½	98½	20	—	—	36 pm.	13 15 pm.	15 16 pm.
19	Hol.											
20	Hol.											
21	218	78½	79½	90½	96½	99½	20½	77½	250	38 pm.	14 16 pm.	14 16 pm.
22	218½	79	79½ 80½	91	96½	100	20½	—	250½	39 pm.	15 18 pm.	15 18 pm.
23	—	79½ 9	80 79½	91	97½	99½	20	78½	250½	38 pm.	18 16 pm.	16 19 pm.
24	—	80½	80 91½	96½	96½	100	20½	—	250	38 pm.	17 19 pm.	17 19 pm.
26	220	79½	80½	92	97½	100½	20½	—	251½	40 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.
27	220	79½ 80½	80½ 1	92½	97½	100	20½	—	250½	40 pm.	18 21 pm.	19 22 pm.
28	220	80½	81½ 1	92½	98	100½	20½	79½	251	38 pm.	40 38 pm.	19 22 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 87½, 88½, 90, 88½, 89½, 89½, 89½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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 Herald--Ledger
 Press--M. Adver.
 rier--Globe--Star
 veller--Sun--Brit.
 veller--Statesm.
 James's & Gen. Eve.
 Chronicle
 n. Chronicle
 ket--Even. Mail
 London Chronicle
 rant. Chronicle
 Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
 eum--Lit. Reg.
 rier de Londres
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 Sunday Papers
 4--Berwick
 ningham 2
 kburn--Boston
 hton 3--Bristol 5
 ks--Bury 2
 briar
 ridge--Carlisle 2
 north--Chelmsf.
 tenham--Chert. 3
 hester--Cornwall
 entry 2--Cumberl
 y--Devon
 es--Doncaster
 chest--Durham 2
 x--Exeter 4



Gloucester 2--Hants
 Hereford--Hull 3
 Hunts--Ipswich 2
 Kent 3--Lancaster
 Leeds 3--Leicester 2
 Lichfield Liverpool 6
 Macclesf. Maidst. 2
 Manchester 7
 Newcastle on Tyne 2
 Norfolk--Norwich 2
 N. Wales Northamp.
 Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
 Oswestry Pottery
 Plymouth 2--Preston
 Reading--Rochester
 Salisbury--Sheffield 3
 Shrewsbury 2
 Snerborne--Stafford
 Stamford 2--Stockport
 Southampton
 Suff. Surrey--Sussex
 Taunton--Tyne
 Wakefield--Warwick
 West Briton (Tyne)
 Western (Exeter)
 Westmoreland 2
 Weymouth
 Whitehaven--Wind
 Wolverhampton
 Worcester 2--York
 Man. 2--Jersey 2
 Guernsey 2
 Scotland 31
 Ireland 50

JUNE, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

FOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Questions, &c. 482
 rovement in Sailing of Ships suggested 483
 the Reduction of the National Debt.... 485
 arks on the Signs of the Times..... 486
 ices of old Downes the Prompter..... 487
 bliotheca Gloucestrensis"..... 488
 ount of Belt Family, of Bossal, co. York 489
 al Biography corrected.—Bp. Mansel 491
 racter of the Greeks in 1674..... 492
 PENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY--Somerset 493
 agement of Charitable Institutions..... 497
 arks on Alderman Smith's Charities... 500
 ource with Africa recommended..... 501
 Leaves.—Shakspeare's Son-in-law..... 502
 astonian Fly Leaf.—Prior's Poems..... 503
 ient Anecdotes, from Valerius Maximus. 503
 en Anne's Statue at St. Paul's..... 504
 rials for a History of Lancashire..... 505
 acts respecting the Study of Heraldry.. 506
 lies of Frampton and Nelson..... 508
 Stonehenge, 509.—On false Criticism... 511
 the Mutability of National Grandeur... 513
 umental Inscriptions from Duloe..... 516
 er from James Morice to Lord Burleigh. 517
 Standish.—On Tithes, 519.—Easter Dues 520

Review of New Publications.

Nichols's Life of William Davison..... 2-52
 Carey and Lea's Geography, &c. of America 524
 Downes's Letters from Mecklenburg..... 527
 Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns..... 528
 Burgess on Greek Original of New Testament 529
 Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth... 531
 Dr. Robinson's History of Enfield..... 531
 Memoirs of the Life of William Hayley... 533
 Polwhele on Marriage, 540.--Ghost Stories 54
 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.--New Publications 54
 Objects of the Royal Society of Literature.. 54
 ARTS AND SCIENCES..... 546
 SELECT POETRY..... 549
 Historical Chronicle.
 Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 551
 Foreign News, 556.--Domestic Occurrences 559
 Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages... 561
 OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Marquis
 of Salisbury; Mr. William Playfair; Don
 Juan Llorente; Gen. Robert Manners;
 Col. Thornton; Lieut.-Col. Wilford; Jo-
 seph Nollekens, Esq. R. A.; Sir Hay
 Campbell; George Edwards, Esq. &c. &c. 563
 Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets. 575
 Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks... 576

Embellished with Views of BOSSAL HOUSE, Yorkshire; FORTY HALL, Enfield;
 and the SEAT of the late RICHARD GOUGH, Esq. Enfield.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
 where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

SAXON LITERATURE.—R. C. H. of *Stourhead* observes, "It is somewhat singular, and very much to be lamented, that the language of a people so intimately connected with us, should be so little known and cultivated, either at our Universities, or by individuals of our nation at large. Many of our ancient grants, deeds, &c. are written in the Anglo-Saxon language, and amongst them are some most interesting to the Topographer, which, from want of a translation into Latin or English, are become in a manner useless. In my own county, three are still in existence, i. e. the Chartulary or Registrum of the Abbey of Wilton, and those of Malmesbury and Edington. There is also a most beautiful one of the Abbey of Shaftesbury, &c. &c.—Should any of your readers be able to assist me in procuring a person sufficiently versed in the Anglo-Saxon language as to translate it, I should feel myself highly gratified, being at present engaged in the History of the Abbey of Wilton, and having procured a copy of the original Chartulary in the British Museum."

HANDEL says, "I perfectly agree with your Correspondent, p. 397, on the very necessary improvement of our Psalmody, and most ardently wish the same was re-established in our Churches, both in town and country. I heard that part of the Service most admirably performed at Ripon in Yorkshire, and Peterborough Minster, Northamptonshire. The congregation was full to the extreme; at the former place, great part of the persons attending were obliged to stand the whole time for want of room. I reside in one of the parishes adjoining the Metropolis, and never was sacred music in the parish Church (St. George the Martyr, Queen Square) worse performed; from having lost one of the finest singers and performers upon the organ, we have degenerated into the worst of compositions, if I may be allowed so to term it. The voluntary performed before the commencement of the Church Service, would well suit, and often puts me in mind of, 'Hogarth's Sleepy Congregation'."

A CONSTANT READER solicits information respecting Gulielmus de Ockham, who, he believes, belonged to the order of the Cordeliers, and was an excellent scholastic divine: he acquired the appellation of the *invincible Doctor*, and died about the year 1347. He was the author of a work, entitled "*Sententiarum Libri quatuor*," published at Lyons, in folio, pp. 900.

A CORRESPONDENT (who makes this inquiry, with reference to an occurrence in the latter part of the sixteenth century) will be much obliged to any of our readers who will inform him in what part of the county of Oxford, or its vicinity, a place or

residence called *Dedbury*, is or was situated?

ADDENDA.

P. 348. It may not be unworthy of notice, that the 3d Aldus has annexed a list of the productions of his press up to the date in a sheet annexed to some copies of his folio edit. of Cicero's works. It is believed that this sheet is rare. If a copy of it is desired, a hint may be given to the gentleman through whose hands in England this letter may be traced by the post-mark. A copy exists in his library.

P. 372. Lord Ashburton is said to have been a literary man, and a communicator to the *Edinburgh Review*.

P. 376. Sir Mark Sykes was third Baronet, and grandson of Rev. Sir Mark, first Bart. Lady Sykes's brother and her father bear and bore the name of *Egerton*, unless they have very lately resumed the name of *Tatton*. The estate and seat of Tatton came from the Egertons. The name of the seat of the family of Tatton is *Withenshaw*.—The Hon. Thomas Egerton, 3d son of John, 2d Earl of Bridgewater, was portioned by his father with the estate of Tatton, and died 1685, and was buried in the Bridgewater vault at Little Gaddesden, co. Herts. His grandson, Samuel Egerton, esq. M.P. for Cheshire, died 1780, s. p. He was nephew to Wm. Egerton, LL.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of Penshurst, Kent, &c. who died 1738.

P. 383. Lord Caulfield was a young man of most frank, unaffected, fascinating manners, great liveliness, and very good abilities. He is a great loss.

ERRATA.

P. 208. b. l. 3. *dele* is.—P. 284. a. l. 35, read *Stransham*.—P. 316. a. l. 16, for the, read *ten*.—P. 478. b. l. 14, read *Burnaby*; l. 42, for M. P. read M. D.—P. 509. a. l. 24. The number of stones at *Stouelenge* is ninety-four, not ninety-two.

. In our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, published on the 1st of August, will be given several interesting articles; particularly Descriptions, accompanied by Engravings, of the Gateway of Lullingstone Castle, Kent; Free School at Stamford; and an ancient Painting in Enfield Church. Also Remarks on the Curfew Bell; Mrs. Lenoir's Works; *Scarabæus Vernalis*; Compendium of County History; Cruelty to Animals; New Entrance to the House of Lords; Edmonton Fair; Col. Macdonald on the Character of Buonaparte; Cotton's Fishing House, &c. &c. Reviews of Vaux's *Relative Taxation*; Count Soligny's *Letters on England*; Dorset's *Montezuma*; *Memoirs of Francis Barnett*, &c. With Title, Indexes, &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SAILING OF SHIPS SUGGESTED.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland Place,
Exeter, June 7.*

IT is a general duty, in a work of permanence and repute, such as yours, to state briefly whatever may have a tendency now or hereafter to advance the interests of either moral or physical science. No improvement in mechanical science can be deemed valid or conclusive by mere reasoning, however apparently convincing. Mathematical demonstration, of which reasoning is but the means, or actual experiment, which is the highest test of physical truth, can alone establish the validity of any projected improvement productive of public utility. Men composing our various establishments for carrying on the Government of the country, though possessing the usual share of information and knowledge, may not be precisely the description of people best qualified to decide on the merits or demerits of scientific suggestions; and their time is otherwise fully occupied by professional and daily details of the business of their departments. Under such circumstances, a communication of what may be supposed *serviceable ideas*, through the medium of Periodical Publications of extensive circulation, may be best calculated to lead *ultimately* to desirable purposes of real public benefit. Fully convinced, from much experience, of the justness of these suppositions, I have invariably in my works urged the necessity of having a *naval and military BOARD OF TACTICS*, consisting each of a few highly scientific characters, to whom moderate salaries would be granted, as a fair remuneration for their valuable labours, and to secure a decision uninfluenced by motives too frequently

actuating mankind, under even the best view that all past experience can enable us to take of human nature. Many projects of importance, floating uselessly in oral intercourse, in obscure situations, would be imparted in accurate detail, with an encouraging certainty of due attention and impartial decision. Though many proposed improvements might not, on a more close examination, and under further experiments, be found adequate to original expectations; still, in a multiplicity of instances, vast advantages to the public must be a certain result. This is so manifestly obvious, as to require no further comment.

As an instance of such communications as might be made, let me state one which more able persons may object to, or recommend as worthy of further experiment, carried into actual effect; because many causes may combine to render a practical result different from that yielded by models, where exact similarity of action cannot be precisely obtained. In such trials, a strong approximation to a clear conclusion is the utmost that can be reasonably expected.

Having been five years of my life engaged in extensive marine surveys and voyages, it frequently occurred to me that the movement of a ship in the water might be *accelerated* by an *additional fore-and-aft application of power*. I conjectured, that if a strong stay ran from each mast-head (I mean the lower masts) down to the keelson, and that if the requisite tightness were given to them, a considerable degree of moving impulse might arise, from a forcible drag on the keelson thus effected. Of course these stays would cross the present stays, one of whose
uses

uses is to prevent the masts from falling towards the stern, in the pitching motion. The two additional stays would run one from the top of the fore-mast to the bottom of the main-mast; and the other, from the top of the main-mast to the stepping of the mizzen-mast. In the model used in the experiment, the stay had nearly this angle of inclination. A string was attached to the top of the main-mast, and it ran horizontally to a pulley at some distance from the model. At the extremity of the string, a small scale was tied. The model moved on four wheels, readily representing the resistance of the water, while small weights put into the scale set the model in motion, similarly to what would be produced by a direct pressure of wind on sails. Things being thus situated on a smooth table, the following experiments were made. It may be necessary to remark to the landsman, that shrouds are subservient to two purposes. They, with backstays, prevent the masts from falling over the sides; and as they are fixed *abast* a plane passing through the mast, at right angles to the ship, they occasion a *forward drag*, which in sailing urges on, or propels the ship in her course. The *additional* stays suggested, are intended to act similarly, and that too, with a more direct pressure or pull in the sailing direction.

Experiment 1.

The four shrouds on each side of the mast were made *quite loose*; and *two ounces* put into the scale caused this single-masted model to move along the table at a slow but uniform rate.

Experiment 2.

The shrouds were made *tight*, by means of screws, to which they were fastened; and it appeared that an *ounce and a half* put into the scale caused the model to move forward.

Experiment 3.

The shrouds were *quite loosened*, and the new fore-and-aft stay was rendered *quite tight*, by means of the screw to which it was fastened in the keelson; in which case the model moved along with an *ounce and a half* in the scale, and with more velocity than in experiment 2, where the shrouds *without* the stay were used.

Experiment 4.

The shrouds and stay were both strained *tight*, when it was found that

a little less than an *ounce and a quarter* put into the scale caused the model to move with rather more velocity than in the other instances.

Experiment 5.

In the state of things in the last experiment, the scale and string were lowered to just the height of half of the mast, in which case it required an *ounce and a half* in the scale to give motion to the model.

It would appear, by comparing experiments 1 and 2, that the action of the shrouds adds one-fourth part to the velocity of the ship; or, in other words, that it would require a fourth part more of wind to give the additional velocity arising from the action of the shrouds.

It would appear from experiments 2 and 3, that the additional stays proposed to be fixed as described, have fully as much effect singly without the shrouds, as the shrouds without the stay.

By comparing experiments 3 and 4, it would seem that the proposed stays add at least a quarter part to the velocity of the ship without their application.

The last experiment shows that the top of the fore and main-mast is the most advantageous point for the upper end of the new stays; and the stay running to the heel of the mizzen-mast, may be carried further aft, in order to be more conveniently situated, than under a more acute angle.

As the apparatus made use of was not so delicate as could have been wished, it is not pretended that the result of these experiments are so conclusive as to be absolutely relied on: but still quite enough of effect is evident to justify a trial of these velocity-stays actually on board of a ship under sail. In such case great care must be used that the ship is under nearly similar circumstances of wind, current, tide, and quantity of sail, with and without the stays. The most eligible mode will be to tighten the stays, when she is actually under weigh, her previous rate of going having been well ascertained. This may easily be done by diverting a strong purchase from the capstan to the lower extremity of the stay, where it is attached to the keelson, through a massive ring or eye-bolt. By this means, the requisite sudden strain may be thrown on the new stay, previously in a loose state.

An experiment promising much advantage of increase of rate of sailing, may be well worthy of repeated trial on a proper scale, or actually on a vessel under sail. Similar stays might run from the top of the fore-topmast to the head of the main-mast, and from the top of the main top-mast to the head of the mizzen-mast. This would add very considerably to the effect contemplated in this paper.

All this, Mr. Urban, is thrown out for the due consideration of men more conversant in such important subjects than mere experimental theorists, whose expositions generally require further confirmation. To a nation depending greatly on her commerce and maritime power, such considerations are essentially serviceable.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Lloyd's*, June 19.

HAVING read Mr. Brickwood's plan for reducing the National Debt, which I understand he has sent round to the Members of Parliament, I beg leave to observe, that I will hereafter submit, for the information of your readers, the plan, and some observations upon it, which I am encouraged to do by the following concluding remarks made in the last Number of the New Edinburgh Review, as follows:

"In the present situation of the country, perhaps it may be more advisable to take off the taxes to the amount of four millions per annum, and cease to apply so much in the redemption of the debt: for we have shown, that by the operation of the plan which we recommend, the capital of the Debt may be immediately reduced upwards of one-third, by the addition of not more than half a million of annual charge, while a reduction of the capital to an equal amount could not be effected by the application of five millions annually in less than 40 years. But a reduction of the capital of the Debt to the extent of upwards of one-third of its present amount, being immediately practicable by the operation of the plan which we recommend, at an increased annual sum of not more than half a million, the balance of the five millions proposed to be applied as a Sinking Fund may be saved, and the public may be immediately relieved of taxes to this amount, if the surplus revenue over the expenditure shall amount to such five millions, or whatever it may amount to. Taxes to such amount minus half a million may be taken off. We desire, however, to do nothing by compulsion. If the holders of the old 4 per cents. should refuse

to take a proportionate sum of stock in the new fund, notice may be given that they will be paid off in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament in that behalf (17 Geo. III. p. 46). But to them, as well as to the holders of the new 4 per cents. and also to the holders of the 3 per cents. when the plan shall be extended to them, we should propose that such a bonus should be given as would make it their interest to consent to the conversion.

"To us the mildness of the plan appears to be a recommendation almost equal to its efficacy. It does harm to no one, while it greatly benefits the State; being the most powerful and efficacious plan for paying off the National Debt ever submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's Government."

This interesting and animated appeal will no doubt be felt; and when sundry resolutions grounded on it are submitted by eminent persons for the serious consideration of Parliament, no doubt can be entertained but a due attention will be paid to so important a subject.

T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

I CANNOT refrain offering to your notice, and, through you, to your serious-thinking and numerous readers, the result of no small reflection and reading relative to the expected epoch of the present already astonishing century, an æra which will not close without still more important events, at once proving the truth of sacred prophecy, and the manifestation of divine councils.—Far be it from me to pretend to a knowledge of prophecy and its occult interpretations, but it may be no presumption to endeavour to apply it, with a view to show the certainty of God's moral government of man, and to amend our lives by a suitable preparation for any visitation which will approach and effect its purpose suddenly: then it will be well for us if we be found well doing!

There are two events which we may expect without much longer delay; and this expectation is considerable even amongst those who do not accustom themselves to reflect deeply or without any consistent study or arrangement on such subjects; they are looking out for something, as the Jewish and the Gentile nations did previous to the first advent of the Messiah, without knowing to what point to direct their attention! Let us see then whether, from what follows, I shall afford

afford them any light to guide their wandering way.

I. Daniel (ch. viii. 14) states the period of Mahomet and his Ottoman empire at 2300* years from his vision; if from this period we deduct the date before Christ 334, of Alexander's conquest of Darius at the river Granicus, when Alexander the Great gave birth as it were to Mahomet, as his little horn, the result will be 1866, at which time his sway, which may also be dated from 606, when he retired to the cave of Hera to concert his imposture, will be destroyed or broken without hand. (v. 25.)

"The end of these two conterminating periods (says the intelligent and scholastic Faber, in his Dissertation on the 1260 years, vol. I. p. 226) of 2300* and 1260, will be marked by a wonderful display of the power of God. At the end of the 2300 days, the little horn of the he-goat will be broken without hand (Dan. viii. 14, 25). At the end of the 1260 days, the judgment will sit, and the dominion of the papal horn, or the little horn of the fourth beast, will be utterly removed by the Son of man. (Dan. vii. 25.) At the end of the same 1260 days, the King, who magnified himself above every god, will undertake the expedition, which will terminate in his destruction;—and at that very time, the restoration of the Jews will commence (Dan. xi. 40; xii. i. 7);—at the end of the same 1260 days, the ten horned beast, which was to practise prosperously in his revived state 42 prophetic months, and along with him his false prophet, will be ultimately, that is, at the end of those 42 months, defeated in great battle with the personal Word of God! (Rev. xix. 19, 20.) And lastly, the Man of Sin will finally, and therefore at the end of the same 1260 days, be consumed with the spirit of the mouth of the Lord, and destroyed with the brightness of his coming. (2 Thess. ii. 8.)

It is to be understood that these events will *begin* to take place at the end of the two conterminating periods."

The short period between the present and that year being only 43 years, it is natural that we should have regard to the present state of that empire, and moreover, to the corresponding prophecy of St. John's Revelation, chap.

xvi. 12 seq. who declares that the sixth vial will effuse upon the river Euphrates, whose waters will be dried up. Rivers and waters are universally understood to be the symbolical representations of men and people; and where any river is named, it is designed to describe the particular people intended to be the subject of such visitation. If we refer to the map of Asia, we may trace this river upward from the Persian Gulph to the Caspian Sea, and so on to Trebizond, to the Dardanelles, where our view may for the present be fixed on Constantinople; now this course is the seat of the Ottoman Empire. To dry up the waters of a river is metaphorical of their wasting away, and their provinces being deserted; and as their strength thus gradually declines, their dominion incapable of longer defending itself, approaches to its fall! Now this has been already observed. Some of its provinces have been of late suffered to remain undefended, their passes lie open, and their cultivation discontinued in many parts, particularly, I believe, in Bulsaria, Wallachia, &c.

The Afghans are in possession of the city of Mecca, and the pious visits of the superstitious multitude are either almost discontinued or prohibited. The recent plague and fire at Aleppo, and its severe consequences, the more recent destruction by fire of great part of Constantinople,—their severe losses of men and of treasure in their contests with the Greeks,—the ambitious enmity avowed against them by the Russian Government,—the corrupt despotism of the Turkish orders, from the source to every part of the stream in which the Beys bear no other allegiance than that of fear, and exercise their proconsular power rather as the means of amassing wealth, than promoting the welfare and happiness of their people,—the indelible hatred and jealousy which they bear to all people, a source of reciprocal fraud and animosity from all others towards them,—the oppression which guides the usual principles of government in all the under-currents of official influence,—the total deficiency of either affection or allegiance from the Beys to their Chiefs, and from those Chiefs to the Sultan, which affords a certainty that in case of successful invasion, they would fall away from their master in any way that could give to themselves the least prospect of gain, or

* 2200 is the true reading supported by Jerome. Faber, 249.

vation of their power : and after
 ese, the additional fact that the
 line Throne has been heretofore,
 87, and not improbably in the
 g period of the great object of
 ing of the North, ministering to
 purposes besides his own aggran-
 ent, namely, the securing for the
 of all nations a free road for their
 estitution to Palestine ;—all pre-
 very important and interesting
 nce, that the sixth vial is about
 r upon the Euphrates, and that
 losing day of the Impostor, and
 mity to Christianity, is at hand.

But this visitation will not be
 ; for the See of Rome will take
 rn also in the pouring out of the
 vial ! For as these two arch apos-
 prung up together, their days are
 numbered ! The date when the
 p of Rome became Ecumenical,
 ssumed the dominion of univer-
 stor, was 606. Daniel and St.
 give the same period of 1260,
 has bring both of them to the
 termination, A.D. 1866.

Rome has rendered herself more
 icious by her general interference
 the States of Europe, than Tur-
 as enabled to do, her affairs and
 edings are more generally known,
 erefore need less enumeration ;
 is visible to every observer, that
 struggling very hard in her ad-
 age against the natural course
 tiny,—has lost her former influ-
 in every nation, even with those
 whom she formerly exercised uni-
 lordship, in Germany, Spain,
 rance, &c.—has seen her Bulls
 arded, and her threats of excom-
 ation treated with levity, as a
brutum fulmen,—has been ob-
 to yield her spiritual authority,
 o be content to let many of her
 zealous people practise her forms
 votion without the entire allegi-
 which they once professed,—has

her children urgent with their
 ational governments for equali-
 of temporal rights, while they
 lly avowed a renunciation, or af-
 to renounce, some of the antient
 of their faith, which, though
 aught in their schools; are denied
 actice,—thereby clearly showing
 they are willing to sacrifice in
 what they would acquire by
 r, as the only means of attaining
 all these present a similar assur-
 that the effusion of this vial is
 to fall upon the papal empire

also, and as it was unhappily associ-
 ated in time with her apostate compa-
 nion, so they will fall together !

But previous to this important event
 we are assured, v. 13, that three un-
 clean spirits are to issue from the
 mouths of the dragon, the beast, and
 the false prophet, who will join the
 papal see in her last efforts against the
 truth, and will, however, perish with
 them both together at the great and
 terrible conflict of Armageddon ! This
 royal coalition is not yet revealed,—
 but will be a sign of the tremendous
 contest shortly before that event, and
 must awaken the vigilance of every
 true Christian, to mark their opening
 efforts, and the treaties which it is pro-
 bable that they will thus ignorantly
 form, lost to their own interest pre-
 sent and to come !

This warlike coalition and final de-
 struction will set the period of these
 two empires of Turkey and of Rome,
 and of their three coadjutors together ;
 and then the angelic voice will declare
 that the work "is done;" which sa-
 cred words will be the opening of the
 seventh vial.

These awful visitations, or at least
 the close of them, will be sudden ; for
 we are forewarned by St. John (Rev.
 xvi. 15) that they will come as a thief,
 which is the prophetic symbol of com-
 ing as it were by stealth, unseen, un-
 observed, and unprepared for ! The
 effect is therefore the more dire, and
 all the consequences far more terrible,
 and the sufferings more acute and tre-
 mendous ! But the vigilant who daily
 await their call, and use the best efforts
 in their power to preserve themselves
 unspotted from transgression, may be
 better secured against the ravages of
 slaughter and persecution ; and even if
 ten righteous were found, perhaps a
 city might be saved ! "Blessed is he
 that watcheth."

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Wymondham, June 3.*

AS there seems to be a very laud-
 able taste in the present age of
 rescuing every character of note from
 the gulph of oblivion; allow me to
 contribute my mite towards a person
 who, however little he may have con-
 tributed to our stock of literature, de-
 serves some notice. This person is no
 other than *old Downes* the Prompter,
 and Historian of our early Theatricals.
 On looking for some account of this
 man in the last edition of the *Biogra-*
phica Dramatica, edited by Mr. Stephen
 Jones,

Jones, I do not even find his name mentioned; and in his short account annexed of the several authors who have written on the Stage, Downes is again omitted. Mr. Jones says, that from 1619 to 1714, no list of plays was published; but I find, from Downes's book, lent me by a friend, that his work was published in 1703, the title of which is as follows: “*Roscius Anglicanus; or an Historical Review of the Stage, after it had been suppressed by means of the late unhappy civil war, begun in 1641, till the time of King Charles the II.'s Restoration in May 1660. Giving an account of its Rise again; of the time and places the governors of both the Companies first erected their Theatres. The names of the principal Actors and Actresses who performed in the chiefest Plays in each house. With the names of the most taking Plays, and modern Poets, for the space of 46 years, and during the reign of three Kings, and part of our present Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, from 1660 to 1706. London, printed and sold by H. Playford, at his house in Arundel-street, near the water side, 1708 *.*” Small 8vo, pp. 52. The only particulars of the author I can gain is from his Preface to the Reader:

“The editor of the ensuing relation being long conversant with the plays and actors of the original company under the patent of Sir Wm. Davenant at his Theatre in Lincoln-inn Fields, opened there in 1662. And as Book-keeper and Prompter, continued so till Oct. 1706. He writing out all the parts in each play; and attending every morning the actors' rehearsal and their performances in the afternoon; imboldens him to affirm he is not very erroneous in his relation. But as to the actors of Drury-lane Company under Mr. Thomas Killegrew, he having the account from Mr. Charles Booth, sometime book-keeper there. If he a little deviates, as to the successive order, and exact time of their play's performance, he begs pardon of the reader, and subscribes himself his very humble servant, JOHN DOWNES.”

Yours, &c. J. C. CHAMBERS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

IN this age of literary research and revivals, when all the world as it were are forming into one great Roxburgh Book-Club, it still requires historical judgment and Antiquarian taste to

make due selection. It is not the mere antiquity of a reprint that can stamp a value, and it follows of course that where judgment and taste are displayed, the scholar and the man of letters will be alike interested.

From considerations of this kind, I, and indeed many of my collecting friends, hailed even with glad anticipation the announcement of a “*Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*,” consisting of a reprint of very curious and scarce tracts published during the civil wars, and to be illustrated by remarks both biographical and historical.

Such a work holds out promises far beyond the mere local interest of the place selected; even in the present instance, the share which the city and county of Gloucester had in the memorable contests between Charles I. and his Parliament, being interesting in its progress, and important in its consequences: it is, therefore, with a great degree both of Antiquarian and of Bibliomaniacal pleasure that I observe a full earnest of those promises and expectations in the first part of the work just published, comprising John Corbet's “*Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester*,” to which is prefixed a well-engraved portrait of the author, and biographical memoir.

That the collecting the materials for the volume, to be completed in three or four parts, has been laborious and expensive, is self-evident; and I fear it is impossible that the very small number printed can ever remunerate the industrious editor (Mr. John Washbourn, jun. of Gloucester); whilst the work itself, in the few libraries that can procure it, will adorn their shelves (more particularly the large paper copies) with all the charms of broad margins and superior typography. So small indeed is the number now open for the public, that all but early applicants must meet with disappointment; which has induced me the more to offer it to notice in your pages, in order that those who can best appreciate its merits may be the first to secure copies.

Let me indulge in the hope, that the liberal style in which this collection is brought forward, will prove a stimulus to others “to do likewise:” a good example has been set, and that it may be judiciously and spiritedly followed in other counties, is the wish of your constant reader,

U.
Mr.

* I can only find the title of this book in Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*.



Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

I AM satisfied the following account of a highly-respectable family in Yorkshire, who have always acted up to the principle of "Fear God, honour the King," will find a ready insertion in your pages; persuaded as I am, that you in some degree serve your country, when you commemorate those who in former times, from their loyalty, suffered in its cause.

The family of Belt is one of the most ancient now existing in Yorkshire. The oldest record in its possession, as to its settlement in that county, is dated in the reign of King Richard II. A.D. 1387; but it has been supposed by that eminent herald the late Mr. Brooke, and also by one of its relatives, your valued friend, the late Mr. Samuel Pegge (who was a good Antiquary), that its original ancestors came from Lombardy, and were of no mean birth, the registers of our Architectural College attesting that the arms of the family are those of that Duchy.

The following notices of the family, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth downwards, are from Drake's History of York; which, it has recently been observed by a distinguished Personage, "give the present representatives of this family an hereditary claim to the merit of loyalty in difficult times:"

"1580, Leonard Belt, Sheriff of York." (P. 365.)

"Sept. 29, 1583, Mr. Belt (the same Leonard) deputed with Mr. Recorder and others to take possession of certain City lands. (P. 247.)

"1614, Robert Belt, Sheriff of York.

"1625, Sir Wm. Belt, knt. Recorder of York.

"1628, Robert Belt, merchant, Lord Mayor.

"1640, Sir Rob. Belt, knt. Lord Mayor second time.

"Upon the taking of the city (July 1644), the new-made Governor displaced Sir Edmund Cooper from the office of Lord Mayor, which he had held four years, when few durst undertake it, with all the testimony of loyalty and courage a good subject could pay to his Sovereign. Thomas Hoyle, Alderman, one of the City's Representatives in Parliament, was for a contrary reason put in his place. The Governor also procured John Goldart, S. W. T. D. &c. &c. to be chosen Aldermen for their eminent disaffection to the King in the places of Sir Robert Belt, Sir Roger Jacques, &c. &c.

displaced, and even disfranchised, for their loyalty to their Sovereign; which deserves a more lasting memorial than I am afraid my pen can give them." P. 171.

"I would not have our present Citizens despair of seeing a revival of trade at York; what has been may be again. We are not without instances of many families yet in being who must deduce their present fullness from this source. Whoever will look back into our catalogue of senators, and consider the names of them for about an age last past, will find that many of them raised estates by trade, some to so great a bulk as to give place to very few London merchants. The country within a few miles round us gives proof of this, nor need I do more than mention the names of Agar, Robinson, Belt, &c. to confirm it." P. 238.

Then, in point of date, comes a worthy notice of Sir William Belt, Recorder of York, with some strong contrasts in other persons to the loyalty and good sense evinced by him. Under date 1633, after giving a bombastic speech of Sir William Allenson, the Lord Mayor of the City, to King Charles the First, who was then at York on his progress, and observing "that such harangue from a person who was afterwards a Member of that Parliament which voted the King's destruction, was a testimony of the great sincerity of the Puritan party," Drake gives, in p. 135, a speech of a very different sort from Sir William Belt the Recorder. The loyalty, the piety, and good sense, which there appear, are blended with the most anxious care of his official situation, that his Majesty should take and keep "his most ancient city of York" under his especial protection. This temperate address is a fine contrast (and evidently meant so) to the rhetorical flourishes of Sir William Allenson, which it succeeds in the same page, and who professes that his Majesty was "the light of his subjects' eyes, the glory and admiration of the known world." The result was, that this adulating admirer of the Royal effulgency very soon became foremost in its extinguishment.

A like instance of bombast flattery from Sir Thos. Widdrington, who was another shortly-ensuing traitor, is added in the next page (136), which even exceeds the oration of Sir William Allenson, and is justly observed upon by Drake (after an allusion to his treason) thus:

"I do not object to the strange bombast style in his speech, because I know it was agreeable to the age he lived in, but his almost fulsome flattery which was that of the tongue, and not of the heart, is an instance what small regard Princes ought to pay to public speeches, as well as public addresses."

Sir Robert Belt (who was the son of Leonard Belt) was Sheriff of York, 1614, elected Alderman in 1623, Lord Mayor of York 1628 and 1640; in which latter year he was knighted. He married Grace, daughter of Daniel Foxcroft, of Halifax.

When Sir R. Belt had been (as above mentioned) "displaced and disfranchised for his loyalty," he retired to his estate at Bossal, on the river Darwent, nine miles from the city, where he had built himself a mansion house; and there, anticipating further spoil, he buried in the shelter of his garden such parts of his wealth* and rich plate as he had not occasion to contribute for the King's service. His forebodings were soon accomplished, for the rebels quickly confiscated his estate, and bestowed it upon one of their own Generals, who entered into possession of the mansion-house erected by Sir Robert, and then but lately completed.

Sir Robert Belt died (4th Sept. 1656) in retirement at the village of Flaxton, about three miles distant from his seat, and in the same parish. His remains were honourably interred in the parish church which adjoined his own domain; and a handsome monument was afterwards erected to his memory by his daughter, which still exists to attest his worth and loyalty, with the following arms and inscription.

ARMS at top of the monument:

Gules, on a chevron Argent, between three bezants, a cross patée fiché between two mullets voided Azure, *Belt*: impaling Azure, a chevron Or, between foxes' heads erased, proper, *Foxcroft*.

"Near this place lies interred the body of Sir Robert Belt, knt. twice Lord Mayor of the City of York, who died the 4th day of September, 1656; and of Dame Grace, his wife, who died Aug. 11, 1664, by whom he had issue 13 children. Near herunto

* Some relics of this treasure were discovered upon one of the banks of the moat in 1779, of which I can procure you from the family a fine specimen for a succeeding Number.

lie also the bodies of Leonard Belt, esq. eldest son of the said Sir Robert and his said lady, who died the 4th of April, 1662; and likewise of John, William, and Robert Belt, their younger sons; and also the body of Joseph Oley, gent. who married Sarah, one of the daughters of the said Sir Robert Belt and his said lady, now the relict of Thomas Bawtrej, esq. deceased, heretofore Lord Mayor of the said city of York; which Sarah hath erected this monument in pious memory of her deceased relations; waiting God's good pleasure when she may be deposited and laid with them, in hope of a joyful and blessed resurrection together."

Possession of the Bossal estate was afterwards re-obtained by Sir Robert Belt's next descendant but one; upon the terms, however, of paying a monthly composition to the Usurping Powers. This of course ceased upon the Restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, and the estate and mansion-house thus built by Sir Robert, are now in the possession of his lineal descendant. The house, although abridged of its antient dimensions, is extensive, and has been so modernized as to be a commodious family residence. (*See Plate I.*) It is within a pleasure-ground forming an island of the space of two acres, and surrounded by a moat. Upon this their paternal seat have the successive heads of this, the elder branch of the Belt family, lived, died, and been interred.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sandhurst, May 7.

YOUR Magazine has always been justly celebrated for the accuracy and faithfulness of its biographical details; indeed so much so, that I find you are continually quoted and referred to by Mr. Chalmers, as his authority, in his General Biographical Dictionary. This being the case, I am induced to draw the attention of yourself and readers to the "Annual Biography and Obituary for 1822," which I opened by accident, and in which there is a short memoir of the late Dr. Mansel, Lord Bishop of Bristol, at least what purports to be a memoir; for it is, I assure you, full of errors and distorted facts from beginning to end. It is to save the memory of the Bishop from misrepresentation, and to prevent the work above mentioned ever being referred to as authority in the case of the learned and amiable individual before us, that I trouble you on the present occasion,

occasion, and I shall feel much obliged if you will allow this letter a place in the next number of your valuable miscellany.

I shall with your leave (instead of transferring the inaccurate memoir to your pages, and subjoining my notes on the errors which occur throughout) merely mention and refute the misstatements as they occur.

1. The writer of the memoir mis-spells the name of the late Bishop. He writes Mansell instead of Mansel.

2. He never was a tutor at Trinity College or anywhere else. Consequently not preceptor to the late Mr. Perceval, as asserted in the memoir, though he stood indebted to that Minister's friendship for his elevation to the mitre. Mr. Mathias, the celebrated Italian scholar, was Mr. Perceval's tutor at College.

3. Mr. Mansel took the degree of D. D. in 1798 (not in 1790 as the writer of the memoir supposes), and he took the degree in that year to qualify himself for the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which he was recommended to his late Majesty by Mr. Pitt.

4. The writer in the "Annual Biography," &c. continues, "*In this capacity* (the mastership of Trinity College) he took an active part against Mr. Friend, one of the Fellows, on account of a pamphlet declaratory of his avowed aversion to the war with France, and contributed not a little to his expulsion." In answer to this, have the goodness to observe, Mr. Urban, that Mr. Friend (not "Friend," as in the Obituary) never was a Fellow of Trinity College, but of Jesus. He was deprived of his Fellowship many years before Dr. Mansel became master of Trinity College. An account of Mr. Friend's trial is published.

5. Dr. Mansel was promoted to the see of Bristol by the interest of Mr. Perceval, in 1808, and he afterwards obtained the living of "Barwick in Elmet" from the same gentleman, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the "Annual Biography," &c. the order of these preferments is inverted.

6. The writer of the memoir says, "while a Bachelor of Arts, Dr. Mansell (Mansel) rendered himself at once famous and formidable by his satirical writings; and in particular distinguished himself as the author of several

well-written *jeux d'esprits*." The writer in the Obituary then quotes an epigram upon the late Dr. Jowett's garden, which he attributes to Dr. Mansel. I beg to observe, in reply, that the epigram in question was written some years after Mr. Mansel had taken the degree of A.M. It is inaccurately published in the *Annual Biography*, and its real author was a Mr. Horry, an American, who was a fellow commoner of Trinity College.

7. The writer of this memoir cannot conclude without a blunder. His last sentence therefore is, "he is the author of a sermon preached before the House of Lords, at Westminster Abbey, Jan. 2, 1810." For Jan. 2, read Jan. 30th; on what occasion the sermon was preached, I need not, Mr. Urban, inform you.

I do not mean to say, with respect to the "Lives" in the *Annual Biography*, *ab uno disce omnes*, but I will venture to hint to the editor of that work, that since almost every line in the "Memoir of the late Dr. Mansel" contains an inaccuracy, the public will naturally be suspicious of errors in the lives of other individuals. You will, therefore, I think, agree with me, that a little more care is necessary in the compilation of a work which the conductors, I presume, intend to be a continuation of the "General Biographical Dictionary." W. F. M.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

AT a moment when the prevalent feeling in favour of the GREEKS in their attempts after their national emancipation is unquestionably honourable to the English character, we ought also to feel anxious to ascertain the dispositions and habits of those to whom in the fullness of our hearts we concede our unlimited favours. The interest the modern Greeks have excited among us originates in the blended emotions of *Heroism* and *Christianity*; the memory of their remote ancestors is associated with the recollections of our school-days, and their professed faith awakens our sympathies; but should the modern Greeks be *neither Heroes nor Christians*, our project would not be very creditable to our discernment.

I have no other knowledge of the modern Greeks than what any one may acquire by conversing with our officers,

officers, and with commercial men who have been in the habits of daily intercourse with these Greeks, and to my surprise they have uniformly described them as a faithless and degenerated race. What they were about a century ago, I am enabled to shew you, by furnishing you with a Letter from Sir John Finch, our Ambassador in Ordinary at Constantinople, to the famous Dr. Moore, the Platonist. He has curiously described their gross and corrupt Christianity. As the Turks in our times are the same people they were in the days of old Sandys and Maundrel, I suspect the Greeks are also; in the East, man himself is as stationary and uniform as all about him continues to be. This authentic document is transcribed from the autograph in the possession of a gentleman well known among our curious collectors, and by whose permission I am enabled to afford you the present information, which as an antiquarian relic at least merits preservation.

Z.

DEAR DOCTOR, *Pera of Constantinople, May 26, 1674.*

IT is so impossible at this distance to maintain any method of correspondence, that my former unhappinesse of being of late yeares deprived of that satisfaction of yours, proves now to me a support of the present want of it. However, it not being in my power now to give you frequent troubles of this kind, I hope this will meet with some favourable minute that may render its perusal not unacceptable, for I trust in God your accessions admitt of some intermission.

Since I left England to this hour I blesse God I have enjoyed a very vigorous health, and successe in all my undertakings, beyond my own hopes, or other expectations. Having at Genoa recovered very great and old debts due to his Mat^ys subjects, and a ship y^t the Dutch had taken from us and sould in Spayn to a subject of y^t Republique. At Florence I recovered all his Mat^ys commanded me to insist upon, and particularly goods y^t belonged to the Turks, w^{ch} were taken by the S. Duke's subjects out of an English vessell; and at Malta I recovered 75 bales of goods more, taken at y^e same time by the same person, and no sooner came I to Smyrna, but y^t I caused y^e Jewes to pay at 15000*l*. sterling, owing to the English Merch^{ts};

and one Sawyer, an English Merch^{nt} y^t turned Turke, and run away wth his principall's estates, I so handled, y^t I made him return back every penny, and have put him in that fright, y^t he has fled the country, and is imbarqued for England, upon the Centurion y^t brought me hither. So y^t I have freed the Company from two most dangerous cases, though not without immense labour and disquiet to myself.

In this country as yett I cannot say y^t I have mett with any publick determinations y^t are repugnant to reason and justice, and I would to God (I speak it with grief) the Christians here were governed as much by reason as the Turkes, but they forgett our Saviour's doctrine of peace and love, and render Christian religion ridiculous to the Turks and Jews. The very patriarchs here, who should be an example of unity, promoting divisions to the height; every one y^t can be heard at court offering money for the patriarchall seat, to turn out him y^t is in possession, wth simoniacall disorders has putt the Greek Church in debt to y^e Turks 200*l*. sterling, a summe they by extortion endeavour to draw from all of their religion. And besides this, the Greeke and Latin Churches doe, wth more heat, fall out wth each other, then is to be expressed. Nay, but this very Lent, on the 22^d of March, the Latine Fathers, w^{ch} are Cordeliers at Jerusalem, goeing about to adorne the Chappell of the sepulchre of our Saviour, the Greek Caloiri or Monks bastonadoed the Latin Fathers to such a height, y^t some of them are crippled, and the Latin Fathers to be revenged, killed outright one of the Greeke Fathers, at w^{ch} the Turke laughs, and will, I believe, make them both pay a good round sum of money.

The Latin Fathers have bin with me for my protection; but I desire if possible to reconcile y^m, though I know it is a hopelesse worke, in regard there's mony in the case; for they who are in possession (as the Latin Fathers have for many years bin) of the sepulchre, gett more almes then all the rest of the religious orders and houses. They both quarrell likewise;—the Armenian Church upon a mony score too, w^{ch} is, y^t the Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem has gott the opinion of consecrating a more holy oyl then the Greeke or Latin Fathers, and they sell it up and down every where, so y^t the very Greeks complain to the Turks y^t

great

great summes are carry'd out of y^e Turkish dominions by this artifice into the Persian jurisdiction; for y^e Armenians are of y^e empire. Thus is y^e seamless coat of Christ rent asunder, and the house of prayer made a den of thieves and money-changers. But, oh God, where is Christian Religion free from this impurity and these animosities?

I know not whether these relations may be pleasant to you; I am sure it

is to me, to have entertained thus long a discourse wth you; the only conversation I can now have with you.

I beseech the Author of all Good to send you your health, and if it be his blessed will, send us upon earth one happy meeting more, for that would be an unspeakable blessing to, dear Doctor.

Your most unalterably and
entirely affectionate,

J. F.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 411.)

HISTORY.

493. A large body of Saxons, under the command of Ella, and his three sons, encamped on Lansdown, and laid siege to Bath. King Arthur being apprised of these operations, hastened after Ella, attacked and defeated him in a bloody battle.
520. King Arthur again defeated an army of the Saxons commanded by three Saxon Lieutenants, and preserved Bath again from their fury.
577. The Saxon leaders, Ceawlin and Cuthwin, the former of whom was King of Wessex, led their arms towards the North-east part of this county, and advanced to *Deorham*, a village in Gloucestershire, about eight miles from Bath; and encountered the three British Kings, Commail, Candidan, and Farinmail, who had united their forces to defend the yet unsubdued part of Britain. After a bloody engagement the Saxons prevailed, and Bath, together with Gloucester and Cirencester, was added to their conquests.
658. A conflict happened at Pen between the Danes and Saxons.
722. Taunton Castle destroyed by Ethelburga, Queen of King Ina.
733. Ethelbald took Somerton.
775. Bath seized by Offa, King of Mercia.
788. Glastonbury desolated by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Edmund.
845. A memorable battle was fought at Stoke Courcy between the Saxons and an army of Danish marauders, in which the latter were defeated; and Elstan, Bishop of Shirburn, routed a straggling army of the Danes at Evelmouth.
873. Glastonbury entirely demolished by the Danes.
877. Somerton laid waste and plundered by the Danes, but was rebuilt.
879. Alfred the Great erected his standard at Kilminster against Danish invaders, on the spot where there is now a stately tower, erected to commemorate that event.
886. Watchet, then called We-ced-poort, suffered greatly from the Danes.
918. The Danes, under the command of the Earls of Ohton and Rhoad, landed at Porlock, but being soon discovered, were attacked with great bravery by the inhabitants; so that the greater part were killed, while the remainder were compelled to re-embark.—A party of the Danes likewise landed at Watchet, but met with the same reception as at Porlock.
955. King Edred died at Frome on St. Clement's mass-day, and lies buried in the old minster.
973. Edgar hallowed King of England with great pomp at Bath.
987. The Danes ruined and plundered Watchet.
997. The Danes again burnt Watchet, and killed all the inhabitants.
1001. A conflict happened at Pen between the Danes and Saxons.
1016. A battle was fought at Pen between the Danes and King Edmund.
1018. When the English Lords had formed a wicked design to cut off William Rufus to make his brother Robert Duke of Normandy King, Robert Mow.

- Mowbray, a great warrior, after burning Bath, vigorously assaulted Ilchester, but without success.
1052. King Harold landed at Porlock about Midsummer from Ireland after his banishment, when he effected his return.
1107. Henry I. paid a visit to Bath in the Easter of this year.
1122. A great earthquake over all the county on the eighth night before the calends of May.
1184. A great fire consumed the abbey and town of Glastonbury.
1260. Bridgwater seized upon by the Barons.
1271. A great earthquake happened which destroyed numerous edifices.
1449. Yeovil suffered considerably by a fire, which consumed 117 houses.
1607. The county was overflowed almost twenty miles in length, and four in breadth, by an irruption of the SEVERN SEA, and yet but eighty persons drowned.
1642. A skirmish took place at Martial's Elm which made much noise.
1643. July 5, a great battle was fought at Lansdown between the Royalist forces and the Parliamentarians, at which Sir B. Granville (who headed the Royalists) fell.
1644. Lieut. F. Doddington and Sir W. Courtney, of the Royalist party, engaged in a long narrow lane, five miles from Bridgwater, Lt.-gen. Middleton, of the Parliamentarians, in which engagement the Parliamentarians lost 220 men, 80 killed, and 140 taken prisoners.—In October the loyal inhabitants of this county presented a petition to the King, asking liberty to arm themselves in his cause, which was granted them.—A battle was fought at Aller between the Royalists and Parliamentary forces, commonly called the battle of Aller Moor.
- 1644-5. Colonel Blake, of the Parliamentarians, offered Capt. Byham, of the Royalists, 1,000*l.* to betray the town of Bridgwater into their hands, to which he seemingly agreed; accordingly Col. Blake assembled his troops, amounting to 100 horse and foot, near the bridge; but when near enough Capt. Byham fired a piece of ordnance charged with case shot, by which 50 of the Parliamentarians were killed.—At Wiveliscombe (Feb. 9.) Colonel Lutterell, the mock sheriff of Devonshire, with 20 more, were shot dead by the Royalists. The same day Colonel Lutterell's Major came with the rest of that regiment from Taunton to beat up Sir Francis Mackworth's quarters at Langport, but Sir Francis received them so gallantly, that very few of them escaped. The Major (Major Stephens) two Captains and all the chief officers, were taken prisoners and conveyed to Bristol; by this means the regiment was entirely destroyed.
1645. The Parliamentarians from Taunton having fixed their quarters at Wiveliscombe, came thence (March 20, 1644-5) to Sir Hugh Windham's house, at Saundle, where they intended to surprise Colonel Francis Windham, Governor of Dunster Castle, but failing in their plan, they pillaged the house, not even respecting the gentlewomen, whose clothes they tore off their backs. Sir Hugh escaped at a back door, and sent word to Colonel Windham at Dunster Castle; who with what horse was ready (only 30), instantly marched after and overtook them in a field near Nettlecombe, full 250 horse strong, and defeated them, taking five prisoners, 14 horses, besides ammunition.—At Langport (July 12) the King's forces under Lord Goring defeated by the Parliamentarians.—Nunbury Castle burnt down by the Parliamentarians.
- 1645-6. The siege of Dunster Castle was raised. The Parliamentarians, who were the besiegers, sent the following message to the Governor, in the hopes of inducing the Royalists to deliver up the Castle. "If you will yet deliver up the Castle, you shall have fair quarter; if not, expect no mercy, your Mother shall be in the front to receive the first fury of your cannon: we expect your answer." The Governor returned the following answer, which is worthy of a Briton. "If you doe what you threaten, you doe the most barbarous and villainous act [that] was ever done; my Mother I honour; but the cause I fight for, and the masters I serve, God and the King, I honour more; Mother, doe you forgive me, and give me your blessing, and lett the rebels answer for spilling that blood of yours, which I would save with the loose of mine owne, if I had enough for both my master and your selfe." The Mother

- ther replies, "Sonne, I forgive thee, and pray God to blesse thee for this brave resolution. If I live I shall love thee the better for it—God's will be done." Upon a sudden came Lord Wentworth, Sir Richard Greenville, and Colonel Webbe, rescued the mother, relieved the castle, took 1000 prisoners, killed many upon the place, and put the rest to flight.
1685. (July 4, 5.) the King's forces encamped at Sedgmoor. On the following night they were attacked by those of the Duke of Monmouth, who displayed great spirit and unanimity, considering their want of discipline. The horses of the Duke's cavalry being unaccustomed to the din of arms and warlike drums, could not be made to come up to the support of his infantry, in consequence of which he lost the day. A dreadful carnage ensued, which can be equalled by none but such inhuman monsters as Jefferies and Kirke.
1688. The Prince of Orange, shortly after his landing at Torbay, attacked a party of the King's guards at Wincaunton, and put them to the sword.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Adamus de Marisco, a great writer and Bishop of Ely, flourished about 1257, Brent Marsh.
- Allein, Richard, nonconformist divine and author, Ditchet, 1611.
- Amory, Thomas, dissenting minister, Taunton, 1700.
- BACON, ROGER, (Friar Bacon) astronomer, chemist, and philosopher, near Ilchester, 1214.
- Baker, Thomas, mathematician, Ilton, about 1625.
- Batman or Bateman, Rev. Stephen, poet, Bruton (flourished in the 16th century).
- Beckington, T. Bp. of Bath and Wells, a good statesman, "a good churchman, a good townsman, a good kinsman, a good master, and a good man," (Fuller) Beckington (d. 1464-5).
- Bennet, Christopher, eminent physician, Raynton, 1617.
- Berkley, Alexander de, learned writer of the 16th century, Berkley.
- Biss, Philip, learned writer (died about 1614).
- BLAKE, ROBERT, celebrated Admiral and Parliamentarian, Bridgwater, 1599.
- Bond, Sir George, Lord Mayor of London, Trull, 1588.
- John, grammarian and commentator, 1550.
- Boys or Bois, John, translator of the Bible, Nettlestead, 1560.
- Brooklesbury, Richard, eminent physician, Minehead, 1722.
- Brooke, Sir David, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Glastonbury.
- Browne, Simon, learned dissenting minister, Shepton Mallet, about 1680.
- Brydal, John, lawyer and antiquary, about 1683.
- Buckland, Ralph, popish divine of some note, West Harptre, about 1564.
- Bull, George, Bp. of St. Davids, Wells, 1634.
- BULL, Dr. JOHN, celebrated musician, about 1665.
- Butler, John, benefactor, Martock.
- Byam, Henry, D.D. loyalist and learned preacher, Dunster, 1580.
- Castleman, Richard, benefactor to his native town of Bridgwater.
- Champeis, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1534, Chew.
- Charleton, Walter, physician and voluminous writer, Shepton Mallet, 1619.
- Chetwynd, John, Prebendary of Bristol, Banwell, 1623.
- Collington, John, jesuitical priest (living 1611).
- Coriat, Thomas, fool to prince Henry, Odcombe (died 1616).
- Coventry, Sir John, the person who occasioned the Coventry act.
- Courcy, John, Baron of Stoke Courcy (died 1210.)
- CUDWORTH, RALPH, divine and philosopher, Aller, 1617.
- Cuff, Henry, unfortunate wit and scholar, Hinton St. George, 1560.
- DAMPIER, Wm. celebrated circumnavigator, East Coker, 1652.
- Daniel, Samuel, dramatic writer, historian, and eminent musician, Taunton, 1562.
- DUNSTAN, St. Archbishop of Canterbury, Glastonbury, 925.
- Dyer, Sir James, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Roundhill, 1512.
- Edwards, Richard, dramatic writer, 1523.
- Elphege St. Archbishop of Canterbury, Weston (martyred 1011).
- Essebie, Alexander of, antient English poet, flourished 1220.
- EVERY, SIR SIMON, celebrated loyalist, Chard.
- Fen, John, Romish exile writer, Montacute (died 1613).
- FIELDING, HENRY, celebrated novel writer, Sharpham Park, 1707.
- Fitz-James, Sir John, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Redlinch (died 30 Hen. VIII.).
- , Richard, LL.D. Bishop of London, and an excellent scholar (died 1512).
- Forde, Roger, Abbot of Glastonbury in 1235, Glastonbury (died 1261).
- Frome, Nicholas de, 55th Abbot of Glastonbury, Frome (died 1456).
- Fulwell, Ulpian, dramatic writer, 1556.
- Gardiner, John, D.D. eminent divine, Wellington, 1757.

- Gibbon, John, Romish exile writer (died 1589).
 Gilbert, Wm. Prior of Brewton in 1498, Brewton.
 Gildas the Wise, a learned writer, Bath (died 570).
 Godwin, Doctor Thomas, learned writer, and an excellent schoolmaster, 1587.
 Good, William, author of "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophæ," Glastonbury (died 1588).
 Gournay, Sir Matthew, valiant soldier, temp. Edw. III. Stoke-under-Hamden (died 1400).
 Gray, Robt. benefactor, Taunton (died 1635).
 Grove, Henry, dissenting divine, Taunton, 1683.
 HALES, JOHN, divine and critic, distinguished by the appellation of "The Ever able," Bath, 1584.
 Harrington, Dr. Henry, musical poet and physician, Kelston, 1727.
 ———— Sir John, witty knight and poet, Kelston.
 Hellier, Henry, learned divine, Dundry (flourished in 1687).
 Hody, Humphrey, eminent divine, Odcombe, 1659.
 HOOD, LORD VISCOUNT, Admiral of the Red, 1724.
 Hooper, John, a linguist, Bishop of Gloucester, and martyr, 1495.
 Hopton, Arthur, mathematician (died 1614).
 Inge, Hugh, Archbishop of Dublin (died 1528).
 Jeanes, Henry, presbyterian divine, Albersay 1611.
 Jennings, James, poetical writer, Huntspill, 1772.
 Joceline, of Wells, Bishop of Wells, and builder of the Cathedral, Wells, 1242.
 Latch, John, lawyer (died 1655).
 LOCKE, JOHN, the immortal philosopher, Pensford, 1632.
 Lockyer, Nicholas, nonconformist, 1612.
 Lovel, Christopher, said to have been cured of the Evil by application to the Pretender.
 Malmsbury, William of, celebrated historian (died 1143).
 Matthew, Tobias, Archbishop of York, 1546.
 Miles, Richard, benefactor, Ashcot.
 Mohun, Lady, wife of John, 1st Lord Mohun (died in the reign of Hen. V.)
 Musgrave, Dr. William, physician and antiquary, Charlton Musgrave, 1657.
 Parsons, Robert, celebrated jesuit, Nether Stowey, 1546.
 Plantagenet, Margaret, niece of Edw. IV. Farley Castle (beheaded 1541).
 Popham, Sir John, Chief Justice of England, Huntworth, 1531.
 Portman, Sir John, Chief Justice of King's Bench, Portman Orchard.
 Poulet, Sir Amias, privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and keeper of Mary C
 Scots, Hinton St. George (died 15...).
 Preston, Sir Amias, naval hero, Cricket, nigh Crewkerne.
 Pryne, William, distinguished lawyer, Swannick, 1600.
 Robins, Benjamin, mathematician, Bath, 1707.
 RODNEY, LORD, celebrated admiral, about 1713.
 Rosewell, Thos. presbyterian divine, 1630.
 ROWE, ELIZABETH, poetess and accomplished lady, Ilchester, 1674.
 Samford, Fulke of, Archbishop of Dublin, Samford (died 1271).
 ———, John of, brother of above, and Abp. of Dublin at his brother's death (died 1271).
 Samwais, Rich. learned divine and loyalist, Ilminster (died 1669).
 Sandford, John, eminent divine and author, Chard, 16th century.
 SHELTON, G. Archbishop of Canterbury, Stanton Prior, 1598.
 Shute, Henry, divine and benefactor, Kilmersdon.
 SIDENHAM, HUMPHREY, commonly called "Silver-tongued Sidenham," for his preaching, Dulverton (died 1650).
 Slater, William, learned divine and poet, 1587.
 Somerset, Maurice, Cistercian monk, flourished 1193, Ilchester.
 Stoneaston, John, last prior of Keynsham, Stone-easton.
 Tantone, Geffery de, a monk of Winchester, 1170, Taunton.
 ———, Gilbert de, Prior of Winchester, 1249.
 ———, Walter de, almoner of Glastonbury Abbey, 1274.
 ———, William de, abbot of Glastonbury, 1322.
 Venner, Tobias, physician, Petherton, 1577.
 WADHAM, NICHOLAS, founder of Wadham College, Oxford (died 1609).
 Walter, Sir Edward, historian and herald (died 1676).
 Webb, Francis, poet, Taunton, 1735.
 Wicke, John, pious divine and friend of Dr. Lardner, Taunton, 1718.
 Witham, John de, Prior of Charter-house Witham, in 1539 (W. Witham).
 Winter, Rev. Christopher, Chaplain to East India Company, Stoke-under-Ham, 1717.
 Wulfrie, St. prophet and hermit, Compton (died 1154).
 Young, Mr. benefactor, Trent.

(To be continued.)

THE MANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(Continued from p. 404.)

ING the continuance of patients in any house of charity, not to be debarred at seasons from the visits of friends and relatives, and the hours are generalised in the regulations; but indulgence should be watched with vigilance, lest the indiscreet false friends should secretly tempt them with liquors and other things which destroy the effects of the medical regimen, and set them back any days from their recovery. There are not unfrequent wherein false friends have, through an ill pity, regretted the strictness of regulations to which the patients are subjected; and, aided by their evil influences, have increased their murmur and dissatisfaction at some of the regulations which it was deemed necessary to impose; and thus their ill-timed sympathy and unseasonable visits have tended to increase the very irritability of the system, which was the cause of the indisposition.

As to the discharge of patients, it is probably give them deep impressions of religious obligations, and a holy levity to which they might be prone, if they were presented to the Committee, and their conduct as to their cure stated briefly by the attendant; a moral exhortation from the Chairman, with a gift of religious tract for their attention, would probably be attended with the best effect for the remnant of the year. Bibles, Testaments, Stone-Tables, Tracts, Christian Statutes, the Sermons, the Discourses, the Parables, have been found of effectual service in similar cases; and they should be solemnly warned to depart without any gift of money or tea or other thing to any of the nurses or servants. In addition to these measures it should be enforced as a principal duty, that they should attend regularly at their respective places of public worship, and return their annual thanksgiving to God for His mercies. At such times, when a too careless or a too lofty spirit in some degree subdued by ill-health or evil accident, good impressions are received from seasonable in-

struction, which tend to an improved conscience for the residue of life.

TRUSTEES. The funds which have been contributed are generally devoted to needful expenditure, and the surplus is usually invested in the joint names of three or more of the leading members; in all which cases they should declare in writing the purposes and object of their trust, reserving to themselves their costs in the execution of it: this method is the most likely to secure them from any litigation, the annual interest being made applicable to the annual expenditure. While there is such a Trust existing, it enables the Committee to set apart from time to time what can be spared from their management; and the desire of seeing an increase of the account, gives an additional stimulus to their vigilance and frugality: this is of the last importance during the period of any popular favour which the Institution may have acquired; because it affords them occasion for husbanding the surplus for a permanent refuge, in case their contributions should decrease, and places it beyond the dread of an entire dependence upon the casual benefactions of the day. It must be confessed that there is some inconvenience in making the whole a permanent fund, because some unforeseen exigency may require an advance of more than the current cash can supply; but this can scarcely be very sudden; nor can it ever be beyond the power of a general meeting: and it will be prudent to delay any great measure, until, by a reserve in some floating capital of Exchequer Bills, or East India Company's Bonds, on any anniversary festival, the exigency may be provided for without touching the funded stock.

As to the **QUARTERLY AUDITS**, they are designed to bring into view every debt then on demand; and by previous attention and frugal management, consistent with all the wants of the wards and of the household, they are to be brought within the anticipated amount of cash in hand, at the usual times of payment; and every bill which is then to be discharged, should rather be paid to its full amount, than any deduction be arbitrarily made by the auditors, because it then affords a just opportunity either to solicit support on the one hand, or

to the tradesman's liberality on the other.

COLLECTORS. The vast increase of Public Charities has introduced a new office, which is therefore become of considerable responsibility, and also of no small importance in another respect aftermentioned. The large sums which are daily paid by subscribers into the hands of Collectors, has founded the necessity of strict inquiry into the character and integrity of all candidates for these offices; their remuneration has been generally settled at five per cent. which in some of these Institutions, that chiefly depend upon their annual subscribers, yields a handsome return for the labour of collecting, and is well earned if attended to with punctuality and perseverance.

The second part of their office is, that their character and deportment should be such as to render them superior to a mere messenger, but rather capable of introduction and respectful address, competent to explain and afford information, and to answer any inquiries relative to the Institution; for many of the subscribers have little or no other communication with its conductors; and unless they can receive information from this Receiver, they are inclined to slacken in their desire to promote its interests. In this view the office of a Collector should be supplied by one who will benefit the Institution, while his own income is advanced: and where any person is selected who has not these qualifications, it is obvious that he is benefited rather than the charity, and then the result is, that both must sink together.

A vigilant Treasurer or Committee will require to see his account, and compare the dates of his receipts with the banker's book, will check any defect therein, and require explanation of the causes of any discontinuance of a former subscription, by which step they are enabled to renew their solicitations, and to prevent the Institution from falling entirely out of the collection or patronage of its former friends.

Although the office of a Collector has of late years become thus important, yet there is great fear that the older Institutions have suffered. An extraordinary spirit prevails at this period for forming societies, and although the combination and union of many constitute the basis of strength

and permanence, yet the effect may be too much diffused, and by lengthening the line, it curves from solid strength to weakness. Thus the extraordinary increase of Institutions for nearly the same purposes, is apt to disserve the union which supported the elder ones, and to create a hard struggle to maintain the new ones. Some shade of difference is often the cause of a secession which the want of due conciliation in the rules would have obviated. There are not a few of these, which, if united with the aid of additional funds, would strengthen and render permanent the original foundations; this would obviate the continual draft upon the same general purse, and protect it from the necessity of withdrawing part of its superfluous fruits from those which it has hitherto sanctioned with its support.

Amongst the regulations for making these collections, the four periods of the year have been found most preferable; our earliest ancestors sanctioned this practice in the payment of rents; but there are some Institutions which direct their receivers to apply throughout the year on the very day when the first subscription was received; which, not to mention the extraordinary increase of their labour, furnishes an irregular account; for it is scarcely possible to keep them to the least punctuality; but when they are collected quarterly, every one may be visited in a straight course, according to their abode, and the aggregate sum may be found of greater use in the arrangement for paying the quarterly audits of bills due, than the receipt of any small sums day by day. When any new subscription is received, it is satisfactory to give the privilege from the day, but to grant the continuance of it from the annual return of the ensuing, or rather preceding, quarter day.

At all elections, benefactions sufficient to constitute the donor a governor for life, gives him the right of an immediate vote in elections of officers or questions of importance; but annual subscribers should be restrained from having this privilege until three or six months after their payment. This wise regulation was formerly introduced, in order to check a too prevalent conduct in some Institutions, whose annual subscriptions were not more than one guinea, of purchasing official places for favourite candidates.

dates, by carrying into court a list of many names, and paying the amount of the whole, accompanied with their practices; so that one opulent governor, if it were worth his while thus to provide for a son or a nephew, overleaped the just claims of the rest, and produced an irrevocable schism and secession of the best and earliest patrons of the society. By the effect of the new regulation, these manœuvres and sinister practices, disgraceful in themselves, have been subverted.

There are, however, some exceptions to this rule in the cases of election of pupils into the Schools for the Blind, and for the Deaf and Dumb, &c. where every subscriber is immediately admitted to vote; but they differ very widely from those above alluded to. The elections of these pupils are conducted without contest, except that of doing good.

Before we pass from this subject, it may be proper to recommend, that every benefaction and subscription should be paid to the banker, and entered in the books of the society in the names of the donor; by which his privilege is proved on examination, and the collector is acquitted of his charge.

ANNIVERSARIES. One of the chief means for promoting the name, and increasing the funds of public charities, is by sermons and festivals; the former affords a religious opportunity of giving a public report from the pulpit of their services and utility, and, by uniting them with the duty of Christian love, an eloquent Minister finds ample occasion not only to exemplify and recommend the high example of the Redeemer, but to apply it to his followers in support of the claims in question; and in most cases the presentation of some of the objects of his allusion to the audience, to whose hearts he is desirous of making an effectual appeal, has the effect of positive evidence in preference to any theoretical reasoning.

The numerous festivals also, which fill our taverns during the first three or four months of every year, afford a testimony unexampled in any other part of the world, to the blessings of a charitable zeal prevalent amongst us. If we take only 25 days for each of these four months, on which such meetings are held, and take the average of 500*l.* for the collections made at each of them, it will yield an aggre-

gate of 50,000*l.* thus gratuitously bestowed, without the least shadow of hope or expectation of any return, except that of the spirit and zeal of doing good; and this will, moreover, suppose that not more than 100 charitable institutions hold such a festival,—but there is ample reason to believe that this is far short of the correct number.

The expence of these meetings is usually defrayed by the Stewards, in order that the whole of the contributions should be received unimpaired by the charity; but this is not so in all cases, and especially in some of the old Institutions. The numerous applications to men of name and opulence, have checked their zeal, and obliged them to limit their services, and with a view to meet their feeling in this respect, the share of each steward's contribution, as such, has in many instances been limited to a small sum, but then the deficiency is taken from the collection. It is greatly to be lamented that this measure has been found unavoidable, but it is a necessity which properly yields to the far greater good that is done in the diffusion of comfort and relief for the poor and afflicted, for the public education of youth, for the maintenance of the aged, and for the shelter and refuge of those who would otherwise be lost in the pitiless storms of adversity!

Such is the result of a very general view of the management of Public Institutions of Charity in England. It has become a wide theme, as its efforts are more extended, for they are become a prominent feature in our state, part of our statistic review, recognized by our laws, and supported by the benevolence of all, from the Monarch to the cottage. The patronage of the elevated Head of our national allegiance gives the great example with a lustre which irradiates the Crown; and it is beneficently followed by all ranks of his people with unsparing bounty, and reaches to, and finds co-operation in, the humble dwellings of frugal industry in their penny societies. This mutual love renders our realms truly an united kingdom,—elicits the character for which it has long been eminent, and proves the test of an unfeigned Charity, which, when mingled in the cup of blessing with Faith and Hope, is the greatest of all!

Yours, &c.

A. H.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Princes-street, Hanover-square, June 3.*

YOUR Correspondent, under the signature of W. B. p. 414, says, I have mixed up "with some truth, and more mistakes, the idle, vulgar, and groundless story of Henry Smith, esq. so eminent for his extensive charities, having been a beggar, followed by a dog," and intends me the favour of setting me right. I am much obliged to your Correspondent, and acknowledge that he ought to know.

I shall, however, give him my authority for the above "idle, vulgar, and groundless story," viz. Dr. Gibson's translation (with additions) of Camden's *Britannia*, edit. 1772, where he will find the "story;" and I think still, that after a man had absolutely assigned over all his real and personal estate, except one hundred pounds, and was obliged to apply to the Court of Chancery to recover the management of his own property, and to be permitted and suffered to have the use of his own house, and to require a decree in Chancery (now before me) for that purpose, it did not, nor does it now seem at all improbable, that Camden, who died in 1623, was better informed even than W. B. on this subject; nor is it out of the bounds of probability, but that after Mr. Smith had made such a disposition of his property, he might have been reduced to temporary indigence, although an Alderman, through his confidence in trustees, who do not appear to have been worthy of it.

W. B. says, that the Earl of Essex, Mr. Justice Crooke, and others, to be named by Mr. Smith himself, were the trustees appointed by the decree.

The decree itself says, the Earl of Essex, Mr. Justice Crooke, Sir Christopher Nevill, Sir Richard Lumley, W. Wingfield, George Lowe, William Blake, William Rolfe, and Richard Garnet, and such others as the plaintiff (Henry Smith) shall nominate and appoint.

In the return made to Parliament about 1820, it is stated "that the above mentioned comprise the whole of the property vested in the trustees of these charities."

After reading over the decree, the deed of uses and will of Henry Smith, wherein there is no mention of any

other particular set of trustees; neither in the above statement is there any account or allusion to New House or White House Farm; I will ask W. B. whether the Commissioners of Inquiry concerning Charities, or any other person, could suppose there was another set of trustees for these estates?

I believe it is not generally known that Mr. Smith left by will 1000*l.* to purchase lands, the rents of which were to relieve and redeem poor captives and slaves under the "Turkish Pyrates," at the direction of his executors and their heirs, and of the survivors of them, and of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London for the time being. This never having been demanded, is now accumulated to nearly 11,000*l.*; and I submit that it never can be appropriated more conformably to the wishes of the donor, than in redeeming the natives of the classic portion of the world (the Greeks) from the hands of their barbarous oppressors. W. WRIGHT.

Mr. URBAN, *Lloyd's, May 29.*

AMIDST all our acquirements in geographical knowledge, which have been so extensive within the last 30 or 40 years, it is a matter of surprise that Africa remains no more explored, no better known, nor greater advantages meditated in commercial pursuits, of which it would be so capable. We have not wanted for energy nor speculation from the Northern to the Southern extremities of America, or from its coasts on the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, and enough has been done in the latter to produce a pause, a hesitation that may serve to regulate future proceedings. But with respect to Africa, where a field seems to open to an unbounded extent, a want of mind exists to enter on the subject; true it is that the speculation of the moment is not the means; but a firm, solid, steady principle of action, grounded on a broad basis, would be the real one, of producing effects every way advantageous to human knowledge and commercial advantage. The coast of this great Continent may be said to be yet hardly explored, and much less its interior; to do this latter individually, appears to be an attempt of such magnitude, as to surpass the efforts and perseverance of private persons,

sons, let their abilities and constitutions be ever so good, and their zeal ever so great. Although this may be the case, it does not follow that it is not to be accomplished;—what is there not to be obtained by British seamen and British merchants? A capital judiciously employed, and an application equally so, would accomplish this furtherance in geographical knowledge and commercial advantages; and there may be found in some of its cities information from antient manuscripts yet remaining, that may illustrate the early history of this least known part of the old world.

Six hundred years before the Christian æra, the Phenicians made voyages from their celebrated city of commerce, and to which a most momentous prophecy was attached; these accounts were furthered and repeated by Eudoxus of Cyzicus, and even if that eminent literary character the late Dean of Westminster has doubted the truth of them in his "Periplus," we may at a later period venture to venerate the character of John I. King of Portugal, who very early in the 15th century extended his views towards navigation, that terminated so happily in an after period by Vasco de Gama, and has ultimately thrown the current of East India commerce from the Arabian Gulph and Isthmus of Suez to the widely-extended and beneficial navigation round the Cape of Good Hope, opening thereby our views, and extending our knowledge, and increasing our national ability in wealth and honour among the nations of Europe, almost beyond the ideas of the elegant Historian of America; and to what height this increase of knowledge and ability have placed us, would require his eloquent pen to state. So again we may not "rest and continue in one stay," the field remains open still for fresh advances, and there never was a better nor a fitter period for the exercise of the abilities and knowledge and improved habits of our nautical and commercial countrymen than the present.

Respectability of, and attention to, national character has been alluded to already in several letters lately submitted to your Publication,—of Consuls in the Levant and Mediterranean*;

of acquisition in Languages by our juvenile officers†; and the high character attached to us, which is impressed on the minds of all on the Southern shores of the Mediterranean and Archipelago, leaves no doubt of the propriety of pursuing the object prudently, steadily, and firmly; for in all great undertakings, the foundation must be the first object.

Permit me then to observe, that our commercial concerns may be extended so as to produce an intimate connexion with every port, from Mogadore on the Western shores of Morocco, quite round the North-west coast of Africa (called by seamen "the Gut"), to Tunis, to its Eastern extremity, taking in Algiers and the cities on its Northern shores, and if added to this great effort, grounded on proper principles, like the Levantine and Eastern Company, such an increase of trade, of knowledge, and of its concomitant advantages would be produced as to give a flourishing result, and an animating advantage; for by this means, and this only, Africa would gradually become known, and what appears to be impenetrable to individuals, however well disposed in mind, character, and constitution, all of which have at present been found insufficient, would become an easy procedure. An extended commerce to all these ports would in time, as in India, promote a knowledge of the interior; and if similar abilities in individuals, of acquiring that almost universal language through all Africa and a great part of Asia (an extent of country exceeding all other languages), the Arabic; it would afford such advantages and means of pursuing the objects proposed, that Africa would be opened to our view, and its advantages felt as to all other parts of the world. At present we are even as ignorant of the origin of its inhabitants of many parts of its interior, as the Indians of America are to the general origin of mankind; as the remark I have heard made, when seated with them round their camp fire, after a day in which there had been a total eclipse of the Sun, "that the GREAT SPIRIT made red men first, black men next, and white men last!"

Yours, &c.

T. WALTERS.

* See vol. xcii. ii. p. 324.

† See vol. xciii. p. 195.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XII.

Shakspeare's Son-in-law.

SUSANNAH, the eldest and favourite daughter of our immortal Bard, married, 5 June 1607, Dr. John Hall, a physician in very extensive practice at Stratford upon Avon, who died Nov. 1635. As every notice that refers to the family of Shakspeare has peculiar interest, the following extracts from a volume little known, and being the first edition, it does not appear was ever inspected by any one of the commentators, and therefore cannot but be acceptable. The volume forms a collection of notes from the medical receipt book kept by Dr. Hall, and is entitled "Select Observations on English Bodies; or, Cures both Empericall and Historicall, performed upon very eminent persons in desperate diseases. First written in Latine by Mr. John Hall, physician, living at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, where he was very famous, as also in the counties adjacent, as appears by these Observations drawn out of severall hundreds of his, as choyssest. Now put into English for common benefit, by James Cooke, practitioner in physick and Chirurgery. London, &c. 1657, 8vo."

"To the friendly reader [says the compiler]. Friends,—Being in my art an attendant to parts of some regiments, to keep the pass at the bridge of Stratford upon Avon, there being then with me a mate allyed to the gentleman that writ the following Observations in Latin; he invited me to the house of Mrs. Hall, wife to the deceased, to see the books left by Mr. Hall. After a view of them she told me, she had some books left by one that professed physick with her husband for some money. I told her if I liked them, I would give her the money again; she brought them forth, amongst which there was this with another of the author's, both intended for the presse. I being acquainted with Mr. Hall's hand, told her that one or two of them were her husband's, and shewed them her: she denied, I affirmed, till I perceived she began to be offended. At last, I returned her the money. After some time of tryall of what had been observed, I resolved to put it to suffer, according to perceived intentions, to which end I sent it to London, which, after viewed by an able Doctor, he returned answer, that it might be usefull, but the Latin was so abbreviated or false, that it would require the like pains as to write a new one. After which, having some spare hours (it being returned to me), put it into this garb, being somewhat acquaint-

ed with the author's conciseness, especially in the receipts, having had some intimacy with his apothecary. To compleat the number to 200, I have given the observations of some others, wherein for your advantage, ye may observe severall under one head. It seems the author had the happinesse (if I may so stile it) to lead the way to that practice almost generally used by the most knowing of mixing scorbuticks in most remedies. It was then, and I know for some time after, thought so strange, that it was cast as a reproach upon him by those most famous in the profession. He had been a traveller acquainted with the French tongue, as appeared by some part of some observations which I got help to make English. His practice was very much, and that amongst most eminent persons in the county where he lived and those adjacent, as may appear by his observations. If my pains in translating for the common good, may be any wayes advantagious, it is all I look after, which shall be earnestly prayed for by an unworthy friend, JAMES COOKE.

"Postscript. I had almost forgot to tell ye, that these observations were chosen by him from all the rest of his own, which I conjectured could be no lesse than a thousand, as fittest for publique view."

In a short address "to the judicious reader," it is remarked,

"This learned author lived in our time, and in the county of Warwick, where he practised physick many years, and in great fame for his skill far and near. Those who seemed highly to esteem him, and whom by God's blessing he wrought these cures upon, you shall finde to be among others, persons noble, rich, and learned, and this I take to be a great signe of his ability, that such who spare not for cost, and they who have more than ordinary understanding, nay, such as hated him for his religion, often made use of him."

Among the patients appear the Earl and Countess of Northampton, residing at Ludlow Castle; Talbot, the first-born of the Countess of Salisbury; the only son of Mr. Holyoake, who framed the Dictionary; Mr. Drayton, an excellent poet, labouring of a tertian; and "Mrs. Woodward of Avon; Dusset, a maiden, very witty and well-bred, yet gibbous, aged 28."

His medicines appear in some instances rather singular. On one occasion, there is prescribed "the windpipe of a cocke dried and made into a powder," and a child with worms cured, by applying to the pulse an unguent, wherein was "spiders' webs and a little powder of nut shels."

Eu. HOOD.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, May 3.*

IN addition to the *Shenstonian Fly Leaf*, given p. 226, I enclose you another from "Prior's Poems," formerly belonging to the Bard of the "Leasowes." On the first blank leaf, vol. i.

"November y^e 26th, 1739. Read over all Prior's Works a second time, marking the pieces I most admired with a proportionate number of crosses. X Approved. XX Admired. XXX Much Admired."

On the next leaf,

"Des Livres
Du Guill: Shenstone
du Coll. de Pem.
a Oxon. 1735."

"Prior's Clo^e was a cheerful, gay, facetious old woman, that used to laugh with a profusion of good humour until she was almost ready to die, at the conceit of her being a Poet's Flame. And Prior, we may be sure, was equally delighted with y^e excellence of her understanding." See the critick on Vanessa, in Swift's Works.

On a leaf at the end:

"An additional stanza to y^e *Nut Brown Maid*, from Mr. Percy's* old MS.

"Here ye may see, that women be
In love, kinde, meeke and stable,
Let never men reprove them then
And call them variable.

But rather prey† to God, that they
To men be comfortable,
That have proved, such as they loved,
If they be charitable‡.

But all men wolde, y^t women sholde
Be kind to them eche one,
Yet rather I had God obey,
And serve but him alone§."

Yours, &c.

Δ. Π.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.
from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, *West Square.*
(Continued from p. 40.)

Mr. URBAN, *June 5.*

IHAVE to apologise for the long delay of my promised continuation of the *Ancient Anecdotes*—a delay fairly excusable in a man labouring under the weight of three heavy works in the press at the same time, viz. *Ainsworth's*

Dictionary, the *Gradus ad Parnasum*, and the *Regent's Pocket Classics*. These, with the necessary attention to private pupils, left me, of course, little leisure to attend to Valerius's *Anecdotes*.—At length, however, I steal from those occupations a short respite, to redeem my promise; and am, &c.

J. C.

While the Sicilian tyrant, Dionysius the younger, was, for his cruelties, deservedly hated and execrated by all classes of his oppressed subjects, a woman, far advanced in years, was daily observed to repair to the temple, and pray aloud to the Gods, that they would graciously prolong his days, and grant him to survive her. Being informed of her unaccountable conduct, and conscious how little he merited her good-will, the tyrant summoned her into his presence, and interrogated her respecting the motive and intent of her extraordinary supplication.—Unawed by his frown, the old lady, with undisguised naïveté, replied, "I act not without good reason. When I was a girl, we were oppressed by a merciless tyrant, from whom I earnestly wished to see my country delivered. After his death, your father, more cruel than he, seized on the government: and of his tyranny also I longed to see an end. But, when he too was killed, *you* succeeded, who are much worse than either of the two former. Wherefore, dreading lest your place should be filled by some tyrant still worse than yourself, I daily devote my life for your safety."—However inwardly stung by this poignant reproof, Dionysius was ashamed to resent it, and suffered his bold monitress to escape with impunity.—*Lib. 6, 2, 2 Extern.*

The celebrated Roman general, Fabius Maximus, had been five times honoured with the consulship; which dignity had likewise been repeatedly enjoyed by his father, grand-father, great grand-father, and other more remote progenitors. His son, too, was on the point of being elected to the same high office; when the father interposed, and requested of the assembled electors that they would at length "grant to the Fabian family an exemption from the consulate."—not that he harboured any doubt of his son's fitness to occupy that exalted station; but because he deemed it improper that the supreme power should

* Afterwards Bishop of Dromore.

† Thank, qu. ? ‡ Obscure.

§ This last seemingly indicates it to have been written by a lady. W. S.

too long continue in the possession of one family.—*Lib. 4, 1, 5.*

A laudable instance of candor and moderation was displayed by Marcus Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, subsequently elected consul, at a time when a number of Sicilians were come to Rome, to prefer complaints against him to the Senate.—Upon his entrance into office, he convened that assembly, and declared that he would transact no public business with them until the return of his colleague Lævinus, who was then abroad at the head of an army. On Lævinus's arrival, Marcellus was himself the first to propose in the Senate that the Sicilians should be introduced, and admitted to an audience. He patiently listened to their accusations: and, when they were about to retire at the command of Lævinus, he desired that they should remain, and hear his defence. After both parties had been heard, he withdrew together with his accusers, that the House might, with the greater freedom, discuss the merits of the case.—The Senate having finally decided in Marcellus's favor, the complainants humbly entreated that their state might be taken under his patronage: and with that request he cheerfully complied. Nor was this all: for, in the allotment of provinces to the two consuls, the government of Sicily having fallen to Marcellus, he exchanged it with his colleague for that of Italy, the more effectually to tranquillise the minds of the Sicilians, who might otherwise have lived in a state of constant alarm under the rule of a man whose character and conduct they had openly impeached.—*Lib. 4, 1, 7.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

THE monument erected to the memory of Queen Anne in the area before the Western front of St. Paul's, is about to be repaired. A weekly paper, the Museum, after having been very witty (not to say rude) on the poor Queen's nose, has taken to itself the credit of having induced the Dean and Chapter to make this restitution, and "makes no doubt that the aforesaid nose was knocked off by the stone of some demagogue during the commotions attending Dr. Sacheverell's trial." This assumption is summarily overthrown, by proving an *alibi*: the Queen's statue did not at-

tain its present station till two years after Dr. Sacheverell's trial in the year 1710. There are at present, I should imagine, few who do not suppose the mutilations it has suffered to be the effect of all-corroding Time.

In your own pages*, however, Mr. Urban, may be found the real causes of its ruinous state. It has been twice attacked by lunatics, first in January 1743, when the man "broke off the sceptre, and otherwise damaged the statue;" again in September 1769, by a Lascar, who, when apprehended, attempted to stab the watchmen. In both cases it appeared, on examination before a Magistrate, that the men went out of their senses. The continuator of Maitland thus describes the damage done on the latter occasion:

"Both the arms, with the globe and sceptre, were broken off from the Queen's statue, and every other figure had some damage done to them. The Lascar had the globe in his hand when he was coming over the iron rails!"

The sceptre appears to have gone at the first attack; it might have been replaced before 1769. It is not recorded on which occasion the nose (the stumbling block of the Museum) disappeared.

The following history of the monument may at the present time prove not uninteresting to your readers. It is an extract from Malcolm's London, the account of the sums expended on the work being gleaned from the books preserved in the Cathedral:

"In 1712, Francis Bird had 250*l.* for the Queen's statue and enrichments. The best part of this figure is the regal mantle. It is not so easy to say which is the worst. The four statues seated on the pedestal, of England, France, Ireland, and America, were 220*l.* each, and the white marble shield of arms 50*l.* This ill-contrived and tasteless groupe cost in all 1180*l.* The wits of the day were very severe upon it, and on the manner in which the Queen is placed, with her back to the Church, and face to the brandy-shop."

Mr. Malcolm, in his vol. III. p. 107, describes and criticizes the numerous other works of Bird in adorning the Cathedral. In your vol. LXXVIII. p. 595, his monumental labours are also criticized; but an error appears there in making the Queen's handmaidens cost as much as her Majesty herself.

NEPOS.

* Vols. XIII. p. 49, XXXII. p. 461.

Mr. URBAN
 your Correspondent
 T. R. Weeton, p. 390, that
 the county of Lancaster, which pre-
 sents to the Antiquary an interesting
 field for his exertions, should still remain
 destitute of a regular History. That
 few would have the courage to encoun-
 ter so laborious an undertaking as the
 investigation of its history, is obvious.
 In the words of Sir Richard Colt Heare,
 vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 110, "though the
 description of an entire County might
 be deemed too laborious for one indi-
 vidual, yet I flatter myself that the
 History of a single Hundred is within
 the compass of many; and should even
 these labours be thought too irksome,
 they might be divided amongst a so-
 ciety of resident gentlemen, each tak-
 ing his own parish. Such an occupa-
 tion, I trust, would be particularly
 gratifying to many a Clergyman who
 has both leisure to investigate, and abi-
 lity to describe. An annual meeting
 might be convened to compare the
 collected notes, and confer upon the
 general subject." If some able advo-
 cate would call the attention of those
 interested in the history of Lancashire;
 and concentrate their exertions on the
 above plan, it would infallibly ensure
 the attainment of this most desirable
 object.

The principal works published on
 its general history are those of Mr.
 Houseman, Mr. Britton, and the
 "Fragments" of Mr. Gregson, which
 your Correspondent alludes to; the
 work of the latter gentleman is a
 storehouse of interesting and recondite
 materials, principally published from
 MSS. which will be highly valuable
 to the future historian. The well-di-
 gested History of Whalley, and the
 learned one of Manchester, will fur-
 nish a valuable portion,—works, whilst
 they fully develop the genius and eru-
 dition of their authors, are lasting me-
 morials of regret, that those splendid
 talents which were peculiarly fitted to
 the task, were not devoted to supply
 the wished-for desideratum. To the
 above may be added, the more feeble
 aids of Leigh's Lancashire; Rauth-
 mell's Overborough; West's Furness;
 Enfield, Wallace, Moss, Corry, and
 Kay's Liverpool; Aikin, Aston,
 Falkner, and Leigh's Manchester;
 Clarke's Lancaster; Hutton's Black-

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

pool; Glazebrook's Southport; Wil-
 cockson's Preston; Ashcroft, Seston,
 and Butterworth's Parish of Oldham;
 with numerous tracts.

Among other works, not imme-
 diately connected with its history, are
 Pennant's Tour from Downing to Ade-
 ton Moor; Nichols's valuable History
 of Leicestershire, which work might
 be consulted by your Correspondent
 "The Rajah of Vaneplysis," p. 2, for
 information of the Earls of this Coun-
 ty. For the history of the more early
 Earls and the distribution of property,
 I have no doubt he might consult
 with success Ordericus Vitalis History,
 published by Du Cane. The scap-
 tered manuscript collections relative to
 the County are numerous.

In answer to your Correspondent,
 T. R. Weeton, there is a MS. History
 of the Hundred of Amounderness ex-
 tant, not in a library in the county,
 but deposited in the College of Arms,
 in which library is part of Dr. Cuten-
 den's collections, consisting of several
 folio volumes; the remainder (two vo-
 lumes) are in the Cheetham Library,
 Manchester, where also is preserved
 Holinsworth's Mantonensis, or His-
 tory of Manchester, in MS. In the
 Library at Townley Hall are deposi-
 ted the Townley MSS. consisting of
 twenty-two volumes, mostly large fo-
 lio. Lucas's MS. Dr. Whitaker made
 enquiries after, and could not learn their
 fate. Holt's Collections for Liverpool
 (see your Mag. for 1795, pp. 967, 981)
 are in the possession of Matthew Greg-
 son, esq. F.A.S. of Liverpool. This
 gentleman's own collections consist of
 several large folio volumes, to which
 he has lately added a beautiful MS fo-
 lio volume, which he purchased at the
 sale of the late Rev. Rogers Ruding;
 it consists of 382 pages, neatly writ-
 ten, entitled "Ducatus Comitatusque
 Palatini Lancastriæ, necnon pos-
 sessionum privilegiorumque ab antiquo
 pertinentium, illustratio. Ex Archivis
 Regis in Turre Lond' repositis petita
 et deprompta;" with genealogical Ta-
 bles of the Dukes of Lancaster, &c.
 &c.

Several MSS. relative to the genea-
 logical department are deposited in
 the Cheetham Library, the trustees of
 which purchased the late Mr. Thomas
 Barrit's collections.

The Percival collection of Pedigrees
 is

is in the library of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, of Milne's Bridge, co. York. Hopkinson's MSS. are now in the possession of the Richardsons of Gladstone. Among the Harleian MSS. British Museum, are several Visitations and collections of Pedigrees relative to the County, Nos. 16, 891, 1152, 1437, 1468, 1549, 2076, 2086, and 6159. Copies of Nos. 2076, 2086, and 1437, with several volumes of Pedigrees, are in the library of George Ormerod, esq. F.S.A. of Chorlton, co. Cest.; and Holland Watson, esq. of Congleton, has made great collections, which he has been free to lend to every enquirer,—not so every possessor of information; though we know but of one solitary instance to the contrary. A copy of No. 2036 is in the Cheetham Library. In the library of Matthew Gregson, esq. are several ordinaries of Lancashire Arms. Several are among the Harl. MSS. Nos. 893, 1234, 1367, 1382, 1452, 1457, 1940, 2017, and 2053, by various hands.

The most complete collection of the illustrations of the County that has come under my notice, is that made by Mr. Thos. Binns of Mount Vernon, at a great expence; among them are to be found copies of the Blundell collection of Statuary, with the original drawings made for that work. Winstanley's etchings of the pictures at Knowsley; the beautiful engravings of old halls, castles, &c. by N. G. Philips, esq.*; James's lithographic views of old halls, &c. in Manchester and its vicinity; Bridgen's etchings of Seston Church, and copies of the embellishments of every work extant relative to the County, with numerous original drawings; the whole arranged in twelve large folio volumes, a catalogue of which the above gentleman has it in contemplation ere long to print.

This concise notice of the facilities for pursuing the investigations for the History of the County, evinces that it is not the want of materials, but a few persevering characters animated with zeal and industry to carry the project into execution.

Yours, &c. W. I. ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN, Leigh, May 19.

I HAVE for a few years past amused myself with the study of Heraldry,

* Both now in the course of publication.

not merely with reference to its symbols and art of blazon, but as it is connected with Genealogy and History, and it has been the source of very high gratification during many solitary winter evenings. One whom I may not presume to name, lately quoted in a letter,

"How pleasant wears the wintry night,
Spent with the old illustrious dead—"

A feeling I have often experienced, and hope still to enjoy.

To those who may think Heraldry and Genealogy mere idle vanities, as some I have known to do, who are accounted by themselves to possess rather superior understandings, and who despise or affect to scorn at all claims to antiquity of family, or to any thing which has descended from our ancestors, or which has not been acquired by our own personal merit and exertions, and who quote with satisfaction,

"Genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra roco—"

I might sufficiently answer, that what has received for ages the general approbation and sanction of the civilized world, may safely be relied upon as not absolutely useless or contemptible, notwithstanding all people may not appreciate its value alike. Besides this I have remarked, that I have never yet heard any person who was of good family, had a respectable pedigree, and possessed legal claim to an antient coat of arms, that disdained the first, scoffed at the second, or threw away the third.

As you admit not only of quotations, but also of extracts, I send you some from my memorandum book; if you think fit to insert them. They are in favour of the study of Heraldry, and its antient use.

From the Preface to "The English Compendium, or Rudiments of Honour, 11th edition, anno 1761:"

"Heraldry is a science so valuable, that the greatest men in all ages have thought it worth their study and application; and if duly considered, will be found both useful and curious. Its original design was to distinguish persons and families, and to illustrate the histories of them, and that of the nation in general; to represent the meritorious deeds of our ancestors, to perpetuate their memory, to trace the origin of noble and antient families, and the various steps by which they arrived at greatness."

Carter,

Carter, in his "Honour Redivivus, or Triumph of Honour and Arms," ed. 1073, observes,

"Certainly the honour achieved by an ancestor, lives in his family as his, and to the memory of his virtues and example of theirs, which ought doubly to oblige them to care, first, in keeping that tenderly which their ancestors purchased so difficultly; and to show themselves the true heirs of such noble spirits in their due imitations of those renowned virtues. Therefore it is the best patrimony a father can leave his son, to bequeath him the glory of his merits with the state of gentility, and the best honour the son can do to the deceased parent is to continue his name in that estate which his ancestors left him, and by imitating the virtues that obtained it, to preserve it without stain. Which consideration hath been the occasion to stir up many generous spirits to a noble contention and commendable emulation, to exalt the worthiness of their families' name."

He then refers to Sir John Ferne's "Blazon of Gentry, or Glorie of Generositie," printed 1586; extracts from which would be too long here, and then adds, "to obtain estate of gentility by Learning, is very honourable certainly, but to achieve it by service in his Sovereign's wars, the defence of the Church, King, and Country, is of all most excellent and worthy."

Collins, in the Preface to the Peerage, observes,

"He who looks back on the fortunes of his country, and sees what glorious things his ancestors have done for it; how far they have ventured, and how much they have suffered for the sake of it, and what honour they have gained by their achievements,—if any thing can stir up such a one to act worthily, this certainly is what will be most likely so to do. And we may conclude that person to be past all sense of honour, all impressions of virtue, who is not wrought on by such motives to a desire of imitating their laudable examples."

Banks, in the Preface to his "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," says,

"If dignities to descend in blood are conferred as a reward for meritorious services, it is that the succeeding representatives of the person ennobled may convey to posterity a proof of their Country's gratitude, their Sovereign's favour, their forefathers' worth, and the duty incumbent on themselves not to debase themselves by their own degeneracy. Memoirs of eminent men may be considered as materials essential to the compo-

sition of history, affording not only a pleasing amusement, but the most instructive lessons. No study can be perhaps better adapted to impress on the minds of youth an early love of virtue, and a desire of being useful to mankind in general, or devoting themselves particularly to the service of their country."

This is the genuine purpose of Heraldry, and its honours.

I could add several quotations from Nisbet, Clark, and others, but will conclude this part of my subject with one from Guillim's "Display," and a reference to your own pages.

In Guillim, 6th edit. ann. 1724, p. 6, of the Introduction, it is stated that

"Those that were in command in the Holy Wars, and did use insignia or arms on their banners, shields, or surcoats, did upon their return from that service, either assume and take those devices as their due, or else had indulgence from their Sovereign or his Chieftains to bear them. Thus, as Religion at stake is the greatest spur to true courage, so those arms which had been displayed in its defence, became of most esteem, inasmuch that not only their assumers did continue the use of them during their lives, but their issues did the same, glorying in nothing so much as those open and plain demonstrations of their parents' piety and virtue. Neither did the respect cease here; for all, even those of no kin, paid them a reverence, as the ensigns under which their religion and liberties had been preserved, and valued their owners as the preservers. This time and use has improved into a customary, legal, and rightful appropriation to their issues, and to their descendants, and to none other in that nation without the deserved censure of usurpation. Yet, though we might receive the hereditary use of arms just after the Holy War, it was not established or made general until the time of King Henry III."

See also Ferne, Camden's Remaines, and Gent. Mag. 1804, April, p. 343.

What virtues are necessary to ennoble arms, what generations should pass after a grant, before any one should be ranked as a gentleman of blood, I refer your readers to learn from Sir John Ferne, who calls a person to whom a grant is first made, only a "gentleman of paper and waxe."

Whatever considerations arise from the different circumstances of society at this day, compared with what it was in the feudal times; and which, if the practice were as strict as

Sir E. Brydges * would wish it, would go to the total exclusion of all hope of distinction in newly-raised families (except perhaps to a descendant, thro' marriage into a good family); it is quite clear that no one ought to bear arms, unless he can show his title *by descent or by a grant* from the College; but in proportion as those grants are too easily obtained, so will their value be considered as trifling; and this I conceive has led many to think so lightly of them as to decide (though very improperly) to use them without that evidence of right. Whoever sports upon his carriage a coat of arms under such circumstances, only proclaims to those who know better, that he is a "novus homo," and *not* what he *pretends* to be. A mortifying reflection to him.

Yours, &c. T. R. WEEYON.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

"HÆC olim miminisse juvabit," is as old and true an adage as any on record; it combines the "utile et dulce" to an indescribable extent. Every liberal-minded scholar, who is blessed with a recollection of the "times that are past," feels the highest gratification in imparting a portion of his stores occasionally to the sanguine inquirer for information; and the receiver experiences an equal pleasure in participating a gathering of even a few crumbs from the well-arranged hoard.

Among the deaths recorded in your invaluable register, is inserted the following: in the list for the year 1749, Sept. 23, "Lieut.-gen. Frampton, at Butley Abbey, Suffolk, remarkable for his integrity and honour, as well as great humanity to all mankind."—A character mentioned with such particular distinction, could have been neither a private nor unknown one, and respecting whom, even at this distant period, one would expect little difficulty would occur in obtaining some interesting information; as a constant reader, I should feel much obliged for any particulars respecting Gen. Frampton and his family connexions.

Rambling lately by accident through the village of Frampton, in the county of Dorset, as is customary with me, when I have a spare half-hour, I sauntered through the churchyard, and was

much pleased with the very peculiar neatness and order which prevailed. I was fortunate enough to get admission into the Church; among several inscriptions, the two following attracted my attention, being on flat-stones in the body of the church. The first—

"Hester Nelson, uxor Z. N. exuit mortalitatem Nov. 9, A.D. 1637. Gloria mensis erit."

The other—

"H. N. Matri Redita, Novemb. 8, 1638."

On referring to Hutchins's Dorset, I find they are preserved in that work; and further, that Zachary Nelson, the person designated by Z. N. in the first inscription, was incumbent of the living of Frampton, between the years "1645 and 1661."

Query.—Can any of your numerous Readers or Correspondents furnish any account of the family and connexions of the said Zachary Nelson—I mean more particularly of his ancestors. The name is not a county name, as I have been informed, in Dorset.—Some of his immediate descendants fixed their residence in Dorchester, and were of note and great respectability. "John Nelson appears as one of the Bailiffs of the Borough of Dorchester," 37th of Chas. II. A.D. 1684; Mayor 1686; and again Mayor 1704.—Zachary Nelson stands on record as Bailiff, A.D. 1716; Mayor 1717; and again Mayor 1729: each of them executing the office of Bailiff occasionally, in the intermediate periods of their Mayoralties.

A failure of male descendants has now, as I understand, nearly rendered the name extinct in that town.

Any information tending to illustrate the early pedigree of the family, especially prior to Zachary Nelson, first mentioned, would be most thankfully acknowledged by one who feels a natural interest, independent of any private consideration, in developing and ascertaining the correctness of family connexions.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Lake House, Amersbury, Wilts, May 23.

A LETTER having appeared in a late Number of your Magazine, p. 317, under the signature of A. H. which from its statements is calculated

* See Censura Litteraria, vol. III. p. 80.

large to pretend: your modesty, Roman
 wisdom, to make observations on
 such a hope, to make them. I forbear
 to trouble you with any theory of
 my own, as to the origin of Stone-
 henge, but merely answer what I
 deem the errors of your Correspond-
 ent, as they occur in his letter. I shall
 pass over without comment the ex-
 tract given by him from the letter of
 Mr. Greethed, referring the æra of
 Stonehenge to the Romans; I do this,
 considering him not answerable for
 the errors of Mr. G., but there are
 assuredly no tenable grounds for attri-
 buting this curious structure to that
 people. A. H. then proceeds to speak
 of, and to reason on, the number of
 stones, as they are at present *in situ*;
 he says, there are seventy-four, and
 that on this point he was corroborated
 on reference to another person; where-
 as in reality their number is ninety-
 two, which I have been enabled to
 ascertain from repeated opportunities
 of investigation, as I reside within
 two miles, and from reference also to
 a very accurate model in my posses-
 sion; but amongst these stones, as
 thus erroneously numbered by A. H.
 many are fragments, two of the largest
 for instance, an upright of one of the
 trilithons of the outer oval, and its im-
 post, are fallen, and each broken into
 three pieces; and I must farther ac-
 quaint him, that this grand and vener-
 able ruin presents in many different
 parts a deplorable hiatus, the original
 situation of many stones in succession,
 which were essentially necessary for
 the completion of the structure, not
 retaining even a fragment, *etiam ipsæ
 minæ perire*. From the great diffi-
 culty of numbering these stones and
 fragments of stones, arising from their
 apparently confused state, such an at-
 tempt is often made a common amuse-
 ment, the result of idle and futile cu-
 riosity, but is not often succeeded in;
 it presents however no difficulty to
 one acquainted with the original
 ground-plan; thus, whether the stones,
 as at present *in situ*, are seventy-four,
 or ninety-two in number, is perfectly
 immaterial as a fact in itself, since no
 inference can be drawn from it, and it
 is unnecessary to refer to "temples of
 either Jewish, Greek, Roman, or Bri-
 tish architecture."

A. H. next enters on the subject of
 the substance of the stones, which, I
 can inform him, consist of five distinct
 species; all the larger stones, being

those of the outer circle, and outer
 oval, with their imposts, are alike a
 coarse grained sand-stone, granular
 quartz, provincially called *sarsens*, and
 of a similar nature with those of which
 the other wonder of our county, the
 Temple of Abury, near Marlborough,
 was constructed, and which are scat-
 tered over the downs of North Wilts
 in great numbers, and are also thus
 plentifully found on the Berkshire
 Downs near Lambourne. I think it
 most probable that the larger stones
 were brought from the North Wilt-
 shire Downs, a distance of about 30
 miles, but by what means I cannot
 suggest, as we know not the extent of
 mechanical knowledge amongst the
 ancients; however, I do not think I
 go too far in advancing that the same
 mechanical knowledge which enabled
 the Romans to poise aloft the weighty
 stones of Trajan's Pillar, and which at
 a far more remote date, qualified the
 then inhabitants of Egypt to raise and
 pile on each other the ponderous masses
 of the Pyramids, would with ease en-
 able the perhaps contemporary inhabi-
 tants of these isles, endowed, we may
 suppose, with equal knowledge, to ef-
 fect the far less wonderful transporta-
 tion of these stones from the North
 Wiltshire Downs.

A. H. will probably say, that the
 superior size of the stones at Stone-
 henge militates against the opinion
 that they were brought from thence,
 the scattered boulders of those Downs
 being of so much smaller size. In
 answer to this we may aver, that the
 largest were selected for the admirable
 structures of Stonehenge and Abury,
 the latter of which consisted of many
 hundred stones; and thus the stones
 now lying on those Downs are in ge-
 neral of a much smaller size than what
 were used for the above two temples.

Your Correspondent next asserts,
 that the architects of Stonehenge, al-
 though he admits that they possessed
 skill in the construction of the circles,
 yet "that they had no skill in sculp-
 ture, either for ornament, beauty, or
 use;" that none of the stones "dis-
 cover the slightest impression of the chi-
 sel;" that they are all in fact "shape-
 less, and are such as might be supposed
 to have been set up in the state in which
 they were found*," "without order,

* Notwithstanding this expression, your
 Correspondent subsequently argues that they
 are the production of art.

of the earliest era of architecture, without roof, and without inscription."

Now, Mr. Urban, my opinion is, that the plan of Stonehenge embraces in its whole the greatest order, the nicest symmetry and proportion; that it presents an admirable union of grandeur and simplicity; and that in all these characteristics I much doubt whether any architect of the present day would be able to raise even on paper, the elevation of a structure of a like nature, essentially different in all its relative parts, and which yet would compete with the plan of Stonehenge in its perfect and original state.

A. H. is certainly incorrect in saying that the several stones are "shapeless," and without the mark of a tool, when on the most cursory inspection, it will be evident that one and all the larger stones (except the single stone at a distance from the body of the temple) are reduced by art to a parallelogram. In a small groupe of barrows, very near Stonehenge, chippings of the granular quartz or sand-stone were abundantly found, and they are also to be met with on digging within the scite of the temple; all the smaller stones were also evidently shaped, and that by tools of very superior temper, as they consist of granite of extreme hardness. As to the want of roof, may we not suppose that those who raised this temple disdained the thought, that their orisons and the smoke of their altar should be interrupted in their ascent to the "King of kings." And as to inscription, A. H. must recollect that it is improbable the inhabitants of these isles at that time possessed the knowledge of letters. In the numerous barrows on the plains around, opened by my friend Sir Richard Hoare (and at the opening of which I was present), which evidently bear a relative connexion with the temple, and are probably the sepulchres of the families of the chieftains of the surrounding hordes, not a coin, not an article has ever been found, which tends even to the presumption that they were a *lettered people*.

The writer of the letter then goes on to say, that it is not clear to him that it was a Druidical temple, as it does not correspond with others so called; that such were usually fixed in the obscurity and retirement of deep cells, &c. So far from such assertions being correct, Stonehenge does corre-

spond with all other structures in England, usually considered Druidical: it corresponds, for instance, with the temples and cirques of Abury, Rowlewright, Stanton Drew, Bosenhewen, Winterborne Abbas, &c. &c. in being situated in an open and campaign country, and it peculiarly corresponds with the temple of Rowlewright both in its diameter, and in its having a single stone at a distance with the same bearing from the body of the temple. The ancient authors certainly represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves; and I must confess, I know not how to reconcile such representation with the fact, that the structures of stone, usually denominated Druidical Temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries.

A. H. finally closes his letter with the conclusion that the stones are factitious; but in such conclusion he is certainly erroneous: and when I assert that I could show him veins in different stones, conviction of his error will doubtless flash upon his mind. Factitious stones would be homogeneous in their substance; they would not present veins to the eye; and in addition to this argument, if any other need be urged, I must again remind him, that all the large stones are granular quartz, exactly similar in substance with those of the North Wiltshire and Berkshire Downs. It is indeed highly singular that those Downs should be thus scattered with such enormous and detached blocks of varren, coarse sand-stone, or granular quartz, which has never yet been found in a continuous bed; and I believe I am correct, in informing A. H. that there is no quarry of stone at Marlborough, as asserted by him. These immense detached masses of sand-stone have been frequently found in the sub-stratum of the vale of Pewsey in that neighbourhood, at the depth of twenty feet.

A. H. may possibly object that detached stones of no kind are to be found inland of the size of the large stones of Stonehenge; but I can inform him, that I have seen covering a valley in the parish of Luxilian in Cornwall, innumerable detached blocks of granite of a much larger size. The chain of reasoning adopted by him to prove the stones to be factitious, is most inconclusive, and contrary to existing facts; and were it yet possible

certain any doubt on the question, may rest assured he will find it on the surrounding plain, as he conjectures, a ready material for his factitious stone. In this opinion, A. H. alludes to the composition of stones or trilithon, which fell in the year 1797, and which he states to have been particularly examined by which this is the only change which occurred within the memory of him, and he speaks of one of these as being commonly called the altar; but it so happens there was a stone thus contra-distinct; the altar-stone ever lay on the ground in the inmost recess of the oval, being the portion of the wall elegantly and emphatically decorated by Stukeley, the *sanctum sanctorum*.

And thus, Mr. Urban, endeavour to refute in order the errors of A. H. I have refrained, as I before said, from giving any opinion of my own as to the origin of Stonehenge; it is a point on which we may "talk it and about it," but it must remain a mystery for development, an *ignis fatuus* for Antiquaries, an explicable riddle for the enquiring of man. Nevertheless, Mr. Urban, there is no reason why the curious and the learned should not pursue their enquiries; the collision of opinion ever tends to elicit learning, to increase knowledge. "Truth," say the ancients, lies in the bottom of the sea; let not, therefore, the learned be able to sit down in apathy, but let them act vigorously, and however long it may take, make their best endeavour to draw her forth.

Enough I refrain at present from declaring my predilection for any of the many hypotheses as to the origin and founders, and purpose, of this noble and venerable structure, yet I beg leave to be the precursor of the novel hypothesis entertained by Henry Brown of Amesbury, and which he is about to impart to the world by a work which is now in the press.

In his opinion, a too modern name has been hitherto assigned by all to the Temple of Stonehenge, and in his publication he attempts to advance his arguments, that it is not of antediluvian structure. It is for me to anticipate them, and I refrain from stating whether they have

made any impression on my mind; doubtless every hypothesis deserves an impartial consideration, and I dare say the literary world will look forward with interest to the production of his intended work, and do it every justice which it may merit. I must beg also, Mr. Urban, to mention, that the ingenious talents of the above gentleman have enabled him to make models of Stonehenge, both in its present and original state, which are very superior in their execution and accuracy.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 19.

IN an article which you have been pleased to insert in March, p. 218, *et seq.* I have said that there is a great decline of taste and erudition in our modern Literature. If you are disposed to insert them, I will send you a series of papers, illustrative of this subject, under the name of THE EVER-GREEN.

It is now a favourite doctrine, which I hear through the Continent, as well as in England, that we live in an age of comparative illumination. The foolish world repeat it, believing it; but it is set afloat by those, who have the deepest design in it,—not because they believe it to be true (for many of them know better), but because it is intended to conceal those sources of ancient wisdom which would detect their false doctrines.

Upon the mention of the recovery of the fragment of CICERO *De Republica*, as matter of exultation, a literary man, whose opinions hold a sway in Europe, said to me, "I cannot think it of any interest!—The greatest genius in the time of Cicero could have but a very imperfect idea of politics! It is not till the present day that we have known any thing upon those subjects!"

Let interest and ignorance clamour against the *laudator temporis acti* as much as they will, the superiority of the past ages to the present, in point of taste and erudition, is quite incontestible: and a main part of it is owing to false criticism. Every one remembers what Gray wrote to Mason about *Reviewers*. It is ten times more applicable to the present day.

Then as to *Politics*, it is a noble subject.

subject, when properly discussed: but it ought not to supersede, or pervert the character of every other branch of Literature.

In that powerful and profound article in the *Edinb. Rev.* upon PARTITIONS, which cannot be too much praised, it is openly professed that the main object of the establishment of that *Review* was as an instrument of a great political purpose:—a legitimate purpose, no doubt;—but of this I am doubtful, whether it was right to introduce it under the veil of a work intended to guide *Literary opinion*.

But there is no branch of composition, in which the practice of authors, and the taste of the publick, has become so corrupt, as in Poetry. That which was intended for the vehicle of the highest display of native eloquence, is become an artificial and heartless exhibition of mock splendour.

We have a great many temporary favourites among the living: but we have scarcely any genuine Poets. Imagination, without judgment, is the character of insanity. The insane make the most powerful and vivid combinations of extravagant images.

Genuine Poetry is an embodied representation of abstract truth: conveyed with all the fervour of actual presence; and under all the agitation and inspiration of extreme moral sensibility. Examine if all poems of universally-admitted excellence do not answer this definition. Take, for instance, *Pope's Eloisa to Abelard*: take his *Address to Farnell*: and his *Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady*! Take every thing of *Shakspeare*, and *Milton*, and *Gray*! Take the solemn and affecting *Elegy of Tickell* upon Addison!

What the fancy, or the imagination represents, and the heart, under the guidance of reason, melts at when represented, is that which flows from the real spring of Helicon. To produce this is

“To wake the soul by tender strokes of art;
To raise the fancy, and to mend the heart!”

What creates mere wonder by its novelty and extravagance, certainly neither raises the fancy nor mends the heart.

It is the fruit of the intellectual vision of things absent, which it is the duty of Poetry to encourage and invigorate:—but certainly not of things which neither exist, nor can exist.

There is no merit in that which gives no light to some one of the prime qualities of the mind. Surely no such light is afforded by a forced and monstrous combination of discordant materials. What a sound fancy cannot believe, it revolts at: it will not be coerced: it will only follow in directions that are in unison with those native dreams, of which there seems to be some common principle implanted in our mental composition.

The stringing together a series of lifeless flowers, culled and stolen from poetical phraseology, is another disgusting attempt at a substitute more offensive than the dullest prose. Life, nature, pathos, touches of eloquence, which go home to the moral feelings, bursts of fire, which rouse the slumbering understanding,—these are the irresistible ingredients, which will at last work their way in defiance of criticism and fashion. But feeble power working by art; adorning, polishing, patching, joining, borrowing, imitating, may exalt themselves in their own eyes, and delight a few amateur friends, or mechanical judges, who think the more art, the more merit:—to vigorous apprehensions, which look for impulse to their faculties, or glow to their bosoms, they will be like sickly sweets,—nauseous and contemptible.

In being thus the advocate of good sense as a necessary ingredient of good poetry, let me not be misunderstood. There is a quality called common sense, which is generally applied to a steady judgment in the little every-day affairs of life. This is not what I mean by good sense applied to poetry.—I mean a strong, sound, and elevated understanding and judgment operating on a vivid and active fancy: an understanding exercised in great truths: a sagacious and philosophic reason! Ideas merely in the state in which they are received by the perception of the senses are liable to violent and repeated error; they must be corrected both by the understanding and the heart; and associated with the previously-acquired riches of the mind: I believe that this is a position laid down in some similar manner by *Descartes*: to whom, though superseded by *Locke*, metaphysics owe much.

As good Poetry is the noblest and most instructive of all human compositions; so bad Poetry is the most inutile.

There are no dull narratives, or dull discussions; no dull masses of dry and trifling facts, which I would not prefer to false poetry. Exaggeration of exaggerated feelings; excessive impulse; "the contortions of the Sybil, without the inspiration," are loathsome.

There is an endeavour to make our poetry a poetry of *Materialism*. But, after all, genuine and high sentiment, and lofty thought, are more valuable than imagery;—and indeed presuppose animated and inspiring imagery in the writer's mind.

Next in poetical pleasure to the compositions of the few really great poets, are those occasional productions in verse of men of grand talents not professing to be poets, and therefore free from those poetical artifices, by which second-rate poets in the endeavour to improve, debase what they attempt.

Such men of talents, roused by some accidental fervour above their usual tone, carelessly burst out into strong flashes of frank and untutored eloquence. They are never flowery: they are too much in earnest to struggle after technical ornaments. Lord Essex, Sir Hen. Wotton, Sydney Godolphin, Charles Cotton (the father), Lord Falkland, &c. and even Lord Bacon, sometimes wrote in this way. There are many such poems among the early writers of Latin poetry after the revival of Literature. When the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams wrote his best, he wrote in this way. I allude especially to a poem on Sir Robert Walpole, in which there are some beautiful lines.

Till we can bring back poetry to an appeal to the understanding, and the unsophisticated heart, as well as to a pure and simple imagination, it will only deserve the name of an empty and corrupt pursuit.

It ought to make us conversant with the beautiful and the grand:—and therefore it makes us conversant with the ugly and the monstrous!—This is to pursue merit by the rule of contraries!

But not only is the poetry uninteresting, which has no reference to life: that poetry is worse than uninteresting;—it is strongly objectionable, which encourages *delusive* views of life.

s. C.

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

On the mutability of National Grandeur in Arts and in Science; and the proneness to deteriorate, which in certain circumstances is observed to characterize the human intellect.

(Concluded from p. 312.)

THE sympathies which appear to have ruled in the bosom of Cæteaubriand, have, doubtless, found a place in the hearts of multitudes who have contemplated greatness of thinking and of views in our ancestors through the medium of their works,—bad and untenable upon the basis of the experience of all ages,—when he favours the idea that universal *equality* should pervade mankind, if justice and right be established in the earth. For although it may possibly be alleged that every human being is by nature alike entitled to the same immunities as his neighbour; it is certain that man, in a state of society, could not so exist; some must be subordinate, and various walks in manners, in genius, and in thinking, as well as in tempers and dispositions, characterize our species, or the business of life could not proceed. If all, for instance, were to plan, where should we find individuals to execute?—if, on the other hand, every intelligent agent were occupied in performing, there would hardly be leisure for those gifted understandings—whose province it is to elicit plans for the moral and political improvement of the aggregate whole—to pursue the trains of their intellectual association.

The *equality*, therefore, spoken of by M. Volney, and so enthusiastically hailed by all the French philosophers of that age, is extravagant in theory, and utterly incapable of being reduced to practice.

It will probably be thought by the readers of the book in question, that the invocation amidst "a countless multitude of superb columns and magnificent edifices, while the ground was covered on all sides with fragments of similar buildings, cornices, capitals, shafts, entablatures, and pilasters, all constructed of a marble of admirable whiteness, and exquisite workmanship," is imposing.

But it will also be observed, that in his immediately subsequent meditations he is too indiscriminately eulogistic of the ancient grandeur of several of the nations of which he speaks, and

and also that his hypothesis of the smiles of Heaven having in the long course of history appeared propitious to Idolaters, whilst *Believers* have rather encountered its frowns, is purely gratuitous, and not by any means borne out by facts.

The imaginary translation of the Author to ethereal heights, in the subsequent chapter, by some friendly Genius, where from empyrean heights he is represented as looking down upon sub-lunary affairs, is not in ill taste, though it may be doubted whether the elevation of a mortal so far beyond his native sphere, might not have been associated with more sublime circumstance of description.

His theories, with regard to the principles by which man is actuated and governed,—his original state,—the motives which afterwards first prompted him to emanate to higher enjoyments than those connected with his animal wants,—the progress of society,—and the truths to which, by the exercise of his intellect, he has gradually advanced, inculcates in the main nothing derogatory to sound philosophy, although it will be observed that he does not in this account satisfy him who carries his views somewhat higher.

So far from any recognition of the tutelary and omniscient eye of an All-Provident Being extended over his creatures, he ridicules all ideas of sacrifices, invocations, prayers, and every act of propitiatory worship, as being alike unavailing, and indicatory of folly and madness in mortals. He has, therefore, in the progress of human society, and the examination of causes which he conceives to have promoted the prosperity or accelerated the fall of nations, adopted the creed of deism, although his opinion, that mankind had never from the beginning any other counsellors to guide his conduct and his principles than the light of reason, may be rather understood as insinuated, than openly avowed.

But on examining further, we find that in his chapter on "the Investigation of Truth," and the "Problem of Religious Contradictions," he throws off the mask, and no longer conceals the bold avowal that all the religious which ever divided the opinions of mankind, were equally well authenticated in their evidences, and that all were equally false. Here the infidelity of the author assumes a positive cha-

racter. Having by a somewhat preposterous fancy converted the entire population of our globe into one vast arena, where the differing creeds of each respective nation are designated by innumerable standards, he, in pursuance of this imaginary investigation, makes their leaders unfold the doctrines, explain the mysteries, and describe the institutions, with the authorities upon which they individually rest.

Here is apparent the flagrant sophistry, tergiversation, and disingenuousness of the author. During the recapitulation of the most opposite and incoherent creeds, and the most absurd and preposterous miracles, it is easy to see that the author tacitly enjoys the inferences which he thinks are presently deducible from the mode of argumentation he has adopted.

With the most signal and glaring effrontery which ever characterized an author, he suppresses all the incontestible authorities which are usually adduced in support of our faith, and maliciously paints in glowing colours the rhapsodies and manifest fabrications of the Koran, the Shashtra, and the Zadder and Zurdavesta, in order presently to recapitulate a few of the leading dogmas of the Christian Religion, which he pretends are still more at variance with the dictates of reason and common sense. To hear him, indeed, explain from the mouth of the Iman of the Mussulman, the Mohal of the Parses, the Bramin of Hindostan, the Lama of Thibet, the Telapoin of Siam, the Chamaus of China, and the Bonzes of Japan, the most puerile and monstrous creeds, one might really imagine that he supposed they carried with them, equally with the Christian Faith, the marks of authenticity and of truth, and that they all hang upon the same slight and fragile authorities.

But as it is impossible that any man in the possession of his senses, should, upon an impartial examination, ever believe any such thing, so it is equally impossible that M. Volney could, in his subsequent examination, as he is pleased to style it, be guided by any views of honesty, candour, or even philosophical consistency. He attempts, in his chapter "On the origin and genealogy of Religious Ideas," to explain how those crude and visionary notions, which had individually assumed the

the divine impress and authority, had been generated in the human breast. He here ascends to remote antiquity, and attempts to prove (or rather, for he can do nothing more, he throws out the speculative hypothesis), that all religious codes, without an individual exception, may be traced to some tradition, or instituted right, or symbol, which the policy of interested men have, through a long series of ages, succeeded in perpetuating.

"Imposed by force and authority," he says, "inculcated by education, maintained by the influence of example, they were perpetuated from age to age, and habit and inattention strengthened their empire."—He most impiously, and in the face of all historical truth, which substantiates its facts on the clearest authority, assigns such an allegorical origin to the Divine Founder of the Christian Religion, and treats its sublime doctrines and precepts with as little ceremony as if they rested on an equally equivocal basis as those of the fire-worshippers of Persia, or the adorers of the Egyptian Apis.

But if indeed it be so,—if the advent and divine mission of the Messiah stands corroborated by no vouchers, save crude chimera and visionary speculation, how strange that the genius and indefatigable research of so many enlightened men—some of them men of clear intellects and exalted talents, whose penetration ranked still higher in the scale than that of M. Volney,—should have been so unaccountably deluded,—should have pledged their credit, and employed their resources, to prop a falling cause, the internal and external evidences of which were at once loose, vague, and imbecile.

By what epithet shall we designate such men as Grotius, Butler, Stillingfleet, and Warburton, Locke and Newton, Soame Jenyns, Lord Lyttelton, West, Paley, Lardner, and Bp. Watson, with various others scarce their inferiors? They must henceforth be content to have their names enrolled among fools and blockheads and dolts, if the actual evidences of the common creed, which they have laboured to support, stand not on vastly higher ground than those of the monstrous and absurd rites which have prevailed in the heathen world, and which have alike laid claim to divine origin.

Upon a candid review of the end and object which Volney had in view, by instituting a train of enquiry kindled from a survey of the magnificent ruins of Palmyra, it must strike every discriminating reader that the primary design of the writer was the subversion of every religious code among men. But he must have had a very mean opinion at once of the discernment and the honesty of mankind, if he supposed that they could indeed take it upon the strength of the slight investigation which he has thought sufficient for his purpose, either that the Christian faith stood upon a basis utterly destitute of any real support, or that a few sophisticated corollaries bearing but in name the aspect of philosophic examination, could induce them to forego the claims they had ever previously deemed sacred. In the last chapter of his work, he declares the "end of all religions to be the same," that is, they are all the base fabrications of man's ingenuity: but if a man chooses to advance bold propositions which will not bear the shadow of serious enquiry,—if he insinuate atheistical tenets, on the score of advancing the moral and political welfare of mankind, he cannot expect the world to give entire credence to him, or indeed avoid the inevitable dilemma of incurring the reprobation and contempt of all who think with perspicuity, and reason with candour.

My soliloquy might have longer continued, but the dusky shades of evening had already begun, to close around the broken architectural masses which first elicited my contemplations. The light gradually faded from the objects before me; and the rude fret-work which filled the interstices of the arcades, was no longer visible,—the bat flitted across the wide area of the ruin,—when the guide accosting me, said he was about to lock up the edifice for the night.

As I quitted this venerable monument of the piety and superstition of our ancestors, the moon beamed upon me from a serene and cloudless sky; and I reflected, as I descended to the boat that was waiting to convey me back to Chepstow, that I had passed a day not without very considerable intellectual gratification.

Melksham.

E. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

AS an accompaniment to Bond's "Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, in the County of Cornwall," I send you transcripts of divers monumental inscriptions in the neighbouring Church of Duloe, which are curious in themselves, and tend to throw light on many circumstances mentioned in that work. The parish of Duloe lies between the two streams, called the East River and West River, which uniting at the point of Trenant Park, above Looe Bridge, form the River Looe. The Church stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, and is built in form of a cross, with a clumsy awkward tower at the end of the South transept, and a chantry chapel, or aisle, of good masonry, on the North side of the chancel. From the accumulation of earth round its foundations (as is the case in many other Cornish Churches), it is very damp and uncomfortable.

Under one of the arches which divide the chantry aisle from the chancel, is the tomb of Sir John Colshill, Knt., having on the top his effigies in stone in complete armour, and round the verge this inscription in old English characters:

Hic jacet Joh'es Colshill Miles, quondam
Du'us de Tremethert et Patronus hujus
Eccle'ie, qui obiit XIII^{to} die Me's M'reii,
Ano. Du' Millo. cccc. lxxxiii.

At a little distance, against the North wall, is a mural monument of white marble, exhibiting a female figure, having her left arm raised to her head, with the elbow resting on a column charged with the profile of the deceased, and above is this inscription:

In Memoriam Viri inter Homines
Fidei spectatissimæ,
Parentis in Stirpem voluntatis optimæ,
In oculis Civium, humanarum Literarum
Stodilæ, et Rei familiaris Ratione
pariter insignis.

Filiâ Pietas hoc Marmor extruendum curavit
Harricus Bewes, Armiger,
xxviii. Mart. A.D. mdcxciii. æt. ann. 116
Vidâ defunctas, infra requiescit.

Adjoining the tomb of Sir John Colshill, a large slate is affixed to the West wall, in memory of Mary, daughter of Thomas Arundell, Esq. who was owner of the Barton of Tremethart, and younger brother of John Arundell, the brave defender of Pendennis Castle in the time of the Civil War.

Here lyeth the body of Mary Arundell,
the daughter of Thomas Arundell, Esq.
who was buried the 8th day of June, Anno
1629.

Maria Arundell,
Man a dry laurell *

Man to the marigold compar'd may bee,
Man may be liken'd to the laurell tree.
Both feed the eye, both please the sweet
sense,
Both soon decay, both suddenly fleet hee,
What then infer you from her name but
this,
Man fades away, man a dry laurell is.

Jairus young daughter found as faire a path
To her long home, as old Methusalem.
No beauty, youth, nor sex, or high estate,
Can plead precedence in the Court of Fate:
But young, or old, that with his golden head
Salutes the Sunne, may with the Sunne fall
dead.

I once did live, but ere I liv'd in light,
I tooke my leave, and bid the world good
night,

On a similar slate in the chancel, bearing the figure of a female, with a ruff round her neck:

Anna Filiâ Richardi Cuffyn Ar. Viduæ
Rogeri Tremeyne Ar. cepit in Virum Jo-
hannem Smith, Gent. ejusq. Uxor obiit
primo Die Martii Anno Domini millesimo
quingentesimo nonagesimo.

On a flat stone, within the rails of the communion table:

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Jeremiah Milles, M.A. fellow of Balliol College, Oxford †, and 48 years Vicar of this Church, who died Jan. 21st, 1745-6, in the 74th year of his age. His zeal for the honour of God, his benevolence

* This anagram, and the verses allusive to it, were evidently the composition of the same person who made the anagram and verses for Edward Trelawney, inscribed on a monument in the neighbouring Church of Pelynt, June 7th, 1630, a copy of which is given in Bond's "Historical Sketches," p. 161.

† He was the father of Jeremiah Milles, D.D. Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, a man of considerable learning, but of little sagacity; for he was miserably deceived, when he supposed that the Poems called Rowley's were a genuine work of the middle of the 15th century. Jacob Bryant, a still more distinguished scholar, participated in the same error.

personified, his moral and social virtues attracted the reverence and esteem of all who knew him, and knew what virtue was. In his domestic character not less amiable, a most affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent father, honoured and beloved in life, most sincerely lamented in death.

Here also is interred the body of Mary Milles, his beloved wife, who died April 24th, 1756, in the 77th year of her age. A matron of unaffected piety and exemplary prudence. A pattern of conjugal and maternal affection. In honour of such parents and such virtues, their affectionate children have gratefully inscribed this stone to their memory.

On a flat stone, without the rails:

Isaacus Milles, A.M. hujus Ecclesie per viginti Annos post Mortem Patris Vicarius, nec non per ejusdem temporis spatium, Rector Parochie de St. Pinnock, obiit XXII. die Novembris MDCLXVI. Anno Ætatis sue LL.

P. S. Erratum in Bond's "Historical Sketches," p. 274. l. 3. for *tything* *witch*, read *tything wite*, signifying a composition, or compensation in lieu of tithes. J. B. R.

MR. URBAN,

June 11,

THE following letter of a real patriot, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to his friend the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, may deserve a place in your useful Miscellany; more especially as a *modern* patriot, of considerable talent, but perverted judgment, was pleased, in the House of

Commons, to represent that reign as the era of *liberty* as well as *glory*.

Yours, &c.

[Cecil Papers.]

James Morice, Esq. Attorney of the Court of Wards*, to the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, Master of that Court.

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

That I am no more handily handled I impute, next unto God, to your honourable good will and favour; for, although I am assured that the cause I took in hand is good and honest, yet I believe that, besides your Lordship and that honourable person, your son†, I have never an honourable friend, but no marvel; for the best causes seldom find the most friends, especially having many, and those mighty enemies, I see no cause in my conscience to repent of that I have done, nor to be dismayed; although grieved by this my restraint of liberty: for I stand for the maintenance of the honour of God and of my Prince, and for the preservation of public justice and the liberties of my country against wrong and oppression; being well content at his Majesty's good pleasure and commandment (whom I beseech God long to preserve in all princely felicity) to suffer and abide much more. But I had thought that the Judges Ecclesiastical (being charged in the Great Council of the Realm to be dishonourers of God and her Majesty, violators and

* He was likewise Recorder of Colchester in Essex, and Representative of that Borough in the Parliaments of the 27th, 28th, 31st, and 35th of Elizabeth. On the 27th of February 1592-3, he spoke in the House of Commons against the severities practised by the Ecclesiastical Courts; and proposed two Bills to remedy the evils of which he had complained. For this just exercise of senatorial right, he was, on the following day, seized by a Serjeant at Arms in the House itself, and committed to prison; whence he made the subsequent noble appeal to the upright minister of the incensed Queen. His confinement, however, was probably not of long continuance; for, in the following October, it appears that this able Lawyer and real Patriot was named to the Queen by the Earl of Essex as one well qualified for the then vacant office of Attorney General. "Her Majesty (as that Earl reports in a letter to Mr. Anthony Bacon¹) acknowledged his gifts; but said his speaking against her, in such manner as he had done, should be a bar against any preferment at her hands."—Mr. Morice died February 2, 1696-7, in his fifty-ninth year, at his seat of Ongar Castle, in the county of Essex; where he had been honoured by a visit from the Queen, July 16, 1579².

† His second son, Sir Robert Cecil, Knt.; who in 1596 was appointed Secretary of State, and in the following reign was created Earl of Salisbury. On the occasion referred to, Sir Robert thus spoke of Mr. Morice in the House of Commons.—"He is learned and wise, and one whom I love³."

¹ Given in Birch's Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

² Account of the Queen's Progresses, published by Mr. Nichols.

³ Dewes's Journal, p. 476.

perversers of law and public justice, and wrong doers unto the liberties and freedoms of all her Majesty's subjects, by their extorted oaths, wrongful imprisonments, lawless subscriptions, and unjust absolutions) would rather have sought means to be cleared of this weighty accusation, than to shroud themselves under the suppressing of the complaint, and shadow of mere imprisonment.

There is fault found with me, that I, as a *private person*, preferred not my complaint to her Majesty. Surely, my Lord, your wisdom can conceive what a proper piece of work I had then made of that. The worst prison had been, I think, too good for me; since now, sustaining the person of a *Public Counsellor of the Realm*, and speaking for her Majesty's prerogatives, which by oath I am bound to assist and maintain, I cannot escape displeasure and restraint of liberty. Another fault, or error, is objected—that I preferred these causes before the matters delivered from her Majesty were determined. My good Lord, to have stayed so long, I verily think had been to come too late. Bills of assize of bread—shipping of fish—pleadings, and such like, may be offered and received into the House, and no offence to her Majesty's royal commandment, being but as the tithing of mint; but the great causes of the law and public justice may not be touched without offence. Well, my good Lord, be it so; yet I hope her Majesty, and you of her honourable privy council, will at length thoroughly consider of these things; lest, as heretofore we prayed, from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, good Lord, deliver us! we be compelled to say, from the tyranny of the Clergy of England, good Lord, deliver us!

Pardon my plain speech, I humbly beseech your honour; for it proceedeth from an upright heart and sound conscience, although in a weak and sickly body: and, by God's grace, whilst life doth last (which I hope now after so many cracks and crazes will not be long) I will not be ashamed in good and lawful sort to strive for the *Freedom of Conscience, Public Justice, and the Liberties of my Country*.

And you, my good Lord, to whose hand the stern of this Commonwealth is chiefly committed, I humbly beseech (as I doubt not but you do)

graciously respect both me and the causes I have preferred, and be a mean to pacify and appease her Majesty's displeasure conceived against me her poor yet faithful servant and subject. Being sorry that I have troubled you with so many words, I humbly take my leave; beseeching God to preserve your Lordship in all honour and felicity. This 1st of March 1592-3.

Her Majesty's humble Prisoner—
Your Lordship's most bounden

J. A. MORICE.

Mr. URBAN, *Lea Hall, near Birmingham, May 12.*

YOUR Correspondent, PHILO-HISTORICUS, who is making enquiry for any particulars respecting *Captain Miles Standish*, may perhaps be gratified, if he has not seen Morton's New-England's Memorial, by the following extract from that Work.

“1656.

“This year Mr. William Bradford was chosen Governor of this Jurisdiction of New Plymouth.

“Mr. Thomas Prince, Mr. William Collier, Mr. Timothy Hatherley, Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. John Alden, Capt. Thomas Willett, and Captain James Cudworth, were chosen to be his assistants in the Government.

“This year Captain Miles Standish expired his mortal life. He was a gentleman, born in Lancashire, and was heir-apparent unto a great estate of lands and livings surreptitiously detained from him; his great grandfather being a second or younger brother from the House of Standish; in his younger time he went over into the Low Countrys, and was a soldier there, and came acquainted with the Church of Leyden; and came over into New England with such of them, as at the first set out for the planting of the plantation of New Plymouth, and bare a deep share of their first difficulties, and was always very faithful to their interest. He was grown ancient, became sick of the *Stone or Strangullion*, whereof after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord, and was honourably buried at *Duxbury*.”

From the above it appears that PHILO-HISTORICUS is in an error in saying, that *Captain Miles Standish* emigrated to America some time between 1630 and 1640, he being one of the first adventurers in the settlement of *New Plymouth*, which took place in 1621; nor does it appear that he lost his estate by any thing arising from the war between Charles I. and the

parliament, for his emigration took place in the reign of James I.; also *o-Historicus* is, I think, mistaken in supposing that the loyalty of emigrants was the means of their banishment from their native country; will appear by the following extract from *Morton*.

In the year 1602 divers godly Christians of the English nation, in the North of England being studious of Reformation, and were not only witnessing against human inventions, and additions in the worship of God, but minding most the positive and practical part of divine institutions, entered into covenant, to walk with one and one with another, in the enjoyment of the ordinances of God, according to the primitive pattern in the Word of God; finding by experience they could not lawfully enjoy their own liberty in their country, without offence to others who were differently minded, they took up the way of removing themselves and their families into the Netherlands, which accordingly they endeavoured to accomplish, without great hindrance; yet after some time, the good hand of God removing all objections, they obtained their desires; and in Holland, they settled themselves in the City of *Leyden* in the year 1610 *."

It farther appears, that Holland was not altogether suited to their views—from thence they went to America in the year 1621.

ours, &c.

JOHN BLOUNT.

MR. URBAN,

Moorlands of Staffordshire, May 3.

WITHOUT being considered inimical to the interests of the established Church, (of which I profess to be a member,) I trust I may be allowed to make a few remarks on the statement in the letter of "R. C." concerning Tithes, which appeared in the valuable Magazine for March, 1817.

After some observations on the origin of Tithes, "R. C." proceeds thus: "He who first succeeded, say by bequest, to the founder of a Church, has no right to complain that his father, having the absolute disposal of the entire estate, devoted one-tenth of it to the service of God; and bequeathed nine-tenths, and only nine, to his son."

And all who, in succeeding

times, have come into possession of the same estate by purchase, gave less for it, probably one-fifth less, than they would have given, had they bought it not subject to the out-going Church payment."

Who that reads these words of "R. C." can say that, under such circumstances, the successor "had no right to complain?" By devoting, in the shape of Tithes, a tenth part of his estate to the service of God, the founder of the Church (unthinking mortal!) absolutely annihilated another tenth part of it; for, according to "R. C." (and I believe the statement is correct,) the value of the estate is one-fifth, or two-tenths, less than if it had not been "subject to the out-going Church payment." Thus, however paradoxical, however repugnant to the well-known axiom, "The whole is equal to all its parts," it may appear, it is plain from "R. C.'s" own words, that when, in Tithes, one-tenth of an estate is given to a Church, eight-tenths, and only eight-tenths, or four-fifths, remain to the owner of such estate.

When such an inference as this is clearly deducible from the statement of "R. C." will it not appear surprising that he should tell us, that "the mode in which God himself prescribed for the support of his Church under the ancient dispensation, is the most eligible, and the most expedient for all parties, for the payer as well as the receiver of Tithes?"

Many well-wishers to the Church admit that the mode of providing for our Clergy by Tithes is liable to several very serious objections. By operating as a direct tax upon industry, they greatly impede the progress of agricultural improvements; and, when taken in kind, are generally found to produce more vexation than any tax which our Legislature ever thought proper to impose. Indeed, when it is considered that, from the expense incurred in collecting them, they are less beneficial to him who receives them, than prejudicial to him on whom they are levied, it is not so surprising that this system excites such general disgust, as that some more eligible plan should not before this time have been adopted for providing for that respectable body, the Clergy; so that they might hold the same station in society they now in general so deservedly occupy, with

Morton's New England's Memorial, London, printed by S. G. and M. J. for Usher of Boston, 1669.

so much credit to themselves and benefit to the community.

Yours, &c.

RURICOLA.

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

I HAVE been a constant subscriber to your entertaining Work for above the space of forty years, and I wish to submit a few observations to your numerous clerical readers.

In the year 1814, was published a book, entitled "A Sketch of the History and the Proceedings of the Deputies appointed to protect the Civil Rights of the Protestant Dissenters." The chairman, it appears, of those deputies was William Smith, esq. M.P. for the city of Norwich. I beg leave to draw your attention to an assertion made by the deputies in the book to which I have referred, p. 157, Tower, 1798.

The Curate of the parish having made a demand of Easter dues, the Committee took Mr. Sergeant Heywood's opinion upon the subject, which being that the demand could *not be supported*, it was communicated to the parties, and the matter dropped!!!

Upon reference to the sixth clause of what has been denominated the Toleration Act, viz. 1st. W. and M. chap. 18, you will find it expressly declared, that Dissenters are not entitled to any exemption from Tithes, or any other parochial duties, or any other duties to the Church or Minister thereof. I need not observe, that in a Northern county a person has been found to contest with the Clergy of his parish, the legality of the demand for Easter reckonings. That person is and has been supported by the Radical Societies of Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, &c. and the consequence has been, that a decision in that case has been protracted by every species of delay! One purpose has thereby been promoted by the Radical Press, holding up the Clergy as a set of persons who were not only acting illegally, but were oppressing the poor man, and taking away from his starving family their daily bread! The people at large, however, are not yet come to that pitch of delusion, as to take the slanderous ravings of the "Black Dwarf" for truth, nor the opinions of Messrs. Wooler and others, for the law of

the land: but the publication which I have alluded to is the work to the resistance to what tend are the legal demands of the established Clergy. It is stated Sergeant Heywood gave his opinion *"that Easter dues could not be supported!"* You will remember that the Sergeant's opinion is not given.

There is a contradiction to this opinion, ever it was, that bowed to the this poor solitary Curate, and I him to give up to the *mandate* of the deputies his civil rights, I will lessly contend that the Judges of the land have ever spoken a far different language. I will not take up time with quoting many cases, will mention one or two, and you to refer for further proofs to *lim on Tithes, Hutton Woodchequer Cases, Blackstone, Bui &c.* In the 11th of George I. A. D. 1724, *Egerton v. Still*, decreed by the Court in this 1st, that the Plaintiff should pay Easter offerings, as due of *RIGHT, though he demanded due by custom.*

A. D. 1724, *Lawrence v. The lay proprietor* is not to offerings, but he only who performs a spiritual function. 33 G. A. D. 1760. To a bill for Easter offerings, the defendant demurred, and the demurrer was overruled.

Much has been said in Parliament and elsewhere concerning the City of the Constitutional Society. I should be glad to ask whether the Deputies, who throw down the discord between a Clergyman and parishioners, are better than poor stigmatized persons who in the hope of extinguishing the vicious publications of the day; their Attorney is continually, ing to the account of the proceedings published by themselves, with different Clergymen throughout the realm, either *threatening the prosecution*, or that their claim is *resisted by the Deputies* appointed to protect the civil rights of the Dissenters! Have the Church any society? If they had, no law would have been slanderous or abusive enough for the mouth of one of their opponents.

Yours, &c.

CARTHUS

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

105. *The* of William Davison, Secretary of Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. pp. 355. Nichols and Son.

THIS is a valuable piece of historico-biographical information, and merits minute attention, as being of standard character.

The inference to be drawn by philosophers from the reign of Elizabeth, is the extraordinary influence of character. By means of uniting wisdom and popularity, her Government was absolutely arbitrary. If there were circumstances in the times favourable to such a state of things, the chief was the preceding unpopularity of Mary, under whose tremendous discipline Elizabeth had been providentially educated in the best school, that of adversity. She was, as a Princess endured, not flat. Attachment she could only command by conciliating esteem. Loyalty of principle and feeling (for she was not apparently a rising Sun) could alone operate in the attentions paid to her. Elizabeth was obliged to be wise. A system of art was forced upon her by necessity; and, as in all other persons to whom such a conduct has become habitual, it induced a regard to self-interest and self-preservation, at the expence of principle, where measures could not be carried by any other means. Elizabeth had been annoyed by perpetual plots from the Catholics. Treason was the only source of danger, and from that religious sect she had only to fear either, because with that party only she was unpopular. There could be on her side no confidence wherever the parties professed that creed. Proverbs, notwithstanding Lord Chesterfield, are not questions of manners, in the use of them, by all persons. They are compendious rules of the best wisdom.—“*A burnt child dreads the fire.*” Treason she knew must be crushed in the bud; and that she thought correctly is manifest, from the wise remark of Robertson, that if Leo X. had not held Luther in contempt, but issued the writ *de hæretico comburendo*, before the

Reformer had acquired friends and consequence, nothing but a subsequent interposition of Providence could have established the Protestant Religion. Elizabeth so sensitively felt the fears of treason, that she even punished the insane and futile attempt of Essex with death, merely because she thought, according to Robertson's state principle, that where such an insurgent had any support from party or popularity (as was the case both with Essex and Mary), the sacrifice was essential for her own preservation. It is to no purpose talking of moral and conscientious considerations, where the influence of fear is predominant. A man who is in danger of being drowned will lay hold of the leg of his father or mother, without any proper scruples how very unjustly and cruelly he is acting, by saving himself in a manner so utterly inconsistent with heroism, sentiment, and principle. Elizabeth had great qualities, and probably would have headed her troops, and died in battle with the Spaniards (if they had landed in the Armada Expedition); but she had no inclination for petty assassination. Wycherley justly observes, there is a feeling which will prompt submission to fortune in a field of battle, but none in being killed with a pot-de-chamber thrown out of a garret window. In our judgment the perpetual plots of the Papists had produced a sensitive irritability and fear in Elizabeth, which occasioned the decapitations of Essex and Mary, and without which stimulus the greatness of her mind might have prompted only milder measures. Now let any man suppose, that once a month during his whole life, he is in danger of losing that life by a conspiracy of any kind, and then judge whether he will not, within a short period, wish to get rid of such a horrible annoyance. But he ought to act like a hero, and treat it accordingly, with Caesar-like clemency. What such forbearance cost him, we know well; but even if it had been a safe rule to act upon, as under circumstances it is, the case was different with regard to Elizabeth. “Religious feuds

(says Gibbon) are implacable;" that is, they are the vilest human passions made a part of the nature of God, the Devil dressed up in the habiliments of the Almighty, and nothing but a common danger and suffering can humanize such fanatical feelings. Men of opposite religious thinking may fraternize, when storming a fort, or starving in a boat after shipwreck, but nothing less than a common feeling will produce a common principle of conduct. In short, the fanaticism of the Papists produced, in our opinion, the feelings in the mind of Elizabeth, which occasioned the events considered as the greatest blemishes upon her grand and glorious character, viz. the victimation of Mary, and the base treatment of Davison. But much is to be said in palliation. Commiseration for fallen Sovereigns is so great, that nothing short of the impossibility of executing plots will prevent them. Even in the present day, though the lives of thousands have been saved by the anachoretic seclusion of Buonaparte at St. Helena, and the wise vigilance of Sir Hudson Lowe; yet numbers think that such an unnecessary risk ought to have been incurred, in order that a constitutional deposed Sovereign might again act the part of a Military despot. We do not like abstract condemnations of Elizabeth. To her we owe the establishment of the Protestant Religion; the grand vitalizing germ of freedom, the very soul which generates abhorrence of civic slavery, a regard for common sense over prejudice, and a foundation of law and conduct upon that useful basis, the best form of reason, in legislation and action. Conceiving as we do that our obligations to Elizabeth are incalculable, we see with pain uncandid (as we think it) oblivion of her glorious merits, because a State necessity ensued (see *Camdeni Annales*, pp. 452, 453) of one or other being the victim, Elizabeth or Mary. We do not pretend to understand the intentions of Providence; but this we affirm, that there was never yet safety to a reigning Sovereign, where one deposed was existing in the same country; and though Mary was not Queen of England, yet she and her son were the heirs to the Throne, and Elizabeth stood in the way of the greatest earthly blessing which Mary could expect. Add to this, that Cam-

den, who lived in the age, observes (p. 453) of the courtiers and preachers of the day, that they considered it perfectly right that the Royal Family should murder one another, as a necessary and summary process of liberating themselves from difficulties ensuing through the molestation of inconvenient relatives. For this purpose, they quoted the precedents of Hen. I. towards Robert Duke of Normandy, of the wife of Edw. II. towards her husband, of Hen. IV. towards Richard II., of Edw. IV. towards Hen. VI. and Geo. Duke of Clarence; and of their successors Hen. VII. and VIII.; with which last King, decapitation was only cutting asparagus.

Thus far we have gone, because we sincerely believe, and justifiably think (as Mary was a Papist of a Protestant-burning æra), that the Royal exile would have dispatched Elizabeth as being a heretic, with a far less show of decency and feeling than Elizabeth dispatched her; and that her sister of England being the wiser of the two, anticipated Mary and her party in the execution of a similar project. We affirm further, upon the authority of Camden (pp. 451, 452), that the success of Mary, and the downfall of Elizabeth, would have revived the martyrdoms of the preceding reign; and that the decapitation of the former, though not a faultless act, was one by which Providence extracts good out of evil. Of this more hereafter.

If History be the science proper for conveying the most useful instruction, it must be clear that the wiser is the administration of a reign, the greater is the stock of valuable precedents, and the more attractive the examples. Wise people are, *per se*, studies; cauti for political and philosophical artists. Minuteness there becomes interesting, and always points a moral. That before us is the necessity in a Statesman of never letting zeal or alarm overrun discretion, or doing serious things in a hurry.

The readers of English history know that a Secretary of State named Davison, was made the tool for effecting the execution of Mary, by the instigation of his Royal Mistress to be prompt upon the subject, and that she afterwards saddled him with the odium of the transaction. It has been erroneously said, that he was merely per-

into office to be made the dupe described, and fell into the trap, by "*his over-diligence*" (such is the phrase of Well-wood, *Memoirs*, 16). In short, matters are thus represented by Camden, p. 445*. The Queen, in great distress of mind, "delivers to Davison, one of her Secretaries [of State], *letters signed by her own hand*; that a warrant for the execution of Mary might be made out under the Great Seal, in order to be in readiness, should any danger ensue in that perilous time, and orders him not to communicate the transaction to any person. But the day after, while fear made her dread even her own counsels, having changed her mind, she commands Davison, through William Killigrew, that the warrant should not be made out. He afterwards goes to the Queen, and informs her, that the warrant was completed, and confirmed with the Great Seal. She then more angry rebukes the man for his great haste; and he notwithstanding communicates the warrant and affair to the Privy Council, and easily persuaded them, readily believing what they wished, that the Queen had ordered the execution. Without delay, Beale, who was particularly hostile to Mary upon religious grounds, together with one or two other executioners, and letters by which authority is given to the Earls of Shrewsbury, Derby, Kent, Cumberland, and others, to act according to the warrant, is sent *without the knowledge of the Queen*. And altho' at that very time she had signified to Davison that she intended to adopt another method, yet he never recalled Beale."

Now the passages which we have marked in Italics, are absolutely false, and the story in the whole is a garbled misrepresentation. Elizabeth had tried every method, so far as hints and suggestions could go, to procure the assassination of Mary, by under-hand means†. Though none of her courtiers were base enough to comply with her wishes, they saw plainly the desire which she entertained of getting rid of Mary, and therefore were willing to encourage the execution of the warrant, provided that they, like their mistress, could be exonerated from the odium. Accordingly, the whole trans-

action is detailed at large, from pp. 78 to 94. From this it appears, that *Burleigh put the warrant ready drawn into Davison's hands, by her Majesty's commands*, that it might be presented to her for signature; that upon his first doing so, she declined it, "because the French and Scotch Ambassadors were then interceding for the life of Mary," but that afterwards,

"Her Majesty demanded if the Lord Admiral had not ordered him to bring up the warrant for the Queen of Scots' execution? and on Davison's replying that he had spoken with his Lordship in the Privy Chamber; and understood from him, that it was her pleasure that he should bring the warrant to her to sign, Elizabeth asked for it, and immediately after reading it, called for pen and ink, signed it, and laid it down by her upon the mats, and explained to him that the motive which had induced her to delay it so long, was her regard for her own reputation; and in conclusion, absolutely forbade him to trouble her again on the subject, or to let her hear any thing more about it, until it was executed, as she had now done all that either in law or justice could be expected of her." pp. 80—83.

This was on February 1st; and Davison accordingly puts the business in progress. Very soon after, Killigrew brought a message from the Queen, directing him, that if he had not been to the Lord Chancellor, he was not to go to him until he had again spoken to her Majesty. (P. 88.) Davison then proceeded to the Queen, who asked him whether the warrant had passed the Seal, and finding that it had, demanded why he had made such haste? Davison then mentioned her Majesty's commands for his so acting, and then asked her whether it was still her intention to proceed with the affair, according to her former directions? She replied in the affirmative; but added, that she thought a better mode [namely, assassination] might be adopted. Any concern with this the Secretary honourably declined; but, from the conversation, was reasonably alarmed, "lest she should disavow her orders for the death of the Queen of Scots, and throw the responsibility of it from herself." (P. 91.) Accordingly, he resolved not to act singly in the matter, and laid it before the Privy Council. The result was this:

"Each of the Members of the Council immediately offered to bear his part in whatever censure might arise from an act so important to the public safety, both in Church and State; and it was finally agreed, that
the

* We translate it from the Latin edition of 1615.

† Andrews, we think, says, that poisoning was common in those days.

the warrant should be executed, without again applying to the Queen, because it was thought that she had already done every thing which was necessary, or could be expected, by signing the warrant, and by commanding Davison not to let her hear any more of the affair until it was concluded. They also expressed their unwillingness to trouble her Majesty on the subject, from the fear of the dangerous consequences which might ensue, if, upon what they deemed as unnecessary an appeal, she should expensively delay the execution." P. 34.

Now, in our partiality for Elizabeth, however we must give up the assassination plan, which, it seems, was probably suggested by that worthy Leicester (p. 99), who was an adept in such practices, we must think, that after her revocation by Killigrew, Davison and the Council, because proceeding contrary to orders, were actually guilty of that "intolerable presumption" which she laid to the charge of Davison, and put it out of the power of Elizabeth to retract or repent, if such, upon second thoughts, had been her resolution (see p. 313). At all events, Davison, by his alarm and haste, had been the occasion of this precipitation in the Council, and as Elizabeth could not conveniently quarrel with them all, though the actual perpetrators of the disobedient act, she snuffed out Davison, and let the rest remain lighted. He was severely fined in the Star-Chamber, and (Burleigh wanting his place for his own son) died in obscurity.

Such is the chief incident in the work before us, which is a truly valuable accession to the historical library; inasmuch as it is compiled from curious and authentic State papers in MS. and thus places important transactions upon the only sound basis of History—Truth. The remarks which enrich the work are logical and judicious. We shall only add one by ourselves, viz. that, as we before hinted, the Council, in our opinion, apprehended in sincerity the possible ultimate success of the Queen of Scots, and with that the murder of their Mistress, the extinction of the Protestant Religion, the ruin of themselves, and the revival of the sanguinary reign of our Mary.

No Portrait of Davison is known to exist; but in the work before us are fac-similes of his hand-writing, and those of several other eminent characters who figure in the work.

186. *The Geography, History, and Statistics of America and the West Indies; exhibiting a correct Account of the Discovery, Settlement, and Progress of the various Kingdoms, States, and Provinces, of the Western Hemisphere, in the year 1811. By H.C. Carey, and J. Lea, Philadelphia. With Additions relative to the New States of South America, &c. &c. Illustrated by Maps, Charts, and Plates. 8vo, pp. 477. Stereoad and Co.*

OUR geographical knowledge of the New World has been of late years considerably extended; the journals of recent travellers have opened new sources of knowledge, and we have, in consequence, become better acquainted with the wealth, resources, and political state of America, and its vast importance to the industrious and enterprising population of Europe. The publications of the most celebrated writers, however, on this subject, are in general bulky and expensive, and from their involving a discussion of abstruse and scientific matters, they are quite unfit for the mass of readers. Without taking into account the many alterations which modern changes have introduced into different parts of the Western hemisphere, the British public has hitherto been destitute of any good general work of reference relating to them: a tolerable Gazetteer and a few indifferent Maps have been all the authorities to which those in want of information could turn. We were happy to find, therefore, that Messrs. Carey and Lea, of Philadelphia, had published an Atlas of America, on the plan of Lavoisne's; the accompanying letter-press affording the best account of the history, geography, and statistics of America yet extant, brought down to the close of the last year. The execution of this work is highly creditable to the taste and talents of our transatlantic neighbours, and holds out favourable auspices of their progress in Literature, Science, and the Arts. But as the high price of this valuable Atlas must prevent it from being extensively diffused in England, a spirited publisher of the metropolis has reprinted, in a thick octavo volume, the whole of the information contained in Lea and Carey's Atlas, with some extremely valuable additions, particularly as it regards the new States of South America, and the late Spanish dominions in Mexico: these have been furnished by a gentleman well known for his geographical acquirements, and

white

whose published works have already gained for him a distinguished reputation in this useful branch of literature. The most essential Maps are given in the London re-print, and some correct views of remarkable places are added.

We are at a loss how best to afford our readers a specimen of this multifarious compendium of American Geography. The following extracts will give some idea of the manner in which the truly valuable information is condensed. The style of the work is neat and perspicuous, and making allowances for the occasional asperities which the undutiful Columbia uses towards her parent England, exacerbated, perhaps, by the severe castigations which she has received from the Quarterly Review, it offers a favourable specimen of American literature.

Climate. The territory of the United States, extending over 24 degrees of latitude, presents, of course, a great variety of climate. A general remark, however, may be made, that the whole of the country East of the Rocky mountains is much colder than in the same parallels in Europe; and the difference has been commonly estimated as equivalent to eight or ten degrees of latitude. The country between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi, is generally more temperate than to the East of them. By recent observations it appears that South-west winds are most prevalent, which temper the climate, and render the weather more mild and equable; although both heat and cold occasionally go to great extremes. In the flat country of the Southern states, the summers are hot and unhealthy; the months of July, August, and September are here denominated the sickly season, but the rest of the year is generally mild and pleasant. In New England, the climate is healthy, but in the spring of the year bleak and piercing East winds prevail, which are very disagreeable. In Florida, the climate is favourable to the production of tropical fruits: and it is supposed that coffee, cocoa, and sugar may be raised there abundantly. The sugar-cane flourishes in Louisiana as high as the parallel of 30° N. lat. The vine is cultivated successfully in Indiana, and it may also be cultivated in some parts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Beyond the Rocky Mountains the climate is similar to that of the West of Europe in the same parallel."

Population. The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,929,326; in 1800, 5,305,666; in 1810, 7,239,903; and in 1820, 9,638,226, of whom, 1,581,436 were slaves. The population increases very regularly at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum, doubling in less than 25 years.

The inhabitants consist of whites, negroes, and Indians. The negroes are generally slaves, and are principally confined to Maryland and the states South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. All the whites are of European origin, principally from the British dominions. The New Englanders, Virginians, and Carolinians are almost purely British. Next to the British are the Germans and Irish, who are very numerous in the middle states, particularly in Pennsylvania. Next to these are the Dutch, who are most numerous in New York. The French constitute nearly half the population of Louisiana. Very little is known about the Indians West of the Mississippi. The four principal tribes on the East of the Mississippi are the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws. These tribes live within the limits of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee."

The following account of Havannah, the capital of Cuba, an island of so much commercial and political importance to the Spaniards, and equally the object of cupidity to French and English, may be found interesting at the present moment.

"Havannah, the largest town in Cuba, is on the North side of the island, about eighty leagues from Cape San Antonio. Its harbour is one of the best in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class; sufficiently capacious to receive a thousand ships of war; and so safe, that vessels ride securely without cable or anchor. The entrance is by a channel half a mile long, so narrow that only a single vessel can enter at once, and fortified through the whole distance with platforms, works, and artillery. The mouth of this channel is secured by two strong castles, as seen in the annexed plate: one on the East side, called the Moro Fort, built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel lies another strong fort, called the Puntal, joining to the town, which is situated to the westward of the entrance of the harbour, and is surrounded by ramparts, bastions, and ditches. Besides these fortifications, the city is surmounted with works, all of them furnished with artillery even to profusion. A square citadel is erected near the centre of the town, called El Fuerte: this work has also heavy cannon, and here the treasures of the government are deposited. The shape of the town is semi-circular, the diameter being formed by the shore. It contains 11 churches, all richly ornamented, several monasteries and convents, 3 hospitals, and numerous other public buildings. The commerce of the town is more extensive than that of any other

other in Spanish America. The population is estimated at 70,000 *."

"*Political Importance.* The Spanish government has laid it down as a principle, that the dominion of the island of Cuba is essential to the preservation of New Spain. There being no harbour on the whole eastern coast of New Spain, that country is in a military dependence on the Havannah, which is the only neighbouring port capable of receiving squadrons. Accordingly, enormous sums have been expended in strengthening and increasing its fortifications."

Notwithstanding the alleged strength of Havannah, it once yielded (in 1762) to British arms. (See vol. xxxii. p. 408.)

We quote the Editor's general description of South America, to show the nature and value of the additions which have been made to this work.

"The New World is scarcely more distinguished from the other regions of the globe by its position and magnitude, than by the majesty of its physical features. Its vast mountains, which rear their stupendous bulks above the clouds—its wide-stretching plateaux—its almost immeasurable savannas, and its mighty rivers, which roll their immense floods across these spacious plains, are all distinguishing traits of the Western world. Placed amidst the summits of the Andes, the adventurous traveller seems as if surrounded with the fragments of a world destroyed, or with the materials out of which another might be constructed. There 'Desolation seems at perpetual strife with Nature for the mastery, and vegetation lives as if in defiance of sterility.' This magnificent and awfully impressive scenery of the central Andes, however, differs in several respects from that of other Alpine regions in higher latitudes. It is deficient in some of these features which not only augment its beauty and sublimity, but add majesty to horror. Glaciers, which, amidst the Alpine districts of Europe, frequently resemble a tumultuous sea suddenly congealed by the power of frost, as well as the terrible avalanches, which prove so destructive in these latitudes, are unknown in the torrid zone. But these mountains are noted for their immense chasms and cataracts. The formation of the Andes is likewise different from that of the Alps of Europe. One of the most singular circumstances in this respect is the enormous thickness and height of what Geologists call the secondary formations. Baron Humboldt asserts that beds

of coal have been found in the neighbourhood of Santa Fee, at an elevation of 8650 feet above the level of the sea; and even at the height of 14,700 feet, near Huamaco, in Peru. The plains of Bogota, which are about 9000 feet above the surface of the ocean, are covered with sand-stone, gypsum, shell-limestone, and in some places rock-salt. Fossil shells have been found in the Pyrenees at the height of 11,700 feet, but in Peru at 12,800 in one place, and at 14,120 in another, where they were also accompanied with sand-stone. The basalt of Pichincha, near the city of Quito, has an elevation of 15,500, while granite, which crowns the loftiest mountains of Europe, is not found higher than 11,500 feet in the Andes, and is scarcely known in the provinces either of Quito or Peru. The snow-clad summits of Chimborazo, and the other highest peaks, consist entirely of porphyry, which there constitutes a mass of 10,000 or 12,000 feet in thickness; together with an enormous body of quartz of 9500 feet thick. The Andes of Chili differ in their composition from the other parts of the chain; for it is in the cordillera of this part that vast blocks of crystal are found, capable of being formed into columns six or seven feet in length.

"America is, perhaps, not more remarkable for the immensity of its mountains, than for the vast elevation of its plains. The highest cultivated land in Europe seldom exceeds 2000 feet above the level of the sea, but much of the table land of America is from 6000 to 10,000 feet in altitude. In Peru extensive plains are found at the elevation of 9000, and in Mexico not less than 500,000 square miles is from 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea; which rivals the celebrated pass of Mount Ceniz or Mount St. Gothard. Almost interminable plains, too, stretch through the wide regions of South America, at a very slight elevation above the sea. Those of Orinoco, Amazonia, and Buenos Ayres may be mentioned as examples. Those chiefly consist of extensive Savannas, varied in a few places with clumps of palms, but so extremely level that the space of 800 square leagues scarcely presents any inequality.

"Such a diversity of surface gives rise to a corresponding variety in the climate, and vegetable productions, of this Continent; and all species, from the palms and other majestic trees which adorn the sultry regions of the torrid zone, to the last lichen, which creeps beneath the eternal snows that cover the summits of the Andes. In ascending from the shore to these upper ridges, the plants peculiar to the different districts of the globe appear in regular succession. At an elevation of from 3000 to 5000 feet, cassava, cacao, maize, plantains, indigo, sugar, cotton, and coffee are produced. Both cotton and coffee also grow at a much

* "The population of Havannah appears to be over-rated in the text; as some of the most recent estimates with which we are acquainted make the inhabitants only about 25,000. A similar remark applies to St. Jago.—*EDIT.*"

greater elevation, and sugar is successfully cultivated in the valley of Quito. From 6000 to 9000 feet in elevation, the climate is best suited to the production of all kinds of European grain. Within these limits, too, are to be found the oak, and various other species of forest trees; but beyond the height of 9000 feet large trees of all kinds begin to disappear, except dwarf pines, which are found nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 2000 feet below the lower limit of perpetual snow. The space between 13,000 and 15,000 feet, grasses clothe the ground, and from this latter height, the lichen is the only plant which creeps on the rocks, and seems to penetrate under the snow. For a more copious development of the physical regions, both of this and other parts of the globe, we must refer to Myers's *Modern Geography*, two volumes, quarto, 1822.

"We shall give the heights of some of the principal summits under the heads of the countries to which they belong, but the following subjects deserve insertion here; viz.

"Under the Equator."

Feet above the Sea.

The highest flight of the Condor, about equal the summit of Chimborazo,	
or more than - - - - -	21,800
The highest limit of the lichen -	18,225
Lower limit of perpetual snow -	15,730
The highest limit of pines -	12,800
The highest limit of other trees -	11,125
The highest limit of oaks - - -	10,500
The highest limit of the Peruvian bark tree - - - - -	9,500
The lowest limits of pines - - -	5,685
The highest limit of palms and bananas	3,280
The distance between corn and snow, according to Baron Humboldt, about	5,000

EDIT."

The Editor concludes his digest of *American Geography and Statistics*, with some reflections on the political, moral, and religious benefits likely to accrue from the various changes which have been made, and are still operating in South America.

107. *Letters from Mecklenburg and Holstein, comprising an Account of the Free Cities of Hamburg and Lubeck. Written in the Summer of 1820. By George Downes, A. B. late of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo, pp. 351. Taylor and Hessey.*

BOOKS of Travels, if judiciously written, are most gratifying, because they contain novelty. We read them with the same feelings, as we would go to see a show. If they are not composed of interesting matter, it is the fault of the Writer. So far as they contain affairs of manners and custom,

anecdote or elucidations of History and Archæology, or even objects of sight, where they are analogous to those at home, a good letter-press account is sufficient; but of scenery, buildings, costumes, and other articles of that description, there ought to be suitable plates, however economical. It is a most serious impediment to knowledge, that such a heavy expence attaches to the publication of books so adorned; and it is certainly a most extraordinary inconsistency, that while money for small change is indispensable, the publick will not be satisfied unless it is composed of gold. We more particularly allude to the intolerance of English taste, which will not endure outlines (as is common in foreign works), but demands finished and elaborate plates, of which the expence so enhances the price of the books, as to diminish the extent both of the sale and the information.

We do not speak thus in relation to the work of Mr. Downes, which contains three tasteful well-executed plates, but, from an opinion that books of travels in general may be greatly injured, some wholly spoiled, for want of graphical illustrations. It is self-evident, that certain subjects must be, without the aid mentioned, wholly omitted, or described without exciting the smallest interest. We go abroad to gratify our eyes, as well as our ears and our minds; and it would be a nondescript Hibernicism for a proposition to be made to us, that we should be invited to see the wild beasts at Exeter 'Change in a printed description. Yet such is the universal defect of books of travels. We are called to dine off bills of fare, and be regaled with concerts, only as they appear in the music-books.

We have said this, we repeat, only to produce an improvement in this interesting walk of Literature. Of Mr. Downes we do not complain. He has the requisite qualities of a traveller—taste, sentiment, and learning. Without these his selection would be injudicious, his narrative dry, and his illustration imperfect. We proceed however to particulars.

We find all through the work, that great use is made of trees in decorating the towns; but the houses themselves appear to be uncomfortable, the rooms being very large, the walls not being papered but painted, and the floors without

THIS work remains
A farmer sent a
some oven which had str
hours elapsed, and neither
appeared. The farmer
himself and found the
about a hedge. "Have y
name, Taco?" "No,"
youker," but I have four
better than them." "W
and Hodge, surprized,
his nest, with four yov
chicks." In the same tra
pected to see in this work
of Baras, which
his harp, and h
the adventures
of Ossian, y
the country of a f
who raised the simpl
of the ancient Muse
For pure, we never
Purity, except as
it is impossible to
but secure alwa
The Tourist
and the principle; and
which, from
simplicity
It was
they could not p
he did not
of which, which no
touches
the in
soul of
his f
could
cloth
convi
ment

without carpets. The Germans, however, for the most part, pass most of their time, and even partake of their meals, in the open air: the garden consequently is the apartment of prime importance, to which the house itself is to be considered as a mere appendage. Pp. 9, 59.

Dr. Leithof, an eminent Physician, has, it seems, succeeded in curing the deformities of children born cripples.

"I was unable (says Mr. Downes) to ascertain exactly the mode of treatment, but was informed that pressure applied to the diseased part is of prime importance. The beds are of a curious and commodious construction: at the head of each there is a system of pulleys on which a catgut string is wound, which is passed through two holes in the wood, and communicates with the body of the patient. This string admits of different degrees of tension, like those of a musical instrument, and regulates the pressure of the bandages with which the part affected is swathed. The hands of the cripples were free, and they were employed—some with toys, others with books or work. They receive instruction two hours every evening from a master, who goes the rounds of the several dormitories. None of them ever leave their beds or change their posture, but lie continually on the back until the cure be nearly completed. There is a bath for the use of those convalescents, for whom bathing is considered beneficial." Pp. 79, 80.

In p. 89, we find cockades worn by the peasantry, as badges of subjection to the Sovereign.

In pp. 115, 123, we have a very curious account of a pasteboard manufacture. There are busts of the twelve Cæsars wrought of this frail material, in imitation of marble, and proof against the utmost inclemency of the weather.

"I was much surprized at finding several admirable imitations of bronze and marble, wrought of mere paper. Among these were the usual subjects of the statuary—such as the Gladiator, the busts of Homer, Virgil, &c. all executed in full size. I lifted a Medicean Venus, which was scarcely a pound in weight."

It seems, that it is an improvement of the *papier-maché* manufactory of France, but the process is kept a profound secret.

Every body has heard of the infrangible glass, offered to a Roman Emperor, who put the inventor to death, lest he should reduce hundreds of potters and glass-manufacturers to

beggary. In the Museum at Schwerin Castle, we find

"A tea service of enamelled copper-coloured china, which is infrangible." P. 127.

According to Professor Beekman, every thing has been invented in Germany. We have the pleasure of having presented to notice, three useful discoveries, which our no less ingenious countrymen may improve. Here we must take our leave of Mr. Downes, with a warm recommendation of his interesting work.

108. *A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns, containing Anecdotes of the Bard; and of the Characters he immortalized; with numerous Pieces of Poetry, original and collected. Crown 8vo, pp. 272. Sherwood, &c.*

THIS work reminds us of a rustic story. A farmer sent a boy to look for some oxen which had strayed. Several hours elapsed, and neither boy nor cattle appeared. The farmer then set out himself and found the boy, lurking about a hedge. "Have you found the oxen, Tom?" "No," replied the younger, "but I have found something better than them." "What's that?" said Hodge, surprized. "A blackbird's nest, with four young ones, all fledged." In the same manner we expected to see in this work curious lost anecdotes of Burns, which had escaped his biographers, and have received, instead, the adventures of three sentimental sons of Ossian, who set out to explore the country of a favourite Bard, who revived the simplicity and beauty of the ancient Muse of his nation. For our parts, we never read Metaphysical Poetry, except as an irksome task, because it is impossible to sympathize with it; but nature always commands attention. The Tourists have understood this principle; and have given us a volume, which, from its nature, originality, and simplicity, is exceedingly interesting. It was not their fault that they could not pick up more of Burns. He did not live in that class of society, which notices all those minute and fine touches of character that discriminate the individual and make us see the soul of the man, as clearly as we do his face. All that their informants could tell them, was the colour of his clothes, how much he drank at a convivial meeting, and those vague generalities, which are common to the species. Ample amends

are however made, by various delightful traits of the peasantry, in which we see sentiment, sincerity, and feeling in their native garb of beauty, glowing with health; not their sickly representatives of compliment, profession, and ceremony, when trained by Art, and mere masquerade disguises of pure selfishness. To these are added verses of various merit, mostly good, but all drawn from soul.

The Ingle [fire] side, and the Hameward Hymn are sweet; but we shall give the address of the Jingle [the poetical companion], to his first Love, whom he finds on his pilgrimage to his native land, a wife and mother.

"It was you, Christy, you
First warm'd this heart, I trow—
Took my stomach frae my food—
Put the devil in my blood—
Made my doings out of season,
Made my thinkings out of reason,
It was you, Christy lass,
Brought the Jingle to this pass."

"An' Christy, faith, I see
By the twinkle o' thy ee,
An' Christy, lass, I fin
By a something here within—

"That tho' ye've ta'en anither,
An' tho' ye be a mither,
There's an ember in us yet,
That might kindle—were it fit.

"Then fare ye weel, my fair ane,
And fare ye weel, my rare ane,
I once thought, my bonny leddy,
That thy bairns wou'd call me deddy.

"But that bra' day's gane by—
Sae happy may ye lie,
An' canty may ye be,
Wi' the man, that sou'd been me."

P. 39, 40.

In Willy and Helen we have,

"Will it be time to praise this cheek,
When years an' tears has blench't it;
Will it be time to talk o' love,
When could an' care has quencht it.

He's laid ae han' about her waist,
The ither's held to heaven;
And his luik was like the luik of man,
Wha's heart in twa is riven."

109. *The Greek Original of the New Testament asserted: in Answer to a recent Publication, entitled, "Palæo-Romæica."* By Thomas Burgess, D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. and F.R.S.L. Bishop of St. David's. 8vo, pp. 52.

THE Bishop of St. David's, very meritoriously in our opinion, has used

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

his eminent learning and talents in defence of the doctrines and principles of that Church, of which he is an important pillar, because he does exactly what the Apostles did before him; strenuously maintain sound faith and principles. With exceeding sorrow, we see, however, the Quarterly Reviewers (men highly to be respected) lately striving to write down this excellent Prelate, upon grounds which we, in our dislike of unnecessarily dividing a house against a house, cannot admit to be founded upon common sense; for accusations more frivolous were never brought forward, as will appear almost by the bare enumeration of them. This we do, because his Lordship has himself touched upon them (pp. xxxii—xliii).

Accusation the first. Griesbach having pronounced the well-known verse of 1 John, v. 7 ("there are three that bear record in Heaven," &c.), to be spurious, the Bishop has maintained the contrary. In this effort the Quarterly Reviewers say, that he has *failed* by which we are to understand, that his Lordship has not given that direct physical proof of black and white, which does not exist; but proceeded by the only proof which was, under the circumstances, practicable. Now it is a rule with us, if we see a man with one leg, to think that he was originally born with two; and yet that it may be absolutely impossible for us, after his death, to know how he lost one of them. If St. John has thought proper to particularize and personally distinguish the Holy Spirit (as descending, like a dove) at the baptism of Christ; and also to say, that God the Father no man hath seen or can see; we verily think it probable, that such a text might have existed; because, if a man elsewhere mentions nostrils, we suppose it possible that he may not have denied the existence of noses. We speak in no levity. We are obliged to use only strong figures to explain our meaning, because our limits are scanty; and, knowing as we do, that some of the Epistles of St. John have descended to us in a mutilated state, we do not see how the Bishop can be said to have *failed* in an *undertaking* which he *never meditated*; namely, proof from the *external* evidence, whereas he expressly disavows (*Vindication*, Pref. viii.) any such mode of treating the

the enquiry. There is, therefore, no error of judgment here.

Accusation the second. The institution of Prize and Premium Societies, as a fallacious mode of encouragement. Conceding that public favour and approbation are the superior title, we conceive that the proposition of a premium is only an inducement to make a bird sing that can sing and will not sing. It is a mode which has been often practised with success; and, therefore, no error of judgment.

Accusation the third. The Thesis of *Adultery*, as a prize essay, which essay was a plagiarism from the "Nuptiæ Sacre" of Dean Ireland. Now, if a crime, worse under circumstances than murder, is not full as fit a subject of discussion, as a knotty point of divinity, then by the same arguments, St. Paul ought not to have talked to the Corinthians about incest; Nathan not have visited David; and the Commandment against Adultery not be read in our Churches. The Queen's affair brought up certain casuistical niceties on the subject. The Bishop says, that he was shocked to see the supposititious notion of Christ encouraging facility of divorce, through a perversion of certain texts (p. xxxvii). To clear up the doctrine, he proposed the thesis in question, in order to take a moral advantage of the unhappy affair alluded to. That there was a *felicitous propriety* in its being made the subject of a *Church Society in Wales*, will appear from the following extraordinary fact; namely, that the old British practice of community of wives does partially exist in that country. "Religion," says Nicholson (Cambr. Travell. 572), "has much influenced this athletic race of men [the lead-miners of *Rhydfendigaid*], in suppressing their habit of having a community of wives." As to the plagiarism of Mr. Tebbs, the author of the essay, the Bishop observes (p. xxxvii), that a comparatively small portion of the materials is in common to the two tracts.

Accusation the fourth is the presumed origination of the Royal Society of Literature, which the Reviewer says was an injudicious emanation of mistaken loyalty, for the encouragement of "deaf and dumb Authors, Ushers of Schools, and Attornies' Clerks." One candidate, we know, was proposed for the emoluments of an associate, by

a gentleman of eminence, universally respected for his amiable character. That candidate was one, who unsolicitedly relinquished the presentation of a living of 500*l.* per annum, to the patron, that he might release himself from incumbrances, by the sale of it; and who also declined an annuity of 200*l.* that he might not compromise the principles due to his profession. We know and respect this candidate: he has a family of seven children unprovided for, some of them of an expensive age, and who certainly is not a "deaf and dumb author, an usher of a school, or an attorney's clerk," but a man respected by neighbouring Dignitaries, of elaborate pursuits, and philosophical abstract habits, patiently enduring severe sacrifices for his family, and supporting Church and King by his pen and conversation, in the good old manner of our ancestors. The lady who obtained the poetical prize, and is much respected in her neighbourhood, Mrs. Hemans, is, we believe, an officer's widow with a family. Who were the other candidates we know not; but these instances may show, that any abuse of the Royal munificence was not contemplated. It seems, further, that the Royal Society of Literature originated in his Majesty's *gracious and unsolicited commission*; and it is some consolation to those deserving persons, whom the Institution would have seriously benefited, to know that their disappointment is not owing to the Royal feelings, but an hypothetical misrepresentation of the subject, absolutely cruel*.

Here we leave the painful topic. The *common sense* of our countrymen will decide, whether a Bishop's support of an important text of the New Testament, of a Church Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, and of another to encourage suffering literati, are *errors of judgment*, and such things as justify a work of high merit and influence, in holding up his name to irreverence, and dividing a house against a house. For our parts, we consider the accusations such, because the statements are erroneous in facts, as will be injurious to the Review.

With regard to the pamphlet before

* See our present volume, p. 413, for a further expostulation concerning the Royal Society of Literature. EDIT.

the Bishop calls it a script to the vindication of 1 John, v. 7. It seems, that certain persons have thought fit to propagate a notion, that the Greek Testament is only a copy of a Latin original, for which strange, in our judgment very absurd, opinion, their main support is, that Latin was the vernacular language of the whole Roman empire. Two great blunders seem to have led to this opinion. One is, that the Scriptures were intended from the first for indiscriminate perusal. This is not the fact. In the "Disputatio Francisci Balduini," prefixed to the Cambridge edition of "Minucius Felix," 8vo. 1707, p. 34, it is said, that the primitive Christians did not converse concerning the sacraments and mysteries of their religion, in the presence of the uninitiated; and, of course, the New Testament was not a work of indiscriminate access. The authority quoted is the following:

"Theodoritus Cyrensis Episcopus, in dialogis, quibus Eranistæ nomen dat, Dialogo 11, pag. 159, ed. Lips. ita orthodoxum inducit Eranistæ de S. eucharistia interroganti respondentem: « Χρη σαφὺς γίνεται, σικος γὰρ τινος αμυντὸς κηρύσαι. Non decet aperte loqui: fortassis adsunt mysteriis nondum initiati. Refert Eranistes, ἀνεμπαρῶδης ἡ ἀνομιὰ τοῦ λόγου. Proponatur ergo in forma ænigmatis responsio." Cellarius.

The second mistake is, that Greek was not a familiar language. Here we antiquaries can show the importance of Archæology. Suetonius, Horace, and Classical Authors without end, disprove the absurd notion. But it is utterly unnecessary to multiply quotations. Borlase says (Cornwall, 34) "it was the universal fashion of the world to write in Greek, two or three centuries before the time of our Saviour." He is a modern; but Cicero also gives the *coup de grace* to the whole notion of Latin being the vernacular language of the Empire, in the following words, in his *Oratio pro Archia Poetâ*; and we are happy to add it to the Bishop's store.

"Nam si quis minorem gloriæ fructum putat ex Græcis versibus percipi, quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat. PROPTEREA QUOD GRÆCA LEGUNTUR IN OMNIBUS FERE GENTIBUS; LATINA SUIS FINIBUS EXIGUIS SANE CONTINENTUR." P. 390. Ed. fol. Lond. 1681.

Suetonius *de Grammaticis* gives ample proof of education in Greek, among the Romans. In short, the

trans. 1835. felt.

Conceiving it therefore unnecessary to bring forward the immense mass of learning used by the worthy and benevolent Prelate, in demolishing this *ignis fatuus* of Latin being the original of the New Testament, we beg to stop here, with expressing our sincere respect for the Apostolical zeal and activity of his Lordship.

110. *The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth. Among which are interspersed other solemnities, public assemblages, and remarkable events, during the reign of that illustrious Princess. Collected from Original Manuscripts, scarce Pamphlets, Corporation Records, Parochial Registers, &c. &c. Illustrated with Historical Notes. By John Nichols, F.R.S. Lond. Edinb. and Perth. A new Edition, in 3 vols. 4to. Nichols and Son.*

IF we may venture to use a bold figure, we would call the reign of Elizabeth the Parthenon of British Royalty, and herself the Minerva of our regal deities, whose colossal statue, like that of Phidias, ennobled the fabrick. That Henry the Eighth, her father, in the variety of his amours, and the arbitrary use of his thunder, lorded it, as a Jupiter, in the British Olympus, there can be no doubt; and if he did not actually suffer labour-pains in the head to give birth to this Daughter, he certainly felt them severely in regard to getting rid of the Mother. Upon a visit years ago to Havering Bower, a most delightful spot, the following imperfect distich, whence derived we know not, was there mentioned:—that Henry VIII. was at Havering, when Anne Boleyn was executed, and was walking upon a terrace, belonging to the palace, at the time of the unfortunate Queen's decapitation. By the firing of guns, or some signal, he had the speediest intelligence of this despicable assassination, and immediately exclaimed,

"—here I stand,
As jolly a widower, as any in the land."

We will not say, with Strabo (L. ix.) that it rained gold when this our Minerva was born, as it did upon the appearance of the goddess; but we assert that it was attended with the establishment of the Protestant Religion, and the birth of Commerce. The first circumstance is well understood; the second

cond is not. "Money was scarce," says Mr. Lodge, "and the persons called Merchants were generally factors of the men of landed property, who owned the great mass of wealth." Lords Burleigh and Leicester were both, in this way, engaged in trade. (Lodge's *Illustrations*, Brit. Hist. ii. 211.) In Mason's "Dublin" are authentic documents, which show her encouragement of this plan, by which, in the end, Factors became Principals. If, therefore, we are indebted to Elizabeth for those two great parents of liberty and wealth, the Protestant Religion and Commerce, we see no reason why she should not be deemed the tutelary deity of our Athens; for without the blessings which we owe to her wise reign, we should neither have liberty, wealth, nor naval power.

We take the opportunity of inserting here a very curious Jesuitical slander; for such tales were common in the reign of Elizabeth; witness Saunders, Campian, &c.

"Dr. Bailey (says the communicator to our friend) the biographer of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, is made to assert, that Anna Boleyn was begotten upon the body of the wife of Sir Thomas Boleyn, by Henry (VIII.) himself, when he was about seventeen years old, and that her Ladyship told him so, when he was about to marry her. And it is further intimated, that Elizabeth, knowing this incestuous origin, was afraid that the Duke of Norfolk, or some powerful Baron, by marrying Mary Queen of Scots, might place the latter upon the throne."

This extract is professed to be contained in Bailey's "Life of Fisher." Now it so happens, that Fisher was beheaded in 1535, and that the book was written by Richard Hall, of Christ's College, and printed under the name of *T. Bailey*, at London, 1665, 12mo, as Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 372, cited Gough's *Brit. Topogr.* i. 238; but 1655, as Mr. Pegge, in our *Magazine* for 1752, p. 554. It is also said, that Anne Boleyn, like Herodias, exulted over Fisher's head, which she had brought to her, on purpose, &c. &c.—a story in this *very* book, of which story, &c. Fuller observes (*Church Hist.* xvi. p. 205) "but enough, yea too much of such damnable falsehoods."

Every thing relative to Elizabeth, as well as to all great personages, gratifies a natural instinct, often of high benefit in the amelioration of character,

and perhaps, therefore, providentially implanted in us. Where there is a wise sovereign, wisdom must become a court necessity, and foolish things cannot be endured where none are said or done. In every state in which Elizabeth appears, Nature never extinguishes Reason, nor does Condescension encourage Familiarity. This is a common consequence of high intellectual character.

Johnson appears in Boswell in every situation, but his occasional wit and levity never degrade him. Of the character of the interesting work alluded to, the book before us strongly partakes, though the materials and construction are dissimilar. We see both the woman and the queen in the one, as we see the man and the instructor in the other; and we see them in intercourse with every mode of life, and every variety of character. One has weaknesses, and the other has prejudices; but in their strongest exhibition, they are only the haze of a brilliant summer's day—the imperfection attached to every thing human.

In subordinate views, this Collection dramatically shows the singular manners of the day; chivalry and pedantry strangely jumbled together; favouritism openly displayed without concession of mental independence; love with bridled feelings; nature confined to studied forms of affectation, in the expression of it; men, grown old in years and wisdom, kept in the subjection of children at school; nonsense and buffoonery, and long repetitions of verses not always harmonious, endured without a murmur, and got up by approbation; implying taste, which neither judgment or feeling could sanction;—these, and many more such anomalies mark the extraordinary character of an age, which abounded with festivities, of which the principal wit consisted in the pageantry. Dry things her Majesty says; and to awkward compliments, she returns amiable answers; but it is always endurance, always a landlord giving a treat to his tenants; always condescension only; always obedience and admiration exacted, as the price of favour. However unamiable this may appear, it restrained Favourites from endeavouring to influence her (see vol. i. p. 385), and caused her subjects to entertain no fear of them. The Sovereign, throughout the whole nation, was the only

only Sun or the system; the others were mere planets.

Shakespeare knew the age and her greatness too well to make her, at his awful peril, directly or indirectly the subject of a drama; but no loss has been sustained. In the admirable novel of *Kenilworth* the portrait is exact; and, if we there see her in romance, we behold her in this work in reality, with the addition of very curious information, in the text and notes, concerning the manners of the times.

Some of these we shall extract, as historically instructive. Every body knows that the Poor Laws commenced in the reign of Elizabeth; but they do not know, that wisdom and piety, not necessity, produced them. Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, writing to the Parson of Downham, says,

"I must nedes earnestlie call upon you literally and cherefully to helpe youre poore neighbours, consideringe many causes that ought to move you thereunto; scil. First, ye ar delivered in manner from all kind of wicked and ungodly beggars, as from friers, perdoours, charges of pilgrimages, and decking of images, and such like; whereby ye be the better able to comfort your poore neighbours. Secondly, the Quene's Majestie, with her Counsel, do daily travaile to deliver you from valiant vagabonds and idle beggars. Thirdly, her Majesty, by her said Counsell, bathe geven expresse commaundement, that the effect and matter of the statute for the provision of the poore shal be put in use.....I require and charge ye, the Minister of the Church, the Churchwardens and the Collectors for the poore, to certifie me, or my Chancellor, within one moneth after the recite hereof, of the names of them, that gave wekely to the poore, and also the summes, and further the names also of them, that are able and yet will depart with nothinge." P. 257.

Thus it appears, that Poor's Rates

were originally intended only as a wise and justifiable substitute for the ruin expended upon superstitious trash.

The establishment and mode of living by an Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 16th century, are curious. It would be characteristic in the present day of a large boarding-house or hotel.

"On the 6th of May, Archbishop Parker obtained from his Royal Mistress a grant, having forty retainers†; but he had a great many more, as appears from the following Cheque-roll of his Household:

"His Chancellor, with allowance of three Servants.

"The Steward 20*l.* wages, with two Men and two Geldings.

"The Treasurer 20 marks wages, with two Men and two Geldings.

"Controller 10*l.* wages, with one Man and one Gelding.

"These three Chief Officers:

"Chief Almoner, a Doctor, with other Chaplains.

"Dr. Drewrie, the Master of the Faculties. The Doctors and Chaplains every one Man without any wages.

"Chief Secretary 20 nobles wages, and one Man.

"Students, Antiquaries, and Writers."

"Gentlemen of the Horse 4*l.* wages."

"Gentlemen Huishers two, like wages, and every one of them one Servant.

"Of the Private Chamber, one Gentleman, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; three others; Gentlemen Daily Waiters, 16 or 14, every one of them 3*l.* wages. Clerk of Kitchin 40*s.* wages, and his fee. The Cater 40*s.* wages.

"The Master Cook, Larderers, and Postler, besides four Pages; this four nobles wages, the other 40*s.* and their fees.

"Yeomen of the Scullery and two Gromes.

"Yeomen Usher of the Great Chamber and of the Hall, four marks wages the peece.

"Yeomen Waiters eight.

"Yeoman Officers, two in every office;

* "In the preceding year Archbishop Parker had the honour of being godfather to the infant son of the Margravine of Baden, when the Queen was personally present as godmother. Another signal mark of the Queen's favour will be seen in the following Letter from Lord Robert Dudley to the Archbishop:

"MY LORD, The Queen's Matie being abroad hunting yesterday in the Forrest, and having had very good hap, besides great sport, she hath thought good to remember your Grace with part of her prey, and so commanded me to send you from her Highness a great and fat stag killed with her own hand, which because the weather was hot, and the deer somewhat chafed, and dangerous to be carried so far without some help, I caused him to be perboyled in this sort for the better preservation of him, which I doubt not but shall cause him to come unto you as I would be glad he should. So having no other matter at present to trouble your Grace withall, I will commit you to the Almighty, and with my most hearty commendations take my leave, in haste, at Windsor, this third of Sept.

Your Gr. assured R. DUBDELLEY."

† "Cardinal Pole had a patent, dated Aug. 20, 4 Philip and Mary, for retaining a hundred servants, which gives some idea of his splendour and hospitality."

as Pantlers, Butlers, Ewerers, Sellerers, Wardrobe.

“Yeomen of the Horse.

“Master of the Barge, 4*l.* wages.

“Porters, Granator, Sub-Almoner, Slaw-terman, Gardner, 4*l.* wages.

“Gromes of the Presence of the Privie-Chamber, Hall, Parler, Chappell, Landry, of the Stable, six; two Laborers; Ewerie Yeoman; Officers last mentioned and Groomes 40*s.* the peece wages; amounting to yerly at 200*l.* wages, which was paid every quarter eve in the counting-house by the Steward, who was ever Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum in Kent and Surrey; having the rule and government of all the Household save the other two Chief Officers and Chaplains; being to entertain noble personages and men of great place til thei wer brought to the Archbishop; to take account of the bills of every Under-officer, and to allow or disallow of them.

“All thes had allowance for their diett in the hall at Lambith; as first was the Steward's table on the one side, for himself, his two fellow Officers, Gentlemen of the Horse, Secretaries, Gentleman-Usher, that waited not at the Archbishop's table, with other Gentlemen-Waiters: and if al cold not sit thear thei were placed at the Gentlemen's table. Next to that table, over against the Steward's table on the other side of the hall, had the Almoner his table, with the Chapleins and the Stewdents; and either of thes tables had like allowance of diett, manchet, and wine. The Gentlemen's long table, at first sitting, was for some Gentlemen of household and manors, and for the Archbishop's Waiters when he had dined. On the other side against them sat the Yeomen-Waiters and Yeomen-Officers, that attended not, and meaner sort of strangers. At the table next the hall dore sat the Cooks and attendant Yeomen Officers. Over against them sat the Gromes before mentioned of the stable and other extern places. Then, at the nether end of the hall, by the pantry, was a table, whereat

was daily entertained eight or ten of the poor of the town by turns. The Sub-Almoner had a chest for broken mete and brede, and a tub with broken beer, for reliefe of other poore, as they wer put in bills parted among them*.

“Touching the Parsons, besides his ordinary servantes that he had in private lodgings, his wife, who kept a table, whither oft came Gentlewomen and other friends; where was also daily, imprimis, his eldest son and his wife (who had, as also the younger son and his wife, a woman and man servant); his brother Baker's wife, her daughter and maide; his neece Clerke, her son, and a maide servant; the Comptroller's wife, who had a maide of her own; maide servants 1111; in toto 16.

“Of those that were his household servants, of good birth and parentage, were Egremont Ratcliff, half brother to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain; Charles Gray, brother to the Earl of Kent; Edward Colham, brother to the Lord Warden Colham, Privie Counsellor; Richard Bingham, after a Knight and worthie soldier in Ireland; Geoffrey Benton, Secretarie of Estate and Privie Counsellor thear; John Stafford, son to the Lady Stafford of the Queen's Bed-chamber; Warham St. Leger; Henry Harrington, brother to the Lord Harrington; Henry Mainard; who all cam after to the honour of Knighthood; and many more that wear Knights' sons, and of good birth, out of fower countaies, as of the Scotts in Kent, Morlies, Parkers, Jermeyes, Doyles, Nevils.

“He had also, as part of his household, several persons of eminence that were committed to him in free custody; namely, Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, whom he entertained most kindly. But that learned and excellent man lived but about four months in this Palace, and dying November 18, 1559, aged 83, was buried in Lambeth Church. Thomas Thirlby, the deprived Bishop of Norwich, was also his guest upwards of ten years, and was buried near Bishop Tonstal: not to mention Dr.

* “Strype gives this further account of Archbishop Parker's hospitality: ‘In the daily eating this was the custom. The Stewards, with the servants that were Gentlemen of the better rank, sat down at the tables in the Hall on the right hand; and the Almoner, with the Clergy and the other servants, sat on the other side; where there was plenty of all sorts of provision both for eating and drinking. The daily fragments thereof did suffice to fill the bellies of a great number of poor hungry people that waited at the gate; and so constant and unfauling was this provision at my Lord's table, that whosoever came in either at dinner or supper, being not above the degree of a Knight, might here be entertained worthy of his quality, either at the Steward's or at the Almoner's table. And moreover, it was the Archbishop's command to his servants that all strangers should be received and treated with all manner of civility and respect, and that places at the table should be assigned them according to their dignity and quality: which redounded much to the praise and commendation of the Archbishop. The discourse and conversation at meals was void of all brawling and loud talking, and for the most part consisted in framing men's manners to Religion, or in some other honest and becoming subject. There was a Monitor of the Hall; and if it happened that any spoke too loud, or concerning things less decent, it was presently hushed by one that cried *Silence*. The Archbishop loved hospitality, and he was shewed it so much, and with better order, though he himself was very abstemious.’”

English his Secretary to Queen Mary. All these had lodgings to themselves; several with chambers for three men, and diet for them all in those lodgings; save only when they were called to the Archbishop's own table (when he dined, as the speech went abroad, out of his own private lodging three days weekly; and then persons of the degree of Knights and upwards came to him); fuel for their fire, and candle for their chambers; without any allowance for all this, either from the Queen or from themselves; saving at their deaths he had from them some part of their libraries that they had thar. Often had he others committed or commended unto him from the Queen or Privy Council to be entertained by him at his charge, as well of other nations as home subjects; namely, the L. . . . as a prisoner, and after the L. H. Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk. Those ever sat (but when they were with the Archbishop himself) at the Steward's table, who had provision of diet aynseable to their calling, and they had also fuel to their chambers." P. 204.

The philosophical reader will peruse these interesting volumes, in two views, —traits of character and traits of curiosity, being perfectly satisfied, that the information is far too copious to be exhausted. We do not mean any adulatory compliment to our venerable and learned Coadjutor (for he cannot need it), because no man of common sense, liberal education, or civilized ideas, will ever deny, that the publication of the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," in their original details, can, in themselves, be other than great literary curiosities of high Archæological and Historical value, even if the Editor had not added his valuable notes. We have no hesitation in saying, that works of higher curiosity do not exist, and in confirmation of our opinions, we need only quote the preemium to the charter of the Society of Antiquaries:

"The study of Antiquity and the History of former times has ever been esteemed highly commendable and useful, not only to improve the minds of men, but also to excite them to virtuous and noble actions, and such as may hereafter render them famous and worthy examples to late posterity."

Several of the prints are uncommonly curious.

111. Robinson's *History of Enfield*.

(Continued from p. 428.)

WE concluded our last, with noticing *Old-Bury*, which we think to

be

stances, not one, but two or three camps adjacent, of which numerous instances appear in

The distinction between a public and a private road is so little known that we could mention a case without our knowledge, where a private cause of action met with a public through a defect of this necessary acquaintance with the law. We therefore subjoin the following statement—In Hilary Term 1819, the parish of Enfield was indicted for not repairing *Welch's-lane*. It was proved, that it led only to a farm-house, and that it had been paid for the last 100 years. Lord Chief Justice said that it was necessary to be kept as a public highway, and lead from one town or village to another, and be free for the passage of Majesty's subjects. P. 80.

In p. 94, mention is made of a family of the name of *Bokun*, pronounced *Boon*, in a state of poverty, but presumed to be descendants of the famous *De Bokun*. We knew a gentleman of that name, we believe of Magdalen College, Oxford, who claimed descent from that very high family.

Opposite p. 95, we have a portrait of the Princess (afterwards Queen Elizabeth), which may sufficiently vindicate her from the character of ugliness, which Lord Oxford ascribes to her, when in years. It is noticeable, that the gown, quilted or worked, which she wears in the portrait, is similar in general pattern, to one with which she is attired in a fine whole-length portrait, as large as life, at Berkeley Castle.

Enfield was one of the few places, which had a parish priest, when the Domesday survey was compiled. We mention this, in order to introduce a paragraph from Selden. He says, in speaking of Domesday book,

"In certain counties, as *Somerset, Devon, Cornwall*, and some few others, you shall rarely have a Parish Church noted; but, in others, very often Churches are." (*Hist. of Tythes*, Ch. x. p. 281. Ed. 4to, 1618.)

We invite our Readers to run over Domesday book, and favour us with a list of Churches before the Conquest.

We proceed now to record the existence of two very curious literary treasures,



VIEW OF FORTY HALL, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX,
SEAT OF JAMES MEYER, ESQ.



HOUSE OF THE LATE RICHARD GOUGH, ESQ. ENFIELD.



VIEW OF FORTY HALL, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX,
SEAT OF JAMES MEYER, ESQ.



HOUSE OF THE LATE RICHARD GOUGH, ESQ. ENFIELD.

characteristics of his genius, as that of it most assuredly is, the last. Upon this subject the bias of the public opinion, as well as the merits and defects of his various compositions, both in prose and verse, has been so firmly established. It may therefore be said, that an easy flow of diction, great sweetness of numbers, an engaging playfulness of fancy have generally conceded to the Poetry of Hayley. As a prose writer also he has allowed to exhibit a peculiar facility, and at the same time a graceful expression that has placed him high in the list of authors; while as an annotator, it would not be perhaps easy to find any writer to whom the friends of literature have confessed themselves more indebted for copious and varied information for a fund of entertainment to be collected with the treasures of an exquisite poet.

In concluding these imperfect remarks on the literary character of the author of the *Memoir*, whose extensive compositions, especially his '*Triumphs of Temper*,' are so honourable to the school in which he lived, the Editor cannot help expressing his conviction, that had the studies of the Poet been directed to happier objects, or had his genius, like that of his friend Cowper, drunk deeply into the sublimity of Scripture, elevated as he really was above the far greater part of his contemporaries, he would have attained to a much prouder eminence on the summit of positive merit, and travelled down to posterity with a transcendent lustre."

It appears that Hayley was extremely popular in the choice of his friends. Some of his juvenile days, when his poems were formed more by chance than by selection, were men of considerable intellectual powers and hot hearts; but these favourites, such as Stoughton, Clyfford, and Beridge, and their successors of more renown, Gibbon, Howard, and Cowper, sunk into the grave long before his decease. After years of the life of Hayley it appears to have been distinguished by any literary composition in prose or verse. It is certain that he published nothing after the publication of a Volume of Tragedies. Though devoted to retirement, he was not inactive; he persevered in the practice of early rising to a late hour of his life, walking in his garden in winter, when the ground was covered with snow, with a lantern in his hand, some hours before daylight. He would mount his horse,

and go to the office, where he was so conspicuously prominent in the character, that he was indebted to his firm attachment which Cowper manifested for him; as the following letter, addressed to him in 1801, shows.

"HAYLEY—thy tenderness fraternal shows,
In our first interview, delightful guest!
To Mary and me for her dear sake distressed,

Such as it is has made my heart thy own,
Though heedless now of new engagements grown;

For threescore winters make a winter
And I had purpos'd ne'er to go in quest
Of Friendship more, except with God alone.

But thou hast won me; nor is God my foe,

Who, ere this last afflictive scene began,
Sent thee to mitigate the dreadful blow,
My brother, by whose sympathy I know
Thy true deserts infallibly to scan,
Not more t' admire the bard than love the man."

Among the distinguished persons, whose names have place in these *Volumines*, we notice those of Dr. Beattie, Gen. Burgoyne, the Earl of Chatham, Capt. Cook, Lord Chatham, J. B. Cipriani, the Poet Cowper, Dr. Darwin, Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl of Egremont, Princess Elizabeth, Mr. Flaxman, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Gibbon, Jonas Hanway, Lord Hardwicke, Mr. Henderson, Lady Hesketh, Lord Holland, Rev. Mr. Hurdes, Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, Mr. Kemble, Dr. Kippis, Marquis of Lansdown, Bp. Lowth, Lady Lucan, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Opie, Mr. Pitt, Romney the Painter, Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, Miss Seward, Mrs. Siddons, Earl Spencer, George Stevens, Lord Thurlow, Dr. Warton, Caroline Watson, Mr. Wilberforce, with many others of distinguished celebrity in the literary world.—We doubt not, the work will be considered as an acquisition to our stores of National Biography and Literary History.

118. *An Essay on Marriage, Adultery, and Divorce, (now first printed,) and an Essay on the State of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection (the third Edition); to both of which Premiums have been assigned by the Church Union Society; the outline of a Sermon and a Lecture on Taste, &c. By the*

the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Newlyn, &c. cr. 8vo. pp. 269. Nichols and Son.

MULTUM in parvo! as the Title-page demonstrates.—The Volume is printed (at Truro) in a cheap form; and contains the result of much laborious research, and the demonstration of superior intellect. As a Poet, Historian, and Divine, Mr. Polwhele has been long and deservedly esteemed; and his reputation as a Writer will not be diminished by what is now submitted to the publick.

We regret that the Writers on Marriage, Adultery, &c. have not availed themselves of the fine argument of Lord Kaimes on this subject, in his Sketches of the History of Man, and Professor Millar's collateral illustrations of the union of the sexes in this form, as varying according to circumstances, in the respective states of Society. The former Philosopher states, that Providence has ordained the close connection of the male and female to subsist in all animals, so long as the efforts of both are essential to rearing the young; and the latter notes the different state of things, which grew out of the avocations of women in the conjugal state, i.e. when females ceased to be sources of profit to the husband. We differ too from Mr. Polwhele, in p. 31, concerning the presumed indifference of the Romans to Adultery. The contrary is the fact; for in the MS. Notes* of Spence and Holdsworth, upon Horace, (with the sight of which we have been favoured,) the Roman opinions on this subject are clearly established. One main disgust of Lucretia on account of the rape, was that she had been treated as a slave; and however justified the Romans might think themselves to be in taking liberties with this unfortunate class of persons, nothing was more severely reprobated by them than violation or corruption of the *freeborn* virgin or matron. This note explains the apparent inconsistency of Horace in his occasional ebullitions of priapism and moral strictness on the same subject. As to the facility of divorce, we perfectly agree with Mr. Polwhele, in its shocking tendency. As a ser-

mon, or moral discourse, Mr. Polwhele's *Essay* is exceedingly good.—The *Essay on the State of the Soul* we have before noticed (vol. LXXIII. ii. 47, 313.) The "Outlines of a Sermon" contain much interesting matter upon the subject of ancient education of the poor, when governmental power was in full action, through the Ecclesiastical Courts, and interferences impracticable under a state of Toleration. We therefore hasten to the Lecture on Taste. Much discussion has arisen, in our opinion useless, upon this seemingly indefinable topic. To us, as generally understood, it appears to be nothing more than a correct judgment upon the subject which it regards, and to be the joint offspring of skill and reduction to a standard model. In landscape gardening, for instance, it is no more than a knowledge of fine scenes in Nature, and assimilation to them; in matters of dress and furniture, of conformity to the best pattern; in forms of animals, to the best natural objects; in architecture, to improvements which are spontaneous results of skill and experience. In proof of this, we need only say, that taste is never seen where there is not a thorough knowledge of the subject to which it applies. Mankind act upon this principle. They go to the best tailors, best architects, and best artificers of every kind for tasteful things, nor do they unreasonably expect them from others. In short, we see nothing metaphysical in the subject. It is the natural offspring of improvement, which has its respective degrees of comparison, good, better, best, and at last dies in the *l'ennui du beau*, the gaudy or fantastic. All the difficulty seems to have proceeded from the vagueness of the term. It has an application to numerous distinct faculties; but in each of these it only means the most correct judgment. Mr. Polwhele's Poem, "*Lecture on Taste*," has many sweet lines. The "*Deserted Village School*," though borrowed from Shenstone, is interesting. But the article which is the most curious (and which we hope will soon be enlarged) is the "Postscript, containing some Notices of a large MS. Volume, entitled, '*Traditions and Recollections, Domestic, Clerical, and Literary*,' &c. Among these are several interesting documents respecting the Author's

* They are, or recently were, in the possession of a very amiable and worthy man; the Rev. Thos. Foster, of Salisbury. Jas. Wadmore, Esq. of Chapel-street, New-road, has others of them.

Ancestors; and some entertaining Anecdotes of the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the facetious Foote, and Dr. Walcott (the once popular Peter Pindar), whose flagitiousness in sundry important views is either kindly suppressed, or was unknown to Mr. Polwhele. Of this we are sorry, because it is perfectly proper that the real character of this Poet should descend to posterity, together with his works; otherwise his coarse satire of various excellent persons, now known to be the mere mercenary, indeed base, aspersions of a man of no principles, may, from a wrong opinion concerning the Author, be deemed just and fair.

The following anecdote of Foote (p. 234) is, we believe, new.

"One of the earliest instances of his jocular, as practised upon his father—'The Old Justice,' is yet in the minds of several aged people of this neighbourhood. Imitating the voice of Mr. Nicholas Donithorne, from an inner apartment, where his father had supposed Mr. D. was sitting, he drew his father into conversation on the subject of a family-transaction between the two old gentlemen, and thus possessed himself of a secret, which, while it displayed his mimicry, justly incurred his parent's displeasure."

Whether a buffoon was ever known to be a man of character, we shall not inquire. We know that such instances are at least rare, and commend parents, as they value the best interests of their children, to correct in time

propensities to mimicry and coarse humour.

114. A most absurd and indeed dangerous publication has been recently issued, entitled *Accredited Ghost Stories*, consisting of a ridiculous collection of falsehoods, originating from the cunning or ignorance of the inventors. As an antidote to these baneful fabrications, Mr. ACKERMANN has published a neat edition, illustrated with six coloured engravings, entitled *Ghost Stories*. They have been collected, as the Compiler states, with a particular view to counteract the vulgar belief in ghosts and apparitions, and to promote a rational estimate of the nature and phenomena commonly considered as supernatural. The principal story, consisting of 120 pages, is the "Green Mantle of Venice." There are seventeen others, all demonstrating how easily the imagination may be imposed upon by appearances, resulting alone from natural causes. We should therefore particularly recommend them to the notice of those who may still labour under the early prejudices of the nursery.

115. Of Mr. USHER's *New Version of the Psalms*, we can only say, that we have seen sublime *paraphrases* of them, but never an unexceptionable *translation*, nor do we believe that they are translatable at all in a literary view. Mr. Usher's version is a very fair one, and we do not expect impossibilities.

116. *The Bases for the Establishment of Literary Societies*, contain many valuable hints, particularly on the distinction of subjects; but there is such a thing as legislating too much, and less than a dozen of the bases would be more than sufficient.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 13.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate, was adjudged to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, of Trinity College. Subject, *Australasia*.

June 19. Sir William Browne's gold medals for the Greek Ode, and for the Greek and Latin Epigrams, were yesterday adjudged as follows:

Greek Ode.—In Obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique Thomæ Fanshawe Middleton, Episcopi Calcuttensis. To Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Trin. Coll.

Greek Epigram.—Εαν τις φιλομαθης, τον πολυμαθης.

Latin Epigram.—Ος φειγται παλιν μαρτυραι. To John Wilder, Fellow of King's College.

Latin Ode.—Africani Catenis Devincti. No prize adjudged.

The first stone of the new buildings at Corpus Christi College, will be laid on Wednesday the 2d of July.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

OXFORD, June 12.—In the Convocation the following were admitted to the Honorary Degree of D. C. L. and presented by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Deputy Professor of Civil Law:—Sir Berkeley William Guise, of Rendcombe (Park, co. Gloucester, M. P.: Maj.-gen. Sir George Sackville Browne, K.C.B.: Edward Webb, Esq. of Stoke Bishop, co. Gloucester; M. P.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry Hart Milman, M. A. of Brasenose, Professor of Poetry, in a pure and classic style. The learned Professor commenced his discourse with an address to the Members of Convocation present, and then disported upon the general advantages of

sulting from academical education, and lauded the generosity of all the benefactors to this University; but more particularly Archbishop Sheldon, the founder of the Theatre. He then set forth the pre-eminence of the *toga*, and the striking political advantages derived from the pursuit of Literature, by preserving the love of subordination and decorum, eradicating superstition, dispelling the clouds of ignorance, and rescuing human nature from the shackles of barbarism. He spoke with increased fervour in praise of the admirable system of Government adopted in this country, and more particularly of the great patronage and encouragement which this University had derived at its fostering hands; and which, in turn, it had dispersed among its own members. The Orator concluded amidst the plaudits of one of the most numerous audiences we have witnessed since the installation of the present Chancellor.

The Prize Compositions were recited. The Latin Essay, spoken by Mr. Edward Wickham, Fellow of New College, was on the subject of "The Condition of Slaves among the Ancients." This Treatise evinced considerable mastery of the Latin tongue, and deep research in classic lore. We were particularly gratified in observing the patriotic enthusiasm with which the youthful speaker terminated his Essay, by complimenting his own country on having set to the world the glorious example of considering all men as equally free, whatever may be their colour, their clime, or their national manners. This was followed by the recital of the Latin Prize Poem: the subject "Geology," which was handled with considerable skill in versification, and much poetic genius, although the subject, however interesting, seemed to offer but little scope for classical composition. The reader will readily conceive, that these elegant verses were listened to with peculiar pleasure in a University which reckons among its brightest ornaments many deep indagators of the science which formed the theme, and a Professor who has caused the name of Oxford to be known and honoured from the banks of the Neva to the shores of the Atlantic.

Mr. C. A. Plumer, Fellow, and B. A. of Oriel, (the same gentleman who in 1821 gained the Latin Essay, "*de Auguriis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos*,") then read the English Essay on "Public Spirit;" in which he evinced considerable patriotic feeling, in offering as a subject of public spirit, the purity of our Religion, the admirable Constitution of our Government, and the equitable administration of our Laws.

"Stonehenge," the Newdigate Prize Poem, followed. It was most eloquently repeated by the young Poet, Mr. Thomas Stokes Salmon, of Brasenose. These ele-

gant lines are printed in p. 549. With this Poem the duties of the Convocation ended.

Ready for Publication.

No. I. of Roman Antiquities; or the Discoveries of Antoninus identified, in a Series of Plates, illustrative of the Excavated Remains of that Roman Station at Castor, with Plates of the Mosaic Pavements, &c. By R. T. ARTIS. (See vol. xcii. i. p. 483.)

A Course of Lectures, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldea, Egypt, and Canaan, by JOHN LANDSEER, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Member of the London Royal Academy of Arts, and Engraver to the King. Illustrated with Engravings of Babylonian Cylinders, and other inedited Monuments of Antiquity.

A Visit to Spain; detailing the Transactions which occurred during a Residence in the latter part of 1822, and the first four months of 1823; with an Account of the Removal of the Court from Madrid to Seville; and general Notices of the Manners, Customs, Costume, and Music of the Country. By MICHAEL QUIN, Esq.

History and Description of Westminster Hall; with a plan of the Hall, and an Elevation of the Northern Portal.

Poetical Sketches, with Stanzas for Music, and other Poems. By MR. ALARIC A. WATTS. (See p. 432.)

The Religious World Displayed; or a View of the four grand Systems of Religion; namely, Christianity, Judaism, Paganism, and Mahomedism; and of the various existing Denominations, Sects, and Parties in the Christian World. By the Rev. R. ADAMS, M. A.

A Series of Lectures upon the Elements of Chemical Science, lately delivered at the Surrey Institution, comprising the Basis of the new Theory of Crystallization, &c. By G. GURNEY.

Observations made during a Residence in the Tarentaise and various Parts of the Graic Alpine Alps, in Savoy, and in Switzerland and Auvergne, in the Years 1810, 1831, and 1822, with Remarks on the present State of Society, Manners, Religion, Agriculture, Clime, &c. By ROBERT BLAKEWELL, Esq.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres. By M. DE HUMBOLDT. And translated into English, under his immediate Inspection.

A Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain, containing a series of Views illustrative of the Character and prominent Features of the Coast. By W. DANIELL, A.R.A.

Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano, with Notices of their principal Works.

Description of an Electrical Telegraph, and of some other Electrical Apparatus, with Eight Plates. By FRANCIS ROXBOROUGH.

Brathollet

Life of David, Thomas, &c. &c. by ANDREW URZ. M. D. F. R. S. in two Volumes, with explanatory notes, and five re designs.

Correspondent's Assistant, or Familiar Writer; being a selection of from the Works of the most elegant scribed Authors, upon all the useful ally interesting occurrences of life : is added the Secretary's Guide. Young Countess, a Tale for Youth. Miscellaneous Collections, forming a volume to the Lounger's Common book.

Preparing for Publication.

Copenhagen, two literary men of the name, Messrs. HOLST, the one a Doctor of Laws, well known in Denmark by his name, the other a Doctor of Medicine, to publish a periodical journal, to be "Musée du Nord," in order to apprise a readers of the best literary produce of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Jengalee version of Todd's enlarged of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is in a of publication in India. The public elated for this laborious and useful to the conjoint labours of Baboo Ram, sen. and Mr. Felix Carey.

etize Cantabrigienses; Anecdotes, Sayings, Satires, &c.; by or relating abrated Cantabs: being a Companion Cambridge Tart.

Dictionary of all Religions, and Religions, Antient and Modern; also, of sistical History and Theological Cony. By Mrs. HANNAH ADAMS.

a New Mercantile Assistant, and Ge-Cheque Book, containing Nine co-and distinct Sets of Tables. By Mr. HT, Accountant.

e of Sheridan. By Mr. MOORE. iginal Views of the Collegiate and Pal Churches of Great Britain; with ical and Architectural Descriptions. P. NEALE and J. LE KEUX.

new Edition of the Decameron of scio, from the original text from the of Maselli. By Mr. BIASIOLI, Author reral esteemed elementary works on the in Language.

ie Author of the Farmer's Boy is about -appear in a small work, entitled Hadood Hall, a drama, in three acts, in-ersed with songs.

llen Gray, or the Maiden's Curse, a a. By the late Dr. ARCHIBALD MACLEOD.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

n Tuesday the 17th of June, the first ral Meeting of the Society took place e apartments of the Literary Fund in ohn's Inn Fields, and was more fully at-

tended than could have been expected.— Among the founders and fellows of the Institution present were, the Bishops of St. David's, Chester, and Lincoln, Archdeacons Nares and Prosser, Sir James Mackintosh, M.P., the Hon. Henry Windsor, the Rev. Drs. Richards and Symmons, Rev. George Croly, A. I. Impey, Prince Hoare, Taylor Combe, Wm. Tooke, Esqrs. and several other well-known literary characters.

The business of the day was opened by a very neat and perspicuous inaugural address from the Bishop of St. David's, who concisely stated the proposed objects of the Society, and the singular but admitted fact, that while every department of art and science had a rallying point for concentrating and diffusing information, by a union of persons of similar tastes and pursuits, the interests of general literature and belles lettres had not yet thus acquired a local habitation or a name in this country: the Bishop concluded his address by apprising the meeting of the deep interest evinced by his Majesty in the welfare of the new Society, and the munificent contribution proposed to be made by him in aid of its object, and his gracious approval of the constitution and laws of the Society, as prepared by the provisional council, on which occasion the Rt. Rev. Chairman had been honoured with the following letter from Sir Wm. Knighton, under the sanction of the sign manual.

My Lord, Carlton Palace, June 9.

G. R.

I am honoured with the commands of the King, to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty most entirely approves of the constitution and regulations of the Royal Society of Literature, as submitted by your Lordship.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect and esteem, your Lordship's most faithful and sincere servant,

W. KNIGHTON.

The Secretary then read the constitution and regulations as so approved, and which appear well-calculated to extend and perpetuate the influence of the Society thus instituted as stated in the preamble "For the advancement of Literature: By the publication of inedited remains of ancient literature, and of such works as may be of great intrinsic value, but not of that popular character which usually claims the attention of Publishers: By the promotion of discoveries in literature: By endeavours to fix the standard as far as is practicable, and to preserve the purity of our language by the critical improvement of our Lexicography: By the reading at public meetings, of interesting papers on History, Philosophy, Poetry, Philology, and the Arts, and the publication of such of those papers as shall be approved of in the Society's Transactions: By the assigning of honorary rewards to works of great literary merit, and to important discoveries in literature: And by establishing a correspondence,

poudence with learned men in foreign countries, for the purpose of literary inquiry and information."—As a main auxiliary towards the attainment of these objects his Majesty has been pleased to assign to ten Associates, to be recommended by the Council, the annual sum of one hundred guineas, each payable out of the privy purse, and also two medals of fifty guineas each, to be adjudged to literary works of eminent merit, and to important discoveries in literature.

The Society, desirous of seconding his Majesty's munificence, have determined on appointing an equal number of Associates out of the funds of the Society, thus constituting ten Royal and ten Society Associates, who are to receive one hundred guineas each annually.

Such Associates will be elected out of a class of honorary Associates, to be nominated by the Council.

After the reading of the constitution and rules of the Society, the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Cattermole, concluded his labours by reading a prospectus or view of the objects of the Society, and of the necessity experienced in this country for such an institution; the address appears to have been ably drawn up by the provisional Council, and we are enabled to give the following extracts from it.

"The renown which the British Nation has achieved during the late Wars, by the vigour and success of her arms and counsels, and the decisive lead she took in the great struggle for the restoration of European Independence, has irresistibly attracted the attention of the Continent to her national character and institutions; her language is universally diffused, and her Literature is studied by the learned among all the States of Christendom. In our System of Social Order, they will find much to admire and to imitate; in our Reformed Religion, as pure ordinances of worship as are perhaps compatible with the imperfection of our nature: in the munificent endowments of our Public Schools and Universities, an ample provision for instructing our youth in every branch of liberal and scientific learning; for the encouragement and improvement both of the Fine Arts, and those which are applicable to manufactures and commerce, a National Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and a Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce: above all they will find in our Royal Society for improving natural knowledge, an Institution that has by the distinguished genius of its members, and the rapid succession of its brilliant and useful discoveries in science for the last century and a half, reflected a glory on the Nation, never eclipsed or perhaps equalled by the labours of any other Scientific Association. Amongst all these noble and useful Institutions, must it not strike them with astonishment, that there

has never existed in the British Metropolis a Society for the Encouragement and Improvement of General Learning and Polite Literature?

"The substantial benefits derived from Societies of this nature to those Sciences, which are conversant with the material world, viz. the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Medicine, Agriculture, and the Mechanical Arts, are incontrovertible, and universally admitted. What good or plausible reason can be assigned why similar advantages may not accrue from similar Societies in those Sciences, which are conversant with the Intellectual World, viz. Grammar, Rhetoric, Criticism, Poetry, History, Morals, and Polity? Are our knowledge and taste on these subjects incapable of augmentation or improvement? or, is there not good reason to believe that both might be essentially benefited by an investigation of their laws and principles with the same caution and the same spirit that have guided our physical inquiries.

"Neither is it to the objects already enumerated that the views and hopes of such a Society may be exclusively confined. In the various Literary Repositories of this and other countries, innumerable manuscripts lie hid, which can only be made useful by being examined and brought to light. It has been a prevailing and laudable ambition for some ages, not only among learned, but among great and opulent men throughout Europe, to collect these treasures, but no progress proportional to their importance has yet been made in examining, interpreting, and comparing them, and in applying them to their proper uses. In the Bodleian Library alone, employment might be furnished for more than one generation of Students, before its accumulations could be even rightly appreciated. To the British Museum a similar observation may be applied; and when we reflect on the innumerable public and private collections of a similar nature subsisting in this kingdom, we cannot reasonably doubt that if due encouragement were given to the working of these mines of knowledge, the product of them would incalculably enrich every branch of polite and useful learning.

"It was at the close of the year 1820 announced to the Publick, that the outline of an Institution in this Metropolis for the Promotion of General Literature, had been submitted to the consideration of the King, by his Majesty's command,—that his Majesty had been pleased to express in the most favourable terms his royal approbation of the plan proposed,—that he had honoured the projected Society with the sanction of his exalted patronage, and extended to it his royal munificence. On this foundation it was proposed to establish an institution under the title of 'the Royal Society of Literature for the Advancement

of *Classical Literature*, in its widest range and extent.

The Society are quite aware that the great objects of their Institution cannot be attained without adequate exertions on their part to establish their character, and to win the esteem and regard of the Public, without yielding to its prejudices: unless such exertions are made it must necessarily sink from its own imbecility. Neither did the Society hope to escape the attacks of prejudice, envy, and self-interest, by which all similar Institutions have in their infancy been assailed; but their trust is, that by steadily pursuing their course, they will soon leave such enemies behind them. Rumours have indeed been disseminated with great industry during the last twelve months, highly injurious to the interest of the Society, which they think it sufficient merely to notice, with an assurance to the Public, that they can, upon the highest authority, announce them to be wholly devoid of foundation.

“One plausible objection has been raised to the establishment of an Institution of this description in the British Capital, which the Society think it incumbent on them to notice. It is objected, that as the frame of their polity is such, as to give rise to incessant controversies on political and religious topics, a Literary Society, under the immediate patronage of the Crown, may be made an instrument of attack or defence of particular sects or parties, according to the passions or interests of its individual members. The Society are sensible that such a suspicion only would be fatal to all the objects they have in view, and they trust that such sense is a sufficient guarantee to the Public, that they will omit no means in their power to preclude the possibility of it. Their hope is that every member of their Society will be actuated by pure principles of religion and virtue, and warmly attached to the religious and political institutions of his country; but the British Constitution has prescribed and furnished adequate means for her own defence, and the Society of Literature, fully convinced that to make their council room an arena for such controversies, would be detrimental to the country, and ruinous to themselves, have made it one of their fundamental regulations to exclude all writings from their notice, that may relate to any temporary controversial topics.

“The great object of the Society is to render the pursuit of Literature honourable in itself, and beneficial in its results to Society, by encouraging a strictly classical taste, an impartial and just system of criticism, pure morality, and sound learning; and, to accomplish this desirable purpose, it is intended to have regular meetings, where men of literature may enjoy the opportunity of mutual intercourse, and may,

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

by combination of effort, and union of mind, promote the advancement of those branches of general knowledge, which the Society professes more especially to encourage and cultivate.

“At the stated meetings of the Society, such literary communications as the members or other learned persons may be disposed to make, will be gratefully received, and, if they correspond with the views of the Institution, will be publicly read. And as all information of an original kind, drawn from authentic sources, is valuable, transcripts of unedited Greek, Latin, Saxon, and ancient English manuscripts, conjectural emendations of eminent scholars, interesting selections from the unpublished journals of intelligent travellers, analytical accounts of valuable manuscripts, treasured up in public or private libraries, will be considered as desirable additions to the mass of knowledge, which the Society is anxious to accumulate. From such contributions selections will occasionally be made for publication; such selections will constitute the transactions of the Society, and as they will go forth to the public under the sanction of judges competent to pronounce on their merits, the transactions of the Society will be the depository of a collection of valuable materials, which will afford important aid in the construction of future histories, and will preserve facts that may be effectual for the establishment of new scientific systems on more solid and permanent bases.

“Such are the principles, and such the objects of the Royal Society of Literature, which they have considered it their duty at the present season to lay before the public. Of the soundness of these principles, and utility of these objects, they are confident; and they call for the assistance of all their fellow-countrymen, who feel a zeal for the interests of Literature, and for those principles of sound reasoning and pure taste, which are inseparably connected with them.”

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Bishop of St. David's, on the motion of the Bishop of Chester, who made a very appropriate speech on the occasion, and the business of the day was closed by proceeding to the ballot; on the result of which it appeared that the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers and council of the Society for the year ensuing.

Council—Marquis of Lansdowne; Right Hon. Lord Greenvile; Rt. Hon. Lord Morpeth; Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.; Sir A. Johnstone; F. Chantrey, Esq.; Taylor Combe, Esq.; Rev. George Croly; James Cumming, Esq.; William Empson, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Gray; Prince Hoare, Esq.; W. Jerdan, Esq.; Rev. Archdeacon Prosser; Rev. Dr. Richards; Rev. C. Sumner.

President—The Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Vice-

Vice Presidents—The Lord Bishop of Chester; the Lord Chief Justice; Right Hon. J. C. Villiers; Hon. G. Agar Ellis; Sir Gore Ouseley, Bt.; Sir J. Mackintosh; Rev. Archdeacon Nares; Colonel Leake.

Treasurer—A. E. Impey, Esq.

Librarian—Rev. H. H. Baber.

Secretary—Rev. Richard Cattermole.

METROPOLITAN LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Second Lecture, under the auspices of this Society, was delivered on May 23d, by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Jennings. It was the first of a series, and the subject—"Poetry." It is one on which hundreds of Lectures have been delivered; but it is still interesting, and affords a lecturer ample scope for a display of imagination, elegance, and feeling. The room was well attended.

COSMORAMA.

This pleasing panoramic exhibition has recently been removed from its obscure situation in St. James's-street, and is now open in Regent-street, where the views have the advantage of being seen by the natural, instead of artificial light, which was formerly adopted. There are two galleries, containing seven pictures each; they are viewed through large panes of glass, which possess extraordinary magnifying powers. So admirably is the optical illusion contrived, that the spectator may readily fancy himself on the actual spot represented. One gallery contains views of remarkable places in Europe; the others those in Asia and Africa. Among the most remarkable, both as a work of art, and for its illusion, is that in which, amidst the dreary region of the Alps, Mont Blanc elevates its summit, covered with eternal snows. There is a living dreariness about this stupendous mountain, where Nature is beheld in all her omnipotence and immensity, that cannot be contemplated without enthusiasm. The views of the Palace of Versailles, and the Cathedral of Cordova in Spain, have also much merit. The *jets d'eau* in the former are truly admirable.—In the gallery of Asia and Africa, is a view of an Egyptian marriage procession, both novel and curious. The same gallery contains three views of the vast ruins of Palmyra; once the magni-

ficient and powerful city of the plain, now fallen and desolate. The Temple of the Sun, in which architecture has lavished all its riches, and which can be put in competition with the most splendid antiquities of Greece and Italy, forms a separate picture remarkable for vigour and fidelity. But the representation of the Mausoleums found in the valley leading to Palmyra, impressed us with the most delightful emotions, which were at the same time associated with a melancholy interest, naturally arising from the contemplation of these mouldering ruins of distant ages.—This view is taken from the West, not far from the grand Aqueduct; and near the Sepulchre of Elabellus, which terminates the picture on the left. It is a square tower, the shape which has been adopted in all these monuments. It is about 90 feet high, and is divided into four stories, exclusive of the vaults for interment. The inscription is in a frame over the entrance—the principal niche is much higher—the centre is formed of festoons of vines with their grapes—garlands of roses deck the pedestal, which supported the diva, and the prostrate statue of Elabellus. The whole of the interior, even to the pavement, is ornamented with sculpture. Behind this Mausoleum, are several tombs, of which there only remain the foundations, surrounded by their fragments. Nothing is more beautiful, than the greater part of the entablatures of these tombs—the niches elegantly sculptured—the interiors particularly present prostrate statues of old men, whose posture and drapery evince the opulence and refinement of this people.—The two tombs near, and on the hill on the left, are entire, but without any exterior ornament. About the centre, and towards the right, are other tombs which must have been magnificent. The tower on the declivity of the hill on the right, and behind which are several others, is the tomb of Jamblicus, of four stories and 58 feet high.

It may not be improper to hint to the spirited proprietor, and it is the only fault we have to notice, that the attendant exhibitors ought to possess a little more communicative spirit and urbanity of manners, than we observed them to display.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Sale of the Pictures of GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, Esq. M.P.

One of the most delightful exhibitions of the month has been at Mr. Christie's Rooms, where the Pictures belonging to Mr. Watson Taylor were sold on the 13th and 14th of June. This superb collection attracted such crowds of distinguished visitors, that art and nature seemed to contend which should exhibit the greatest attractions. The ac-

complished Auctioneer performed his duties to admiration, addressing his audience in speeches at once ready, apt, and convincing, as will appear when we enumerate the prices of some of the principal articles. Indeed, Mr. Christie has proved himself as this, as on all occasions, worthy of the treasures confided to his care.

Opie. The Village School-mistress and her Pupils. This picture, it is said, first induced

induced the public to form a high opinion of Gipsy's talents as a painter.—[344. 10s. Mrs. Chantrey.]

Jan Steen. An Interior, in which are represented Courtezans, stealing a Watch from a Youth overpowered with Wine and Sleep, and an old Woman receiving the Spoil.—[310s. Mr. Dunford.]

Ruyssdael. A Heath Scene, with a Clump of Trees, on a winding Road that is partially flooded.—[310s. Mr. Smith.]

David Teniers. The Four Seasons, exemplified in four beautiful small cabinet pictures. From the collection of Prince Talleyrand.—[189s. Mr. Peel.]

Sir J. Reynolds. The celebrated original Portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson, which was painted by Sir Joshua for Mr. Thrale, and was purchased at the sale of Mrs. Piozzi's Pictures, at Streatham, Surrey.—[498s. 10s. Major Thwaites.]

Do. Portrait of Baretti reading. From the same sale.—[105s. Do.]

Do. Portrait of Arthur Murphy. Also painted by Sir Joshua for Mr. Thrale.—[394s. 10s. Do.]

Do. Portrait of the late Earl Macartney, painted in early life.—[35s. 14s. Lord Egremont.]

Zoffany. The original Portrait of Mr. Steevens, the Commentator on Shakspeare, with his favorite Spaniel on a Table before him; the Head of another Dog appears beneath it.—[54s. 12s. Major Thwaites.]

Jan Steen. Portraits of Jan Steen and his Wife taking an Afternoon Nap, after indulging rather freely in the dainties of the table; their Children playing tricks, &c. From the collection of the Duc d'Albert.—[331s. Mr. Hume.]

V. Dyck. Portrait of Simon de Vos, the celebrated Painter of Animals.—[191s. 2s. Baron Strommar.]

Do. Portrait of the Wife of De Vos.—[357s. Mr. Seguire.]

Rubens. A Lioness rolling on the Ground in playfulness.—[325s. 10s. Mr. Lawley.]

Wouvermans. A Bank of a River, on which Figures are landing Goods from a Shallop, and conveying them on Horses to a Storehouse. From the collection of M. Le Perier.—[719s. 5s. Mr. Hume.]

Ann. Carracci. Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well, and the Disciples and other Figures approaching to them.—[325s. 10s. Count Woronzow.]

Guido. The Magdalen accosted by an Infant Angel.—[325s. 10s. Mr. Bullock.]

D. Teniers. Exterior of a Farm-house, with many Villagers assembled to view Four Peasants dancing in a Ring to a Bag-piper mounted on a Cask.—[414s. 15s. Mr. Baring.]

W. V. De Velde. A Calm, with a Frigate at Anchor, a Shallop approaching her, and other Vessels beautifully disposed; a

clear and brilliant Sky.—[409s. 10s. Mr. Baring.]

Do. A Group of Fruits. The Commission Picture.—[278s. Earl Grosvenor.]

Sir J. Reynolds. Portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. This celebrated picture was purchased from Sir Joshua by M. De Calonne.—[1837s. 10s. Do.]

Guido. The Assumption of the Virgin, with two attendant Angels. This grand *chef d'œuvre* is from the Cathedral at Seville.—[Withdrawn.]

Walker. An original Portrait of Evelyn, the Author of *Sylva*, &c.—[108s. 3s. Mr. Thwaites.]

Ruyssdael. A cool fresh Landscape, with a Stream of Water rushing between the Ruins of an Abbey Mill, and forming a double Cascade.—[315s. Do.]

Ruyssdael. A Landscape with a Stream of Water, interrupted in its course by Rocky Fragments, on the skirts of a Forest.—[283s. 10s. Lord Gower.]

G. Poussin. An upright Landscape with rich broken Scenery, and Buildings in the front ground and half distance.—[378s. Mr. Beckford.]

Giorgione. Portrait of Aretino, on thick panel.—[278s. Mr. Baring.]

Murillo. Portrait of Justino Neve, a Canon of Seville, seated in a Chair, with a favourite Dog at his feet.—[955s. 10s. Mr. Thwaites.]

S. Rosa. Jason pouring the Liquor of Enchantment on the Dragon.—[315s. Mr. William Ponsonby.]

Nic. Poussin. St. Paul caught up into the Third Heaven.—[320s. 5s. Mr. Thwaites.]

Guido. The Martyrdom of St. Apollonia, on copper.—[420s. Count Woronzow.]

Hobbima. A grand upright Landscape, with a Water-mill, Cottages, and a transparent Sheet of Water, and Figures in a Woody Forest Scene, which is illumined by a fine effect of light in the centre.—[997s. 10s. Mr. Seguire.]

Do. The Companion Landscape. A Forest Scene, with a Road passing through a Village, of which the Church appears in the distance. A Peasant Family are reposing near a Pool of Water in the front ground.—[840s. Do.]

Rembrandt. The Landscape with a coach. In the centre of the picture is a Chateau with a Draw-bridge in a Lake of Water.—[367s. 10s. Marquis of Hertford.]

P. Potter. A Bull and Two Cows, in a Landscape. The eye of the bull is fixed on the spectator, and the countenance particularly animated. On a paling beneath a willow tree, on the right, is the name of the painter, *Paulus Potter, f. 1647*.—[1270s. 10s. Mr. Thwaites.]

P. Wouvermans. Interior of a Stable, in which are a mounted Cavalier, and two others,

others, one of whom is paying an Ostler, preparing to mount. Beyond these, other Horses and Figures. A Lady mounted, and an Attendant leading a Horse, are arriving. —[586*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Emmerson.]

Rubens. The Grand Landscape with a Rainbow. One of a pair, which were formerly distinguished ornaments of the Balbi Palace, at Genoa. The subject represents a Party of Peasants returning home, at Evening, from Harvest work, soon after a shower, and various others engaged in farming employments. A Group of Cattle watering, and a Brood of Ducks hurrying to a Pool, are not only most boldly designed, but display all the magic of Rubens' pencil. A mass of Wood on the right, forms a perspective, which is lost in a delightful distant Landscape. A Rainbow, with a grand sweep, unites the colouring of the whole in the richest harmony. —[2730*l.* Lord Oxford.]

Parmegiano. The Vision of St. Jerome. St. John Baptist kneeling on one knee, and with action expressive of surprise and joy, at having found the long-promised Saviour, is pointing to the Infant Christ, who is standing in the Clouds above, before the lap of the Virgin. —[3202*l.* 10*s.* Rev. H. Carr, for the British Institution.]

Besides the above, there were 90 other pictures, which brought various prices, from 178*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*

SALE OF HAYDON'S RAISING LAZARUS, AND CHRIST'S ENTRANCE INTO JERUSALEM.

Owing to the unfortunate circumstances of Mr. Haydon, the sale of his two great pictures has taken place for the benefit of some impatient creditor.

The *Lazarus* sold for 350*l.* bought by Mr. Binns; the *Christ's Entry* for 220*l.*, bought by Mr. Mair.

THE MANTUAN VASE.

M. Jacob addressed to the Society of Antiquaries of France, in July last, an interesting description of an antique vase, known by the name of the Vase of Mantua, now in the collection of the Duke of Brunswick. It consists of a single onyx, agreeably diversified with rich colours, with bas-reliefs, and ornaments of exquisite workmanship. Some antiquaries consider it as having belonged to Mithridates; but this is an assumption easier made than proved. What is more positively known in the tradition of this vase is, that it formed part of the plunder of a soldier at the siege of Mantua in 1630, and was sold to a Duke of Saxe-Lauenberg, for the sum of 100 ducats. Its value is now estimated at 150,000 crowns.

SILKWORM.

In a communication to the Society of Arts and Manufactures, it is stated, by Miss Henrietta Rhodes, that one line of the silkworm, when unwound, measured 104 yards, and, when dry, weighed three grains. Hence

it follows, that one pound avoirdupois of the thread, as spun by the worm, may be extended into a line 535 miles long, and that a thread which would encompass the earth, would weigh no more than forty-seven pounds.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.

M. Ulrick Schenk, of Borne, has invented a new species of fire-engine, which he calls a *pump aspirant*. He has made successful trials of it, in the presence of a number of spectators, at Loywyll, near Lanzenthal, one being intended for that district. This machine is so constructed, that, placed in any running water or basin, it readily imbibes a mass of water so considerable, as to keep up without interruption a jet rising to the height of 125 feet, and to feed two ordinary pumps or engines at the same time.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH.

An able practical Chemist of Glasgow, has discovered a simple and most efficacious method of rendering woollen, silk, or cotton cloth, completely water-proof. The mode adopted is to dissolve caoutchouc in mineral oil, which is procured in abundance at the gas-works; by a brush, to put five or six coatings of this mixture on one side of the cloth or silk, on which another piece of cloth is laid, and the whole passed through between two rollers. The adhesion is most complete; so much so, that it is easier to tear the cloth than to separate either piece from the caoutchouc. We have seen some excellent specimens of silk and kerseymer, rendered completely impervious to water by this method, and we could not discover that it consisted of more than one ply. This kind of cloth must be a valuable commodity for persons living in a rainy climate. We understand that a patent has been obtained by the inventor.

GAS LIGHTS.

Sir William Congreve has, by the order of Government, published a very interesting report relative to the Gas Light Establishments of the Metropolis. The objects of his inquiry have principally been directed to the state of the various main and branch pipes, which have been some time in use, the means employed by the several companies to produce and purify Gas, the methods adopted for the suspension of gasometers, and the comparative strength of gunpowder and coal gas. Sir William has ascertained that a Gasometer of 30,000 cubic feet capacity, when rendered explosive by a certain proportion of atmospheric air, would be equal in effects to 62 barrels of gunpowder!! He disapproves of the practice of suspending Gasometers by a chain and counterpoise; and points out to Government the propriety of enforcing Mr. Clegg's (Engineer to the Imperial Company) admirable, safe, and economical plan.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

STONEHENGE.

*edigate Prize Poem, recited at the Theatre, Oxford, June 1823 *.*

By T. S. SALMON.

APT in the veil of time's unbroken gloom,
e as death, and silent as the tomb,
cold oblivion holds her dusky reign,
the dark pile on Sarum's lonely plain.

nk not here with classic eye to trace
ian beauty, or Ionian grace;
llar'd lines with sculptured foliage
crown'd, [ground;
ated remnants deck the hallow'd
is implanted by some Titan's might,
ag'd stone uprears its giant height,
e the poised fragment tottering seems
to throw
bling shadow on the plain below.

ft, when evening sheds her twilight
ray,
lds with fainter beam departing day,
reathless gaze, and cheek with terror
pale,
gering shepherd startles at the tale,
t deep midnight, by the moon's chill
glance,
hly forms prolong the viewless dance;
on each whisp'ring breeze that mur-
murs by,
sied fancy hears the hollow sigh.

om thy haunt, dread genius of the
clime,
agic spirit of forgotten time!
ine to burst the mantling clouds of
age,
ag new radiance on Tradition's page:
t thy call, from Fable's varied store,
owy train the mingled visions pour:
e wild Briton, 'mid his wilder reign,
the proud yoke, and scorns th' op-
pressor's chain;
zard Merlin, where the mighty fell †,
the dark wand, and chants the thrill-
ing spell.

'tis the bardic lyre, whose harrowing
strain [plain;
the rude echoes of the slumbering
s the Druid pomp, whose lengthen-
ing line
est homage bend before the shrine.
es—the priest—amid the sullen blaze
w-white robe in spectral lustre plays;
eam the torches thro' the circling
night,
rl the vapours round the altar's light;

e p. 542.

1 this spot it is said that the British
were slaughtered by Hengist.

O'er the black scene of death, each con-
scious star,

In lurid glory, rolls its silent car.

'Tis gone! e'en now the mystic horrors
fade

From Sarum's loneliness, and Mona's glade;
Hush'd is each note of Taliesin's † lyre,
Sheath'd the fell blade, and quench'd the
fatal fire.

On wings of light Hope's angel form ap-
pears, [years;
Smiles on the past, and points to happier
Points, with uplifted hand, and raptur'd eye,
To yon pure dawn that floods the opening
sky;

And views, at length, the Sun of Judah pour
One cloudless noon o'er Albion's rescued
shore.

THE TRIUMPHS OF DIVINE REVELATION.

HAIL! register of Truth divine!

Thy splendours all unrival'd shine.

Let Sceptics fraught with reasoning pride,

The Christian's precious hope deride.

Let Infidels with rage assail,

Thy matchless power shall still prevail.

Vain are their efforts to withstand,

Thy progress fair through every land,

For God in his appointed time

Will spread his name from clime to clime,

Making his sovereign greatness known,

Till the whole world his reign shall own,

As pledg'd in his prophetic Page,

Sure record of a future age.

The glorious Gospel shall be found,

Spreading a cheerful radiance round,

And as the dawn dispels the night

Bring immortality to light.

Its Heralds shall aloud proclaim

The Saviour's everlasting name,

Bidding assembled nations hear

His will, and his commands revere.

Sanction'd by Heaven's unchanging laws,

New champions shall defend the cause,

The wiles of Sophistry oppose;

Heaping confusion on its foes;

Each close combin'd attempt defeat,

And make the triumph more complete.

Accoutred with the breast-plate bright

Of Righteousness to brave the fight:

Their weapon sure, God's powerful word,

Still sharper than a two-edg'd sword,

The shield of Faith their left hand bears:

The helmet of Salvation theirs.

With sentiment and reasoning just,

Proving the basis of their trust,

They from each fierce assault obtain

Fresh strength, the contest to maintain,

And on that last, that solemn day,

When Heaven and Earth shall pass away,

† Taliesin, president of the bards, flour-
ished in the sixth century.

When

When all around dread thunders roll,
And lightnings flash from pole to pole,
Shall find their recompense secure,
In joys which ever shall endure,
And by assur'd experience know,
That peace God's presence can bestow.
Th' eternal Judge their names shall own,
And plant them near his Father's throne,
In songs of triumph to unite,
With Angels in the realms of light,
Where no dark cloud can intervene,
To check the glories of the scene.

Blandford May 1. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

ODE

On the Birth-day of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT. By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

ALBION, rejoice! though Pitt no more
Survives to guard thy rocky shore,
Thy freedom, and thy Laws;
His spirit hovers o'er the place,
His Counsels still thine Empire grace,
And prop the glorious cause.

And well mayst thou rejoice again,
Beholding here a patriot train,
With grateful zeal combine,
To honour him whose life was pure,
Whose wisdom made thy realm secure,
And will in History shine.

And, lo! in Canning's lofty mind,
The true Inheritor we find
Of Pitt's intrepid soul;
Declining Eastern pomp and pow'r,
That thou, in Europe's awful hour,
Might'st arbitrate the whole.

For, Albion, thou, so nobly free,
Could'st ne'er with tame indiff'rence see
Invasion pounce on Spain;
Not for wild Anarchy to stand,
Or aid Oppression's iron hand,
But Public Rights maintain.

Manes of Pitt! of Man the Friend!
Oh! let thy Spirit still descend,
To guard thy fav'rite State!
So may that Spirit hence be found
To animate the world around,
Until o'erwhelm'd by Fate.

SONNET, TO MORNING.

HAIL, Morning! parent of approaching
day,
With brow impearl'd with Naad's glittering
tears!
Ere Sol from yonder Eastern hill appears,
Come let me brush with gentle touch away.
Now radiant Spring has twin'd her vernal
wreath
O'er wood-encircled bow'r, and grassy glade!
Where wild-flowers grow, and Zephyrus
breathe
O'er mountain wild—the seat of Hygeian
The morning wakes with Philomela's lay.
Hark! thro' the groves her seraph notes
she pours!

ELIZA! come, and o'er you meads we'll stray,
To taste salub'rous sweets of morning hours;
Come join with me, in grateful praise aspire,
To Nature's God—and wake the humble
Lyre! T. N.

SONNET, TO EVENING.

HAIL, Evening! thou fond period of re-
pose,
I love thy calm contemplative approach.
What lov'd retreats thy magic hours disclose
Where *Angerona** reigns—no noise en-
croach
To break the charm of silence—then I
Thee, fav'rite hour, and oft by *Grania*'s
stream
On willow-bank, when glow-worms light
I musing stray, and fondly pen the theme!
And oft entranc'd in sweet Poetic dream,
While Fancy weaves her wreath of varied
hues,
I woo the Nymph of Nine, by *Luna*'s
To own me as a suitor of the Muse!
Hence, lovely Eve! I love to wander late
Along those classic banks to contempla-
tion dear! T. N.

TO INEZ.

From the Spanish of Gongora.

FROM my summer alcove, which the stars
this morn
With lucid pearls o'erspread, [adorn
I have gathered these jessamines thus to
With a wreath thy graceful head;
From thy bosom and mouth they, as flowers,
ere death
Ask a purer white and a sweeter breath.
Their blossoms a host of bees alarmed;
Watched over on jealous wing, [armed
Hoarse trumpeters seemed they all, and
Each bee with a diamond sting:
I tore them away, but each flower I tore
Has cost me a sting which smarteth sore.
Now, as I these jessamine flowers entwined,
A gift for thy vagrant hair, [thine
I must have from those honey-sweet lips of
A kiss for each sting I bear:
It is just that the blooms I bring thee lose
Be repaid by sweets from the golden comb.
J. H. WITTER.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

FOR thee, sweet babe, shall tears of sorrow
flow?
Shall we lament thy early flight from woe?
Shall we on life's tempestuous sea deplore
That thou so soon hast gain'd a peaceful
shore?
Oh! did we think what numerous ills are
Or could we see thee in thy glorious sphere,
Then should we calmly bow to God's decree,
And only strive, thro' Christ, to dwell with
thee. June 7. I. T. M.

* The Goddess of Silence.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 21.

Sir J. Mackintosh brought forth his annual motion on the CRIMINAL LAWS, in the form of Nine Resolutions. "To take away the punishment of death in cases of larcenies committed in shops, in dwelling-houses, and on navigable rivers. To repeal the statute of the 9th of Geo. I., commonly called the Black Act; that of Geo. II. called the Marriage Act; that of James I.; also the Act of Geo. II., inflicting the punishment of death on persons for breaking down the banks of rivers. To take away the punishment of death in cases of horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, and forgery; and in lieu thereof, substitute the punishment of transportation or imprisonment; to take away the punishment of felons returned from transportation. Also, to provide that Judges should not pass sentence of death in any case where it was not likely that the punishment would be inflicted; and to do away with the forfeiture of the goods and chattels of persons who may have committed suicide.—Mr. Peel concurred in the propriety of a qualified revision of the Criminal Code, but objected to the comprehensive form in which the Hon. Mover had introduced the subject;—to the extent to which he proposed to urge his repeal, and to the doctrine that it was in all cases unsafe to confide a discretion to the Judges. The Right Hon. Secretary then read a list of 23 offences, now capitally punishable, from which he would propose to take away the punishment of death; and concluded by moving the previous question.—Mr. F. Buxton complained, that the limited amelioration proposed by Mr. Peel would not have the effect of saving one life in ten years.—Sir J. Mackintosh repeated Mr. Buxton's complaint, that the repeal proposed by Mr. Peel would have no sensible effect in diminishing the number of executions; and persisted in pressing the first resolution to a division, when the numbers were—For the Resolution, 76—Against it, 86—Majority 10.

May 23. The investigation of the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin was resumed. After several witnesses had been examined, Sir Abraham B. King was called; he stated that he had never had any panel put in his hands for revision, nor to his knowledge was any panel put into the hands of his clerk. He had been, he said, an Orangeman since 1797; the oath of that society

was in print; a prayer was read on opening the Lodge, but no portion of Scripture was read; the signs and words which were communicated after initiation were, he said, taken from Scripture, but there was nothing about the Amalekites in them, and they had no tendency to suggest extermination. Being pressed to explain the passage from which these signs and words were taken, the witness pleaded his oath of secrecy. The inquiry was then urged in every possible shape, and he was told by Mr. Brougham that his oath was an absurdity, and of no force, and admonished by the Chairman, that his refusal might drive the Committee to a painful course.—Sir John Newport was exceedingly pressing to learn from what part of the Book of Joshua the phrase about the "Amalekites" was taken; until Mr. Butlerworth explained, amidst bursts of laughter, that the Hon. Baronet might search in vain for a phrase or a word which was not to be found in the Book of Joshua.—The casuistry of Mr. Brougham, the menaces of the Chairman, and the ingenuity and learning of the Member for Waterford, were, however, in vain addressed to Sir A. King, who firmly, but respectfully, persisted in respecting his oath. The narrowest reference, he said, which he could give to the pass-words was, that they were to be found in the Old Testament.—The Attorney General (Sir Robert Gifford) thought that, before compelling the disclosure of these words by measures of severity, it might be worth enquiring whether the answer was likely to bear upon the subject before the Committee.—Mr. Canvass thought it as well not to press this line of examination.—Sir John Newport, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. J. Smith urged the necessity of committing the witness; but Mr. Brougham and Mr. Plunkett thought it better to give him another opportunity of answering. Being recalled, Sir Abraham King again explained, that the only words which he hesitated to divulge were the signs and symbols by which Orangemen are enabled to distinguish each other; and they had no reference whatever to any maxim or rule of conduct.—Mr. Peel declared, that after this answer he could not press the enquiry.—Mr. Brougham complained that the witness had triumphed over the Committee.—Mr. Calcraft, on the other hand, thought the last answer perfectly satisfactory.—Mr. J. Smith then moved an adjournment until Monday, which, on a division, was resolved upon, by a majority of 72 to 19.

May

May 26. The Irish inquiry proceeded. The chief object was to extort from the witness, Sir A. B. King, the sign and passwords of the Orangemen.—Mr. Brougham said it had been proved that Sheriff Thorpe had boasted of having an Orange panel in his pocket; it had been proved that some of the grand jurors were in fact Orangemen; and that, therefore, the Committee was bound to probe the Orange system to the bottom. Mr. Peel, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Goulbourn, and Colonel Barry urged that the moral tenor of the system might be thoroughly known, without extorting its formal and insignificant symbols.—Sir A. B. King assured the House, that the so earnestly pursued symbols had no hostile allusion whatever to any class of his Majesty's subjects; that they hinted nothing of extermination.—Mr. Brougham, on pressing the proposition of a specific examination to a division, was defeated by a majority of 117 to 87.—Mr. Hume then proposed to ask the witness the purport of the passages from which the Orange symbols were taken. On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 131 to 77, Mr. Plunkett again voting in opposition to Ministers.

May 30. The IRISH TITHE COMMUTATION BILL was recommitted.—Sir John Nicholl shortly condemned the principle of the Bill, which he said sanctioned the violation of the most sacred rights of property; and especially objected to the adoption of the preamble, which, as it stood, might be applied without any violent construction to the Church of England as well as to that of Ireland.—Mr. Goulbourn admitted the objection to the preamble, and gave a pledge that it should be remedied. The earlier clauses were read, and slightly observed upon without leading to a division; but when the Committee arrived at that which directs the mode of constituting vestries to carry the provisions of the Act into effect, Mr. V. Fitzgerald denied the possibility of obtaining sufficient persons to constitute the required vestries in many cases in Ireland.—A long conversation followed, in which Mr. Peel admitted that the subject was beset with difficulties; but contended that it ought not to be lightly abandoned on that account.—Several members spoke on both sides, and many suggested alterations and modifications, without expressly approving or disapproving of the principle of the clause, and the clause was postponed.—Col. Barry moved to expunge the clause which empowered the Commissioners to increase by one-third any plainly inadequate valuation of a church living.—On a division, the clause was rejected by 73 to 63.

June 2. Lord Archibald Hamilton moved a series of Resolutions upon the subject of

the SCOTCH SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION. His Lordship detailed minutely the proceedings at a Scotch county election, illustrating his detail by a reference to his own canvass and election. His Lordship stated that the County elective franchise, in Scotland, attached to certain degrees in the series of subinfeudation of lands; and neither to the possession of a property in the lands, nor to a residence upon them: a penny annually arising out of the Elector's interest, or, as it is called, being a sufficient qualification, and residence being wholly disregarded. The principle of representation in Scotland was, therefore, diametrically opposed to the principles of the English Constitution, which regarded property and population as the only titles to representation. The whole number of the Constituents of County Representatives in Scotland he rated, upon the authority of a return presented to Parliament, at 2,289, or one in six hundred and twenty-five of the population of counties. His Lordship then went into an examination of the System of Borough Representations in Scotland. The Elections in Boroughs were to the population in the proportion of one in seven thousand. He asked whether this was a system of representation which any one would propose to establish, and cited several particular proceedings of the Scottish Parliament before the Union, to show that a reform, such as he proposed, had always been in contemplation with the Scottish nation.—Sir George Clerk submitted that the proposed change would render necessary a total alteration in the system of Scottish tenures. He defended the present system of representation as the best suited to the condition of Scotland.—The Lord Advocate treated the practical suggestions in the Resolutions as perfectly impossible.—Lord Milton and Lord Glenorchy supported the motion; which, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 152 to 117.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 3.

The MARRIAGE LAWS CONSOLIDATION BILL was discussed in a Committee. All the preceding clauses having been agreed to without any serious opposition, the Committee took into consideration the clauses rendering the marriages of minors, without consent of parents or guardians, voidable by a suit commenced within 12 months from the date of their celebration, when the Archbishop of York opposed the clause, as contrary to the divine law, which renders *bona fide* marriages indissoluble, excepting only for adultery.—The Lord Chancellor supported the clause. He contended that the divine canon quoted could be only understood as referring to marriages contracted according to the terms of the law to which the parties owed obedience. In reply to the argument that the clause would

oppose females to danger, he observed, that some protection was also due to male minors, who were frequently the victims of seductive women—citing, as an example, a case in which a youth of 17, of high rank and expectations, had been seduced into a marriage with a bricklayer's daughter, 20 years older than himself: who was, moreover, the mother of seven illegitimate children.—The *Bishop of Chester* said, that there was no difficulty in discovering the marriages contemplated by the divine canon. All marriages not repugnant to the law of God were, in his opinion, entitled to the protection of that rule.—The *Earl of Liverpool* opposed the clause, as oppressive or nugatory. Irregular marriages had, he said, been much more frequently celebrated by laics; and against marriages so celebrated the clause made no provision; there were besides the opportunities afforded by a journey to Scotland, or the still easier passage to Calais by a steam-boat: all of which rendered it impossible to provide absolutely against marriages without consent; and while such facilities existed, the clause could effect no good purpose, though it might produce much evil.—Viscount *Powdercourt* opposed the clause.—The *Archbishop of Canterbury* defended the motives of those who had carried the clause in the Select Committee, but intimated his readiness to submit to the sense of the House.—Lord *Russdale* opposed the clause, as placing the continuance of a marriage at the pleasure of a third person.—Lord *Ellenborough* opposed the clause at great length, as providing for the profligate an instrument of seduction.—Lord *Sidmouth* defended the clause.—Lord *Stowell* also defended it, taking nearly the same ground which the Lord Chancellor had previously taken.—On a division the clause was rejected by a majority of 28 to 22. The Bill was read a third time the following day.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Abercromby* recalled the attention of the House to the case of WILLIAM MURRAY BORTHWICK, to which the decided conduct of Messrs. Hope and Menzies gave so much interest towards the close of the last Session. Borthwick had been joined in partnership with a person named Alexander in the proprietorship of the *Clydesdale Journal*; after a dissolution of partnership, (under pretence of some unliquidated debt said to be due by Alexander) he abruptly entered Alexander's office, broke open his desk, and carried off his papers, one of which was unfortunately a manuscript of Sir Alexander Boswell's; the exhibition of which by Borthwick to Mr. Stuart led to a duel between Sir Alexander and that gentleman, in which the former fell; for this robbery Borthwick was prosecuted by the Deputy Advocate, Mr. Hope, and that prosecution

being abandoned, he was subsequently prosecuted according to the provisions of the Scotch law at the suit of Alexander.—The gravamen of the charge alleged by Mr. Abercromby against the Lord Advocate was, that Borthwick was persecuted as a political opponent, and that the prosecution against him was managed so as to prejudice Mr. Stuart upon his trial for the murder of Sir Alexander Boswell. In conclusion he moved a resolution declaring that the proceedings against Borthwick were unjust and oppressive.—The *Lord Advocate* defended himself and his deputy by showing that there were ample grounds for the prosecution of Borthwick; and that all the proceedings against him had been strictly legal and regular.—Mr. *J. P. Grant* and Mr. *Kennedy* supported the motion, which was opposed by Lord *Binning* and Mr. *Drummond*; and on a division it was rejected by 102 to 96.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 4 and 5.

Mr. *Williams* brought forward a motion upon the subject of the delays, expenses, and risk to which suitors in the COURT OF CHANCERY are at present exposed. He rendered a tribute of applause to the transcendent talents and unequalled learning of the Lord Chancellor, but lamented his reluctance to decide without a degree of demonstration rarely attainable in questions of mixed law, and fact, and morals. He denied that the establishment of the Vice Chancellor's Court had afforded any relief to suitors in equity; affirming, on the other hand, that it had only served to overwhelm the Court of Chancery with a multitude of appeals. Of the Rolls Court, he said that its business had declined to a fourth or a tenth since the resignation of Sir Wm. Grant, to whom he paid a handsome compliment for having retired from the Bench while in the vigorous possession of his faculties, and before their decay could tend to injure the public. The Equity Bench in the Exchequer, during the protracted indisposition of the Chief Baron, had been occupied by Mr. Baron Graham, a Magistrate eighty-one years old; or Mr. Baron Garrow, who had never obtained any practice in a Court of Equity. Mr. *Williams* proceeded to illustrate the subject, by citing a number of instances of the delay and expense of equity proceedings. He concluded by moving, "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the increase of business in the Court of Chancery, and in the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and the cause thereof."—The *Attorney General* opposed the motion, and entered into a long detailed statement of the quantity of business disposed of by the different Courts of Equity.—Mr. *Denham* supported the motion in a speech of great length, in which he charged the Lord Chancellor

cellor with having pronounced a surreptitious decree in the case of "Horwood and Ware," impugned the justice of his Lordship's decision with respect to literary property, adverted to his refusal to grant a Commission of Lunacy in Lord Portsmouth's case, eight years ago, and contrasted his scrupulous hesitation in Court, with the promptitude with which, in the Cabinet, he decided against the late Queen.—Mr. *Courtenay* entered into a detailed examination of the cases alluded to by Mr. Williams, and by the last speaker, in order to shew that the charges of unnecessary delay, founded upon these cases, was groundless.—Mr. *Abercromby* supported the motion; he admitted the great merits of the Lord Chancellor, but appealed to the unanimous opinion of the public as to the injurious tardiness of his decisions. He complained of it as a grievance that no original causes are now entertained before the Lord Chancellor, but that before enjoying the benefit of his talents and learning, suitors must go through the ordeal of the Vice-Chancellor's Court.—Mr. *Wetherell* defended the Court of Chancery in a long and very able speech; he complained that the Hon. Members who had promoted the discussion had taken their facts from the office of a person notoriously influenced by malevolent feelings. He mentioned that in the course of 22 years, but one of the Lord Chancellor's decrees had been reversed, and asked whether it were not better to have a judge who decided with deliberation and uniform justice, than one who would in the same time decide twice as many cases, and but half of them properly.—Mr. *Scarlett* observed that the question had hitherto been discussed only by lawyers. Some layman, he thought, who had had personal experience of an Equity suit, would have treated the subject more fairly. In conclusion he protested against any Bill upon the proceedings of the Court of Chancery being brought in by the Solicitor General, at the close of the Session, after the lawyers shall have left town, as had been that gentleman's practice for the last three or four years.—Mr. *Brougham* arraigned the Court of Chancery at great length. He proposed, as the most just and irresistible evidence of the injuries which it inflicted, an exhibition of the crowds of living spectres who were its victims. He cited the opinions of some of the greatest ornaments of the law, who had left their sentiments recorded in writing, that the Court of Chancery was a great public grievance. Such, he said, were the expenses, that no lawyer would advise a client to venture into it for 100*l.*, however secure of a decree.—The *Solicitor-General* opposed the motion, which, he said, after the speeches of the Hon. Mover, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Brougham, would be nothing less than a vote of censure upon the Lord Chancellor.—Mr. *Canning* also opposed the motion;

he asserted that the arrears in the Court of Chancery are by no means so numerous as is generally supposed.—Mr. *Williams* replied; and on a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 174 to 83.

June 6. Mr. *Huskisson* moved the committal of the RECIPROCITY DUTIES Bill. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained that the principle of the proposed measure was to reduce the import duties upon goods brought by vessels belonging to States which should treat British shipping with a reciprocal indulgence: to grant the same bounties to such vessels, and to treat them in all other respects as favourably, as the ships of this country. He cited several examples to show that the prohibitory system, designed for the benefit of British commerce and the shipping interest, had really operated to the injury of both. There were, he said, two ways of protecting commerce; one by restrictions, which had been tried and found to become ineffectual as the trade of the world expanded; the other, by extending an universal freedom of trade, which would necessarily give the advantage to that country which possessed the greatest commercial capabilities. And, in conclusion, strongly pressed the superiority which England must derive from the emancipation of trade in every part of the world.—Mr. *Ellice* professed his concurrence in Mr. *Huskisson's* views, but argued that as the measure was in respect to favour, to place the English shipping on a level with the vessels of every other nation, it would be also necessary to reduce the taxes upon all articles of maritime consumption, to perfect the equality.—Mr. *Sykes* suggested the necessity of some delay, in order to obtain the opinion of the shipping interest.—Mr. *Wallace*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Mr. *Murray*, Sir *Isaac Coffin*, and Mr. *C. Grant*, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *Robertson*.—Mr. *T. Wilson* approved of the measure, upon the understanding that Government would remove the duties upon articles of maritime consumption.—The Report was ordered to be read on Monday the 9th inst.

Mr. *Goulburn* moved the committal of the COMMUTATION OF TITHES Bill.—Messrs. *Dennis* and *D. Browne* objected to the assessment of the agistment tithe, which the Bill proposed to revive.—Mr. *Abercromby*, though he thought the Bill in some respects objectionable, wished it to go to a Committee.—Messrs. *Wetherell* and *Banks* objected to the measure, as an infringement of the vested rights of the Church.—The clause for estimating the value of Church livings, by an average of the last seven years, was carried, after an attempt by Messrs. *Rice*, *Browne*, *Grey Bennet*, and Sir *J. Newport*, to fix the estimate at an average of three years.—The clause was,

after a short conversation, rejected without a division.

June 9. On the motion for a COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY, Mr. Creevey brought forward a motion on the 4½ per cent. Leeward Islands duty. The Hon. Member expatiated at length upon the unequal and oppressive operation of this tax, which, he said, was felt with peculiar severity in the present embarrassed state of West India property, and was wrung from the planters to support a lavish pension list. He proceeded to enumerate, among the pensioners upon this list, the Princess of Hesse Homberg, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Fitzclarence family, and Mr. Canning's sisters, and complained that, in consequence of the inadequacy of this fund, produced by the distress in the West Indies, the droits of Admiralty had been largely drawn upon to make good the pension list. In conclusion he moved a resolution, embodying the leading topics of his speech.—Mr. Canning defended the right of the Crown to dispose of the 4½ per cent. duties at its pleasure, by stating that this right had been recognized in Mr. Burke's plan of economical Reform; and with respect to the allusion to his own family, he observed that the pension of 500*l.* a year granted to his sisters, had been, in the first instance, bestowed upon himself upon his retirement from the office of Secretary of State; the uniform practice having been previously to grant to persons retiring from the office he held 1200*l.* per annum. For the sacrifice he had made in accepting but the reduced pension he had, he said, been highly complimented; and he felt that he had a right to assign it to those who had a right to look to him for support.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Brougham supported Mr. Creevey's motion; which, however, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 103 to 57.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the account of the CORONATION EXPENSES;—those expenses had been estimated by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer at 100,000*l.* and had, in fact, exceeded 238,000*l.* Among other items to which the Hon. Member objected, there was 24,000*l.* for Royal robes, besides 9000*l.* per annum for the hire of a Crown. After animadverting upon various other items, Mr. Hume complained, that the balance between the estimated and the actual expenses of the Coronation, had been supplied by an unconstitutional misapplication of the French indemnity, and proposed a resolution condemning the excessive scale of expenditure of the Coronation, and the misapplication of the French indemnity.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to excuse the excess of the expenditure at the Coronation above the estimate, on the ground that such inaccuracies are unavoid-

able, and argued that the French indemnity was properly applied to meet the deficiency.—Mr. Hume's resolution was rejected by 110 to 65.

June 11 and 12. THE SILK MANUFACTURERS' BILL was read a third time, after an amendment, proposed by the *Earl Mayor*, to read the Bill a third time that day six months, had been rejected by a majority of 53 to 40.

Mr. Western brought forward his long-promised motion upon the CURRENCY. The Hon. Member repeated all the usual arguments to prove that Mr. Peel's Bill was the true cause of the ruinously low prices of agricultural produce; gave an extremely melancholy picture of the state of the agricultural interest, which he said suffered a diminution of income of at least 30 per cent.; and in conclusion moved for a Committee of inquiry.—Mr. Ricardo observed, that the reduction in prices had not been altogether produced by Mr. Peel's Bill. The natural operation of that measure, he said, had been to lower prices about five per cent.; and which, by the injudicious and unnecessary measures adopted by the Bank, had been aggravated to ten per cent. He then proceeded to meet the arguments for an "equitable adjustment," by showing that the fundholders had on one side lost as much as they had gained on the other; and admitting the evils produced by the Bank Restriction Acts, he strongly deprecated the creation of a new series of similar calamities, by again tampering with the currency.—Mr. A. Baring opposed the motion, on the ground that though it might have been proper to have paused before passing the Bill of 1819, after that Bill had been four years in operation, any violent departure from its principle might lead to endless mischiefs.—Mr. Peel opposed the motion at great length. He entered into a detailed statement of the late improvement in all the manufacturing districts, and contended that the increase of population in those districts, with the taste for comforts and luxuries excited by commercial prosperity, would cause such an increased consumption as must form the infallible means of relief for agricultural distress.—On a division, the motion for a Committee was rejected by a majority of 96 to 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 16.

THE SPITALFIELDS SILK WEAVERS' BILL was referred to a Committee at the instance of the *Earl of Liverpool*, who bore testimony to the uniform loyalty and good conduct of the individuals whose interests the proposed measure may effect.—Lord Ellenborough expressed an opinion that the Bill ought not to be forced into a law contrary to the inclination of the 200,000 persons upon

upon whose interests it was to operate, who had always lived peaceably under the law which it was sought to repeal, though not before the period of its enactment.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, a long conversation occurred upon the clause for advancing 150,000*l.* for the new LONDON BRIDGE. Mr. *Hume* was the chief opponent of the grant, which was, however, carried by a majority of 81 to 12.

Mr. *Goulburn* moved the committal of

the Irish TRICK COMMUTATION BILL.—Mr. *Agar Ellis* opposed the Bill, as too favourable to the Church.—Mr. *Wetherill*, Col. *W. Barry*, Mr. *Banks*, and Sir *J. Stewart*, thought the measure incomplete and impracticable.—Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Abercromby*, Mr. *Galecraft*, &c. though they disapproved of the Bill, wished it not to be abruptly disposed of.—On a division, it was resolved to go into a Committee by a majority of 51 to 36.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

According to anticipation, the Duke of Angoulême entered Madrid on the 24th of May, without the least opposition. It appears that Count Montijo on the 11th addressed a letter to Count Abisbal (who was entrusted with the defence of Madrid), imploring him, as being the only person capable of saving the country, to act in conformity with the general will. "Your Excellency knows (says Count M.) and has declared, that the sovereignty of the people being once recognized, it becomes a duty to obey the general will, which amounts to this—that the Constitution of 1812 ought not to be retained, because it does not guarantee individual safety, nor preserve the dignity of the Spanish Monarchy. Proclaim, therefore, what all desire, and act in concert with the other Generals who entertain the same sentiments. Declare yourself independent, until the King shall be released." Abisbal accordingly issued a proclamation of so treacherous a tendency as to excite general indignation in the army under his command; he was consequently compelled to resign his command, which was vested in General Zayas. On the morning of the 21st Bessieres attempted with his troops to enter Madrid by the gate of Alcala. He was repulsed by the militia with great slaughter, and with the loss of 600 prisoners. On the same day two French officers arrived with a flag of truce. They were fired upon, and the crowd which accompanied them dispersed. The whole of the Constitutional troops retired in good order on the 22d and 23d, towards La Mancha, under the command of General Zayas.

The Council of the Indies and the Council of Castile assembled at Madrid on the 24th, and on the 25th they nominated a Regency. It is composed of five members, viz.—The Duke del Infantado, President of the Council of Castile; the Duke de Montemar, President of the Council of the Indies; the Bishop of Osma; Baron d'Eroles, Member of the Regency of Urgel; and M. Calderon, Member of the Provisional Junta, who accompanied the Duke of Angoulême to Madrid.

A new Manifesto, in the name of Ferdinand, has been addressed to the Spanish Nation, reproaching the invasion, and calling upon every Spaniard to defend the country. In this document Ferdinand studiously speaks in his own person, and denies with indignation and solemnity the pretends set up by the Allied Sovereigns, of his having suffered violence, and being in a state of captivity.

The substance of the intelligence communicated by the French papers is, that Mina, with a numerous corps, was marching for Caliz, and Cordona was about to be besieged. The French had entered Manresa, but on its being known that they were approaching that place, a contest took place between the Constitutionalists and the Royalists, in which between 20 and 30 persons lost their lives. The French troops occupy the most important points necessary for the blockade of Barcelona, before which, on the side of the Mediterranean, there is a French squadron, which effectually closes the port.

The following is a Report of Major-Gen. Guilleminot to the Secretary of War, dated Madrid, June 1: "My Lord,—His Royal Highness having judged it necessary to march some troops to Andalusia and Estremadura, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that two columns, one of 7000 and the other of 8000 men, have been formed for that project: the first commanded by Lieut.-General Bordesoult, will proceed by the route of Aranjuez, La Mancha, and Cordova, for Seville; while the other corps, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Count de Bourmont, after having joined, at Talavera de la Reyna, the advanced guard of General Vallin, will proceed by Truxillo to Estremadura. Arrived in that province, it will operate according to circumstances, either to march on Badajos, or to join the first column at Seville. The movement of these two columns will commence to-day; the troops of the reserve remaining at Madrid, have been put provisionally under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Castex, with the exception of the division of the *carabiniers*, there will only remain in Madrid a corps of 5000 men; the remainder of the troops

troops will be sent up in the evening, so that they may be immediately added if circumstances require it. His Royal Highness does not wish to keep in Madrid more troops than the service requires.

Letters from Barcelona, received in the city, state that several companies of female citizens were organizing there, with the approbation of the Authorities. These new Amazons carry a lance in the left hand, and a poignard hanging from the wrist in the right. They are to be employed in the hospitals, and to pick up and nurse the wounded. The most respectable ladies of the city, married and unmarried, are stated to have hastened to enlist themselves.

The Journal des Debats, lately received, announces the removal of the King of Spain to Cadiz on the 12th inst. where he arrived on the 14th.

It appears from accounts brought by the Lisbon mail, that Sir Robert Wilson landed at Vigo, accompanied by Col. Light, Capt. Brakine, two French and two German officers, all for the purpose of joining the Spaniards against the French. They were received with enthusiasm, and a discharge of artillery from all the ships and batteries; at night they were serenaded, according to the Spanish custom, and the town was illuminated. On the following day, the whole of the troops were ordered out for the inspection of Sir Robert. On the 4th, the English Officers were regularly admitted as Spanish soldiers; and, after a speech at the head of the troops from Sir Robert, in Spanish, they fell into the ranks with muskets and bayonets.—Letters from a person with Sir R. Wilson, describe the people of Galicia as warm Constitutionalists. Arms are much wanted by the Spaniards.

PORTUGAL.

A counter-revolution is said to have been effected at Lisbon, under the auspices of the Infant Don Miguel. The military are understood to have been principal agents, the King and Cortes resisting to the last.

On the morning of the 27th of May, the Infante Don Miguel, at the head of 300 infantry and 30 cavalry, proceeded to the square of Villa-Franca, and proclaimed the Constitution abolished, immediately after which he quitted the city. He addressed a letter to the King, in which he speaks of no triumphs obtained, no hopes of important accessions to his cause. He solely deprecates the idea of acting against his father and sovereign, while at the same time he imputes to that personage a disposition to approve in the former capacity, what by "exterior acts" he would denounce in the latter.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece seem approaching to a crisis. There are now but faint hopes of a pacific termination of the contest. It

is asserted from various quarters, that the British Ambassador has submitted a demand to the Divan, detailing a series of pacific arrangements, by which the Greeks, on the one hand, should be recognized as an independent nation, and the Porte, on the other, be indemnified for its loss of revenue. This, no doubt, would be infinitely beneficial to the Greeks; but there appears no probability that the terms will be agreed to by the Porte, and the business is likely to be decided by the sword. The Turks have made formidable preparations; and the Greeks seem well prepared to encounter them. The whole confederacy is now under a regular Government,—the troops are regularly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 30,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence. The Greek fleet, well equipped, particularly with combustibles, were waiting the arrival of the Turkish fleet with great confidence.

According to the latest intelligence from Greece, the National Congress has been much strengthened by the presence of the most powerful Military Chiefs, who have at length yielded to the solicitations of Hypokantis and Mavrocordatos. Colonel Smith has shown himself less tractable than the others. Odysseus has exceeded the public expectation, and Petrobey has committed himself with great propriety at the Congress, which could hardly have been looked for from a leader of bandits, as they are called.

Having been favoured with a translation of the Peloponnesian constitution established in Dec. 1821, from a Correspondent in the Morea, we take the opportunity of presenting such extracts as may be worthy of record:—

"It is certain, and cannot be denied, that the tyrannical acts and lawless conduct held at all times towards the nations who unfortunately fell under the Ottoman yoke, spread terror over all the provinces inhabited by the Greeks.

"Slavery and the most barbarous acts were exercised on every age and class of the Greek Nation; the greatest contempt was shewn to the Christian Religion, by profaning its temples, and trampling on its most sacred laws.

"These were the causes that the Greeks rose in arms, not only in the defence of their religion, but also of their lives, both of which were on the point of being destroyed by the tyrannical Ottoman government.

"Every step taken by the venerable Patriarch Gregory, and the Ecclesiastical Counsel, to prove the innocence of the nation, was ineffectual. Death was inflicted on him, as well as on almost all the Greeks who were at Constantinople, as an answer to their remonstrances. The same treatment

in all the other provinces and cities of the Turkish empire. All those who could not get away were murdered. Most of the Bishops and Primates of the Peloponnesus, as well as the son of the Governor of Sparta, went to Tripolitza for the good of the people. The government there threw them into dungeons; most of them perished, and the few that remained were preparing themselves to meet their fate, had not the enemy been timely attacked.

"The feeling Greek people of the Peloponnesus, as well as those of the Islands of the Hydra, Spezia, and Ipsica, were amongst the first to shew their zeal and disinterestedness, and to acknowledge the call of liberty. But disorder and anarchy stopped its progress.

"All the provinces and islands felt the necessity of an immediate Provisional Government. A local Senate was established at Calozief, in the month of May 1821; but as the enemy always beat the Greeks, who were obliged to face them on every side, the Senate was prevented from doing its duty.

"The Primates of the provinces and islands being called upon by the Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti, repaired, when they found an opportunity, first to Vevvenè, and afterwards to Saracova; but the circumstances attending the war prevented the continuation of this establishment.

"Several castles, amongst which those of Tripolitza, being taken, it was generally agreed on to convoke again this Assembly, and establish a final system of government, with the advice of all the provinces and islands. In consequence, all the provinces of the Peloponnesus gave their opinions reciprocally, and appointed six individuals as the electors for each province; and out of these six, each chose a member for the Senate, giving him full powers in a written document. The Senators sitting there, on the 1st December, took, first, the oath of allegiance to their country, and signed their names, the country, and province they belonged to, as follow:

Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti.

Petrombey Marromicali, from Maina.

Prato Langlo Ambrosio, of Arcadia.

Archomandrite Gregorio Dickeo, from Leoniaci.

With 21 others.

"The Assembly of the Peloponnesus elects the most illustrious Prince Ipsilanti as the President of the Senate of the Peloponnesus.—Michael Gialina, to be Secretary.

"The present circumstances do not allow a final organization, but a provisional one, useful to the country, to the general and individual safety of its inhabitants of every class, to remove the evils of anarchy, to provide for the public economy, the revenue, and its expenditure.—

"1st. This government shall be provi-

sional, but continue until the nation may, by the help of God, enjoy peace, and have an opportunity to establish a permanent form of government.

"2nd. The present Government shall be called the Senate of the Peloponnesus.

"3rd. It will take care of the public economy, revenue, and general expenditure of the country with punctuality and honour, and discharge its duties most scrupulously.

"The Assembly decrees—

"1st. That the government shall be provisional.

"2nd. That they will maintain the rights of the nation, by signing the organization of the provisional government.

"3rd. The elders of each district, city, or village shall elect their judges according to the extent of the place. A place having from 10 to 50 souls, one; from 51 to 100, two; from 101 to 200, three; from 201 to 300, four; from 301 to 400, five.

"Their duties and prerogatives.

"1st. To obey all the orders which will be sent to them by the Epheri of the provinces.

"2nd. To punish the guilty by means of the executive power, which will be appointed by the Epheri of the provinces.

"3rd. To give an exact account to the Epheri of the provinces, at the end of every month.

"4th. To settle the difference between individuals, and to judge them; but should they not succeed, to bring them before a superior court.

"5th. To give their reports on affairs in general to the Epheri of the province, and not to the Senate.

"6th. They are to continue in office only one year; but should any of them become unworthy of his situation, or be guilty of any crime, he shall be dismissed, punished, and replaced by another."

It then proceeds with directions to the different districts for the appointment of the Epheri, their duties and prerogatives, and the general organization of the Senate, and the appointment of the military.

"The religion of the Greek States shall be of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. However, the Greek Government will tolerate any other religion, and the ecclesiastical functions of those religions may be freely exercised."

The provisional seat of government is established at Corinth; but should circumstances require it, the seat of government may be transferred whenever the executive body thinks fit.

The seals of government bear the effigy of Minerva, with the emblem of wisdom.

The national colours, both of the army and navy, blue and white.

The organized law, having been printed and published all over Greece, the original was deposited in the record office of the deliberative body.

AMERICA.

New York Papers have brought a variety of details of piracies in the West Indies, and changes, and rumours of changes in South America. The most important intelligence, however, in these journals is the announcement they contain of the measures taken by the Russian Government to put in force its very extraordinary pretensions to the possession of the North-western coast of Ame-

rica, and to the exclusive navigation and property of four thousand miles of sea. The Russian Government had given an answer, mild in tone, but evasive in substance, to the representation of the American Minister in opposition to this claim; but it now appears that the Russian naval force in that quarter has actually begun to drive all American vessels from the seas in question, the commerce of which they had previously enjoyed without interruption.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The disorders in the South of Ireland remain, according to the last accounts, unaltered. In the county of Limerick, a gentleman's house has been attacked and plundered of arms, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; eleven ruffians were afterwards seized, and four identified as parties to the outrage. In the county of Tipperary, there have been a burning of one house, an attack upon another, and a rescue of cattle taken in distress, by a mob of three hundred persons.—The Catholics of Cork were to hold an aggregate meeting to consider the state of their affairs.

A dreadful scene of blood occurred on the late fair-day of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. Some of the Orange yeomen, it appears, quarrelled with the people at the fair, and the yeomen were obliged to retreat to the barracks, where they, as well as the military, were assaulted with stones. The yeomen, being supplied with fire-arms, discharged several volleys among the crowd, who fled, and they were pursued by the yeomen and military. Some houses were entered and sacked in the pursuit. The numbers killed and wounded are variously stated; from 8 to 12 are said to have been killed, and from 40 to 50 wounded.—The streets were covered with blood.

Some quarries of white and green marble have been lately discovered in the West of Ireland, which promise to be very valuable. The white is said to be of a quality superior, for the purpose of statuary and sculpture, to any Italian marble, being of the same texture and constitution with the best Grecian marble; and the green marble is considered to be of the family of the *verde antique*, and to rival the finest specimens of that very rare and costly article in beauty.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

By the quarterly average prices published in the Gazette on Saturday last, the ports are now open to the admission of barley and oats from the British Colonies in North America, at the high duties; and if there

be any oats from thence under bond, warehoused previous to the 18th May, 1842, the same are now admissible, duty free.

Owing to the very great demand on the Continent, and other parts of Europe, for cotton twist, the spinning business of *Lancashire* is now more brisk than has been known at any former period. We have been told there are no less than eighty factories or cotton mills (upon an extensive scale) erecting in the above county at the present time. Adjoining the town of *Pruton*, ground has just been set apart for one, which will be one hundred and fifty-two yards in length, seventeen yards in width, and seven stories in height, with two steam engines of 60 and 90-horse power each.—It is calculated that the machinery requisite for this factory will alone cost from 60 to 70 thousand pounds.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Roman tessellated pavement lately discovered at Thruxton near Andover (noticed in page 452), is not far distant from the Roman road, leading from *Sorbiodunum* to *Calleva*. It bears the following inscription:

QVINTVS NATALIVS NATALINVS ET BODENI.
We are happy to learn that every possible care is taking by its owner, H. Noyes, esq. to preserve it from dilapidation. A male and female skeleton, with small coins, have been found in digging amongst the old foundations. And further investigation is making.

Some Roman and other coins, and a very curious copper thumb-ring, with a stone rudely set in it, on which some figure is engraved, have been found in the neighbourhood of *Dorchester*, by Thomas Walsh, gardener, of Colliton.

Some curious remains of antiquity have lately been discovered in a field, on the estate of W. Greenwood, esq. of *Brookwood*, Wilts. Six tessellated pavements have been already cleared, and further discoveries are making.

There is another, and we must call it a stupendous piece of improvement on the tapis in the neighbourhood of *Plymouth*, viz. a Chain or Suspension Bridge across the Tamar, at *Saltsch*. A gentleman of the former town has taken up the thing in earnest;

earnest; and the wealthy landholders in Devon and Cornwall have come forward with spirited offers of pecuniary assistance.

May 26. The *Arundel* and *Portsmouth* Canal was opened. This interesting spectacle attracted a great concourse of spectators to view it. The procession was preceded by the Earl of Egremont in his barge, followed by the Mayor and Corporation of Arundel, in their barge: a number of other boats with parties followed, and laden barges and lighters, some with goods from London, others with coals, &c. The procession moved through the locks at Ford near Arundel, to Chichester. This Canal, from its commencement, has been three years forming, and has cost about 160,000*l*.

The Duke of York has accepted the office of Patron of the *Bath* Literary and Scientific Institution, and has intimated his intention, when farther acquainted with its views and objects, to institute an annual premium, to be appropriated at the direction of the Managers.

Oxford, May 27. This morning, three Members of the largest College in this University left it, under a sentence of expulsion, their offence being the disturbance of the whole College, in the night-time, by the breaking of lamps and doors, and the most hideous yells, mingled with shouts of "Fire! Fire! Murder! Murder!" The present sentence falls upon the eldest son of an English Earl, and upon two gentlemen-commoners.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 28. The Anniversary Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. was held in the King's Theatre, Haymarket, for the purpose of distributing the rewards adjudged to the candidates for their proficiency, improvements, and inventions, in arts, manufactures, and commerce. The theatre was crowded as early as eleven o'clock, and the Duke of Sussex took the chair at a quarter before one. The Secretary stated, that the Society had decreed the Gold Ceres Medal to Colonel Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, for planting 500 forest trees; and mentioned that great improvement had been made in preparing opium in this country, two premiums for which had been granted. Among the numerous other rewards, was that of the Gold Vulcan Medal to Capt. Dansey, of the Royal Artillery, for a kite for effecting a communication between a stranded ship and the shore. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Cobbett, for plat from English grass.—The theatre was illuminated, and the stage exhibited a most beautiful *coup d'œil*, from the splendour of the ladies' dresses and ornaments. The barometer was as high as 35 in the house at 2 o'clock.

June 13. Numerous friends of the constitutional party in Spain assembled at the

London Tavern, for the purpose of promoting a subscription. Lord W. Bentinck presided, and resolutions expressive of abhorrence at the invasion of Spain, were unanimously carried. The meeting was addressed by Lord Erskine, Lord Lynedoch, Lord John Russell, Lord Ebrington, Sir R. Ferguson, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, Mr. Denman, Mr. Baring, &c. Besides these distinguished persons, there were present, Lords Grosvenor, W. Russell, Nugent, and Gosford. Several thousand pounds have since been subscribed.

SOI-DISANTE PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

We imagine that the high pretensions of this lady (see vol. XCII. ii. 37) are for ever set at rest.—On Wednesday, the 18th of June, Sir Gerard Noel moved that a petition to the House of Commons he had previously presented, stating her claims, should be referred to a select committee. This afforded an amusing discussion, which will be given in our Supplementary Number, among the Parliamentary Debates.

"This lady (says a contemporary Journal) is a novel writer and a poet; and one day, when she had wasted worlds of fiction, like Shakspeare, she determined to imagine a new one, of which herself should be the heroine. Her 'eye, in a fit of frozy rolling,' saw that an accession to the Royal Family of England in her own person, if it could not give hopes of youthful heirs to the throne, might, perhaps, be useful in extending our alliances; and she therefore determined to confer this benefit on the country. This lady, whose talents in fabricating documents had previously been displayed in proving that her uncle, Dr. Wilmot, was the real Junius, aimed at higher game, to which this was but the stepping-stone; she not only claimed to be a member of the Royal Family, but she even insinuated that she would change the accession to the Throne itself. As, in a metropolis like that of London, there are always some persons ready to engage in any speculation, however extravagant, for the hope of gain, Mrs. Serres contrived to hire a carriage, and assumed the royal *attus* and royal livery; she talked loudly of her claims, not only of birth, but also of a peculiar nature; and on the strength of these contrived to live some time. The event enlisted some of the London newspapers in her cause; and some well-meaning, but weak-headed persons really believed, that she was by birth a British Princess.—Among those who appear to have given most credit to the statements are Sir Gerard Noel, who presented her petition to the House of Commons, and Mr. Hume, who seconded Sir Gerard's motion.—The result was, that this *Olive Branch* was lopped from the tree on which she had endeavoured to graft herself."

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War Office, May 24. 4th Reg. Drag. Brevet Lieut.-col. Robert Ross, to be Lieut.-col.—Captain Thos. Hutton to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. W. Sergeantson, to be Lieutenant and Captain.—51st Reg. Ft. Brevet Major John Murdock Wardrop, to be Major.—Cape Corps, Major George Sackville Fraser, to be Lieut.-Col.—Cape Corps (Infantry), Brevet Major Lord George Lennox to be Major.

May 27. Adm. Sir R. Bickerton, K.C.B. of Upwood-house, Hunts, to take the surname, and bear the arms of Hussey quarterly with those of Bickerton, in compliance with the will of his late maternal uncle, Lieut.-Gen. V. W. Hussey.

May 31. 9th Reg. Light Drag. Capt. J. A. Lord Loughborough to be Capt.—17th Ditto, Major G. Luard to be Major.—51st Foot, Brevet Major T. S. Nicolls to be Major.—59th Ditto, Capt. D. Graham to be Major.—1st West India Reg. Major Henry Capadose, to be Major.

June 13. 18th Light Drag. Capt. M. Bowers to be Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. W. Annesley, Studley V. Warwickshire, which has been vacant since the reign of Edward VI.

Rev. Mr. Armistead, Cockeram V. co. Lanc.

Rev. L. Athill, Rumburgh Perp. Cur. with St. Michael Southelham, annexed, Suff.

Rev. Frederick Barnes, D. D. (Sub-Dean of Christ Church), Cheriton Bishop R. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Dowker, Hawnby R. co. York.

Rev. E. A. H. Drummond, D. D. Dalham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Fardell, Bexwell R. Norfolk.

Rev. Geo.-Lillie-Wodehouse Franquier, Bacton V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Gronow, Kilybeill R. Glamorgan-shire.

Rev. J. L. Hamilton, Ellesborough R. Bucks.

Rev. J. B. Jamson, Heywood Perp. Cur. Lancashire.

Rev. J. Maydwell, Boothby Pagnell R. co. Linc.

Rev. Robert Mesham, Ripple R. Kent.

Rev. Robert Moore, Wimbourne St. Giles R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. E. Postle, Colney R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Powell, (Head Master of Monmouth Grammar School) Lecturer on Mr. Jones's Foundation in that town.

Rev. O. Raymond, Middleton R. Essex.

Rev. S. Raymond, Flempton cum Hengrave R. Suffolk.

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

Rev. F. Rowden, B. D. Cuxham and Chilton RR. Oxon.

Rev. Geo. Spalley, Dabotham V. Suffol.

Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D. D. (High Master of Manchester Grammar School) St. Asaph R. in that town.

Rev. J. Starr, North Tawton R. Devon.

Rev. T. Swords, M. A. Bungay St. Marys Perp. Cur.; also Evening Lecturer of that parish.

Rev. E. Thackeray, Louth R. Ireland.

Rev. Z. S. Warren, Dorrington V. Linc.

Rev. G. D. Whitehead, Salixby V. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Read, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence.

Rev. H. H. Mogg, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury.

Rev. W. Pitman Jones, Domestic Chaplain to Baroness Dowager Lavington.

Rev. A. Goode, jun. one of the Chaplains of the Hon. East India Company on the Bombay station.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. J. Foley, A. M. Rector of Holt, Worcestershire, to hold the Rectory of Strawley.

The Rev. John Fenton, to hold the Vicarage of Penrith with the V. of Torpintow, Cumberland.

Rev. J. Ballard, LL.B. to hold the Rectory of Woodston, with the Perpetual Curacy of Cropredy, co. Oxford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

After a sharp contested poll, John Key, Esq. elected Alderman of Langbourn Ward, vice Eamer, dec.

John Crowder, Esq. the Senior Deputy of Farrington Within, unanimously elected Alderman of that extensive Ward, vice Smith, dec.

James Heywood Markland, Esq. F. R. S. of the Temple, unanimously chosen Treasurer of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, vice Charles Bicknell, Esq. resigned.

Rev. Henry Wheatley, M. A. and Senior Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, on the Old Foundation, elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Rev. G. Skinner, Fellow of Jesus College, is appointed Conduct of King's College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. B. Bunce, Vicar of St. Dunstan's, to the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury.

Rev. Thomas Homer, of Trinity College, Cambridge, elected Second Master of Sheffield Grammar School.

Rev. Mr. Beaufleur, M. A. of St. John's College, Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Bury, Lancashire.

BIRTHS.

The wife of F. T. Rogers, esq. of Tatham House, Poole, a son.

In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Wm. Fitzroy, a dau.

At Barton House, Hants, Mrs. Dean Shute, a daughter.

At Carshalton Park, the wife of J. Plumer, esq. M.P. a son.

At Farley, the wife of Rev. C. F. Watkins, a son.

At Levant Lodge, co. Worcester, the Hon. Mrs. W. Coventry, a dau.

At Vale Royal, Lady Delamere, a dau.

April 18. At Zante, the wife of Philip James Green, esq. Consul-General for the Morea, a son.

May 2. At Beverley, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Beresford, a daughter.

May 3. At Castle Fraser, Mrs. Col. Fraser, a daughter.

May 5. At Clifton, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Dilkes, a daughter.

May 9. At Nunbury, Herts, Mrs. John Earley Cook, a son.

May 10. At Clifton, the wife of Major-Gen. Needham, a son.

May 11. Lady Lillie, a son.

May 17. At Holme, the Lady of the Hon. Charles Langdale, a daughter.

May 30. At the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, the Marchioness de Riazio Sferza, a dau.

June 2. In Russell-square, the wife of W. Mackenzie, esq. 3d drag. a dau.

June 4. At Ayton Stokely, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cookson, a daughter.

June 10. Hon. Lady Fergusson, a dau.

June 15. In Albemarle-street, Lady F. Leveson Gower, of male twins.

June 18. At the house of Mr. Justice Park, in Bedford-square, the wife of Wm. Dickens, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20, 1822. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Kennedy, Assistant Military Auditor-General, to Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Blair, K.C.B.—28. At Bombay, Geo. Ogilvy, esq. Secretary to Medical Board, and Surgeon to the Presidency, to Maria-Augusta, dau. of late Dr. Grieve, of St. Petersburg.—31. At Malta, Wm. de la Condamine, esq. Commissariat of Accounts, to Matilda, dau. of J. Hennen, M.D.

Lately. At Dartmouth, Rev. Mr. Hockin, to the only dau. of late Alfred-Sharke Langworthy, esq. of Modbury.—Rev. Edwin Sidney, to Eliza, dau. of J. Vaughan, esq. of Shrewsbury.—Rev. G. W. Chard, Vicar of Blandford, to Elizabeth-Frances, dau. of late Rev. T. Diggle, Rector of Tarrant-Hinton.—Rev. James Tripp, of Up Waltham, to Eliza-Howard, grand-dau. to late Gen. Harvey, and niece to J. H. Tilson, esq. of Watlington Park.—Charles Hastings, M.D. to Hannah, dau. of Dr. Woodyatt, of Worcester.—At Paris, W. F. Carter, M.D. to Mary-Anne, dau. of W. Miller, esq. Duchess-st.—Major Thomas Mahon, of the Galway reg. to Jane, dau. of Dr. H. Blake, of Galway.—Sam. Cox, esq. of Royal Marines, to only dau. of C. Ramus, esq. of Ilfracombe.

Feb. 18. At the Cape of Good Hope, Robert-Page Fulcher, esq. of Hon. E. I. C.'s Service, to the relict of Col. Mackenzie, of the Madras Establishment.

March 10. Rev. Daniel M'Allum, M.D. of North Shields, to Mary-Killingley, dau. of Rev. Henry Taft, M.D. of Birmingham.—

15. At Bermuda, Capt. Hoare, of the sloop Dotterel, to Matilda, dau. of Rear-Admiral Fahie, C.B.

April 3. At Westbury, Major Mackworth,

13th Lt. Drag. eldest son of Sir D. Mackworth, bart. to Sophia Noel, dau. of James Mann, esq. of Leighton House, and grand-dau. of late Sir Horace Mann, bart.—12. By special licence, Bingham Baring, esq. M.P. to Lady Harriet Mary Montagu, dau. of late, and sister to present Earl of Sandwich.—21. By special licence, by Bp. of Durham, Hon. W. Keppel Barrington, eldest son of Vis. Barrington, to Hon. Jane-Elizabeth Liddell.

May 4. Sir Gerard-Noel Noel, bart. M.P. of Exton park, to Harriet, dau. of Rev. J. Gill, of Seraptoft, co. Leicester. (See the death of his late lady, p. 468.)—13. At St. Marylebone, Capt. Job Hammer, R. N. of Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, nephew to Sir Thos. Hammer, bart. to Harriet, dau. of late T. Dawson, esq. of Edwardston Hall, Suffolk.—15. Rev. Walker King, son of Bp. of Rochester, to Anne, third dau. of Dr. Herberden.—27. By special licence, at Devonshire-house, by the Abp. of York, Earl Gower, eldest son of Marquis of Stafford, to Miss Howard, third dau. of Lord Morpeth.

June 2. At Hackney, Lieut. G. C. Cory, to dau. of Rev. B. Berry, Vicar of Triples.—At Great Malvern, Wm. Norris, esq. M.D. of Stourbridge, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. G. Blake, R.N.—3. Alexander Howden, esq. of Torringtonsq. to Christian, dau. of R. Gardner, esq. of Mecklenburghsq. and of Stoke Hall, Essex.—At Henbury, Philip Vaughan, esq. 46 dau. of T. Daniel, esq. of Henbury, Alderman of Bristol.—C. J. Shebbeare, esq. of Guildford, to Louisa-Mat. dau. of Rev. R. B. Wolfe. [P. 308. The report of the marriage of the Duke of St. Alban's to Mrs. Cuthbert, was a mischievous hoax.]

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

OBITUARY.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

June 13. At his seat at Theobalds, near Hatfield, Herts, in the 75th year of his age, the Most Noble James Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Salisbury, in the county of Wilts; Viscount Cranbourn, in the county of Dorset; and Baron Cecil of Essingdon, in the county of Rutland.

This highly-respected and venerable Nobleman was lineally descended from that illustrious statesman, William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of England, who, for his eminent services, was created by patent Baron of Burleigh, Feb. 25, 1570-1; an honour not then made cheap by prostitution, or ever bestowed without uncommon merit. The youngest son of this able and upright minister, Robert Cecil, was on the 4th of May, 1605 (the very day on which his elder brother Thomas was advanced to the Earldom of Exeter), created Earl of Salisbury, and with precedence above him, which is said to have occasioned, for some time, great heart-burnings between the brothers.

Through a long line of illustrious ancestors descended the late Marquis, who was born on the 4th Sept. 1748, being the only son of James, the 6th Earl of Salisbury, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Keet, of the city of Canterbury. In 1774, he was elected a Burgess in Parliament for the borough of Bedwin. On March 1, 1771, and during the life of his father, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, and was sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. On March 13, 1773, he was appointed to the command of the Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia; and on July the 7th following, was created D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. On the 2d Dec. in the same year, he married Lady Emily Mary, the second daughter of Wills, first Marquis of Downshire, by whom he had issue Lady Georgiana Charlotte Augusta, born March 20, 1786; Lady Emily, born July 13, 1789, and who married George-Thomas-John, Earl of Westmeath; and James Mordaunt William, born April 17, 1791, who on Feb. 2, 1821, married Frances Mary, the only daughter and sole heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and niece to Isaac Gascoyne, Esq. of Roby Hall, Lancashire, a General in the Army, and M. P. for the

town of Liverpool. His Lordship succeeded his father in his honours Sept. 29, 1780, and on Dec. 20, 1783, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, which honourable and distinguished station he retained till 1804. On Aug. 18, 1789, he was advanced to the title of Marquis of Salisbury; and on the 14th of June, 1793, was elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. On June 13, 1800, the Volunteers of the county of Herts, to the amount of 1500, were reviewed in his Lordship's park at Hatfield by his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Royal Family, many of the great officers of State, and of the principal nobility and gentry of the county. After the Review was ended, the whole company were sumptuously entertained by the Marquis. The following was the return of the provisions provided on the occasion: 40 hams and as many rounds of beef, 100 joints of veal, 100 legs of lamb, 100 tongues, 100 meat pies, 25 edge-bones of beef, 25 rumps of beef roasted, 100 joints of mutton, 25 briquets, 71 dishes of other roast beef, 100 gooseberry pies; besides very sumptuous covers at the tables of the King, the Cabinet Ministers, &c. For the country people there were dressed at the Salisbury arms, three bullocks, 16 sheep, and 25 lambs. The expence was estimated at upwards of 3000*l*. In 1816, his Lordship was appointed Joint Post-Master-General. He was also High Steward of the Borough of Hertford; F.R.S. and F.A.S. At the Coronation of his present Majesty, the Marquis had the honour of carrying the Staff of St. Edward.

The high and deserved estimation in which his Lordship was universally held, will occasion his death to be lamented as a public loss in the extensive circle of his acquaintance. In every relation of life, he was most exemplary; and as a husband and father, and master and friend, he was truly estimable. But it was in private that his character shone with the brightest lustre. Amiable in his manners, and condescending in his behaviour, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him; to his humanity the distressed never appealed in vain; and to his kind and affectionate attentions many have been indebted for consolation and support. Various instances of his benevolence are recorded, which redound most

most highly to his honour; inasmuch as they were exercised with the greatest delicacy, lest they should hurt the feelings of those whom they relieved. His Lordship was possessed of an innocent playfulness of manners, and from the accuracy of his memory was particularly happy in his description of characters, and in his relation of anecdotes and things. His wit was playful and good-humoured; yet, when occasion offered, or inclination prompted, could be sarcastic and keen.

In his political capacity he was firmly attached to the Constitution of his country, and a zealous friend and supporter of the Protestant Establishment. He was not, however, remarkable for any active part in Parliament, though he sometimes appeared in the House of Lords on particular questions, when his name was almost invariably found in the ministerial majorities. With the late King he was a decided favourite; and the strong attachment of the Monarch to the servant was fully evinced by the long period during which he presided over his Majesty's Household.

During a considerable portion of the year, his Lordship resided at his romantic and favourite residence the *Cassino*, at Aldeburgh, on the coast of Suffolk, and enlivened the place by his constant hospitalities. Such, indeed, was at all times and on all occasions the affability of his demeanour, the urbanity of his manners, and the condescension of his behaviour, that he gained the general esteem and affection of the inhabitants, as well as gave interest and animation to the place, and thereby rendered it highly gratifying to those who were attracted thither by his illustrious name. To the poorer inhabitants, who, during his Lordship's occasional residence liberally participated in the bounties which Providence had committed to his trust and disposal, his loss will be severely felt. During the last winter, in order to render their hardships more tolerable in the then depressed state of things, there was scarcely a family in low circumstances to which his beneficent hand did not administer comfort, by supplying them with food and raiment according to their several necessities. The remembrance of these actions will never be forgotten: they will embalm his memory on earth, and will be registered to his comfort in heaven.

There is a portrait of the Marquis, when Earl of Salisbury, by Orme, 8vo, 1780; and a full-length of him in his robes and with his wand. His Lordship privately printed an account in 4to of the Royal Review at Hatfield; and there

is an engraving of the scene by Sadler, after a painting by Livesay.

Ipswich, June 23.

J. F.

MR. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

Feb. 11. In his 64th year, Mr. William Playfair. The subject of our present memoir was the son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Dundee, and was born in 1759. His father dying when he was young, his education and support principally rested on his elder brother, the late Professor, who was then a minister of the church of Scotland. Discovering an early taste for the mechanical arts, he was, when of a sufficient age, apprenticed for a short period, to a millwright of the name of Mickle, where he had for his fellow apprentice John Rennie, the celebrated engineer. Mr. Playfair quitted Scotland for England, and, proceeding to Birmingham, was engaged in 1780, as a draughtsman at Soho, in the employment of Mr. James Watt.

Had Mr. Playfair cultivated his mechanical genius, there is no doubt, that he would not only have obtained considerable eminence, but have rendered no inconsiderable service to this country. Unhappily, however, for his own interests, he had the ambition to become an author.

Few individuals of the present day have written so much or so consistently as Mr. Playfair. Politics and political economy were his favourite topics, and there has scarcely been a subject of public interest, connected with either, during the last forty years, that has not elicited a pamphlet from his prolific pen. Firmly devoted to the interests of his country, he never suffered any opportunity of serving it by his pen to escape him, though his exertions went unrewarded, and he often incurred expenses which his circumstances would very ill bear. As one instance of the neglect with which he was treated, we may mention, that although he was the person who furnished the plan and alphabet of the telegraph to the British Government, which enabled it to adopt a system of communication then so successfully employed by our great Enemy, yet Mr. Playfair's services were not only unrequited, but even very tardily acknowledged. Mr. Playfair happened to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, when a member of the Parliament of Bourdeaux arrived at the same inn, and described to him a telegraph, which had been erected on the mountain of Belville. Mr. Playfair, of whose mechanical genius we shall speak hereafter, soon comprehended the plan, and, in the course of

at day, executed two working of the instrument, which he the Duke of York, 'and hence,' he 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' an and alphabet of the machine to England.'

ough from this time, the *cacoethes* di had become his ruling passion, was not the only one, and Mr. r successively obtained five p- or inventions, of the nature of however, the writer is not fully ited. One of them was for mak- shes of metal, composed of cop- me, and iron, which he called o sashes, and with which several s in Carlton House, and some shes in the British Museum, are up.

Playfair also invented the ma- by which the ornamental part or rk of silver-tea boards and sugar- was done, which had hitherto xecuted by the hand only. The achine was applicable to the ma- re of coach-ornaments, buckles, en to the making of horse-shoes.

latter, it made six dozen and a om the iron bars, in seven minutes. r residing some time in London,

Mr. Playfair opened a silver- shop for the sale of plate of his anufacture, he proceeded to Paris, itered into some mechanical spe- ns, particularly a rolling mill on plan, for which he had obtained lusive privilege from the King. residing in that capital, he formed puintance with Mr. Joel Barlow, ad been sent agent to Paris for le of lands on the banks of the a river which falls into the Ohio. lands, to the extent of three mil- f acres, had been purchased by a ny at New York, of which Mr. an eminent merchant, and Mr. ton, Secretary to the United States ry, were leading members. Mr. , being without connections in and unacquainted with the lan-

found some difficulty in carrying ject into effect, until introduced Playfair, who undertook the dis- of the lands. The French revolu- ndering emigration a matter of to some, and of necessity to more, layfair undertook the agency, to e of the lands, at five shillings per ne half of which was to be paid aing the act of sale, and the other remain on mortgage to the United , to be paid within two years after : possession. The office was open- a large hotel in the Rue Neuve etits Champs, contiguous to the Royal, in November 1789, under

the title of the Sioto Company, and, in less than two months, fifty thousand acres of land were sold. Two vessels sailed from Havre de Grace, laden with emigrants; and the colony of Sioto, formed by Mr. Playfair, though not a very flourishing, is an improving settle- ment.

The political opinions of Mr. Playfair were not very favourable to the French Revolution, and happening to express himself somewhat freely on the subject, he provoked the enmity of Barrere, who obtained an order for his arrest; ap- prised, however, of his danger, he suc- ceeded in making his escape to Holland, and thence to England. On his return to London, Mr. Playfair projected a bank, to be called the Security Bank, in which Mr. Hartsinck, formerly in the celebrated house of the Hopes at Am- sterдам, and the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, became partners. This bank was open- ed in Cornhill; its object was to lend money on such securities as were va- luable, but not easy to borrow money upon. Unfortunately, however, suffi- cient attention was not paid to the na- ture of the security, and bankruptcy ensued. From this period we have only to consider Mr. Playfair as a literary man, whose life, like that of most au- thors, was much chequered. Of his ac- tivity, the following list of his works will bear ample evidence:—

1. Joseph and Benjamin.—2. Regula- tions for the Interest of Money, 1785.—
3. The Statistical Breviary, shewing on a principle entirely new, the Resources of every State and Kingdom of Europe.
- 4. The Commercial and Political Atlas, 1786.—5. On the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain, 4to.—6. The inevitable Consequences of a Reform in Parlia- ment.—7. A general View of the actual Force and Resources of France, 1793.—
8. Better Prospects to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, 1793.
- 9. Thoughts upon the present State of French Politics, 1793.—10. Peace with the Jacobins impossible, 1794.—11. Let- ter to Earl Fitzwilliam, occasioned by his two Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, 1794.—12. The History of Jacobinism, 1795.—13. A real Statement of the Fi- nances and Resources of Great Britain, 1796.—14. Statistical Tables, exhibiting a View of all the States of Europe, 4to, 1800.—15. Proofs relative to the Falsi- fication, by the French, of the inter- cepted Letters found on board the Ad- miral Aplio East Indiaman, 8vo, 1804.—
16. An Enquiry into the Causes of the decline and fall of wealthy and powerful Nations, 4to, 1805. 2d edit. 1807.—17. Smith's Wealth of Nations; with notes,

supplementary chapters, &c. 11 edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1806.—18. A Statistical Account of the United States of America, Translated from the French, 8vo, 1807.—19. Plan for Establishing the Balance of Power in Europe, 8vo, 1813.—20. British Family Antiquity, 9 vols. 4to.—21. An Address to the Nobility on the Advantages of Hereditary Rank, 8vo.—22. A second Address to ditto.—23. On the Trade of India, by P. O'Hara.—24. *Ecce Iterum*.—25. Letter to Lords and Commons in Support of the Apprentice Laws.—26. Early Friends of the Prince Regent.—27. Vindication of the Reign of George III.—28. A Letter to the Prince Regent, on the Ultimate Tendency of the Roman Catholic Claims; containing also a clear Statement of the Operation of the Sinking Fund, &c.—29. Buonaparte's Journey to Moscow, in the Manner of John Gilpin, 1813.—30. Statement to Earl Bathurst, on the Escape of Napoleon from Elba, &c.—31. Letters to Earl Bathurst, Messrs. Abercromby, and Morier.—32. An Answer to the Calumniators of Louis XVIII. 1815.—33. Political Portraits in this New Era, 2 vols. 1814.—34. Supplement to Political Portraits.—35. France as it is, not Lady Morgan's France.—36. On Emigration to France.—37. On Agricultural Distress.

We are aware that this list is very imperfect, nor is it possible to complete it; and we doubt not that Mr. Playfair (including pamphlets) was the author at least of one hundred distinct works. In addition to the above, we must add:

38. The *Tomahawk*, a periodical, published daily at 2d. during the session of 1795. Of this work, Mr. Playfair was joint proprietor and editor with the late much-esteemed Dr. Arnold. Mr. Playfair wrote the leading article, and some of our living dramatists contributed towards the poetical department of the *Tomahawk*.—39. Anticipation; a weekly paper, which was for some time honoured with the patronage of the late Mr. Wyndham. It was, we believe, published about the year 1808, and did not reach more than twenty or thirty numbers.—40. Montefiore on the Bankrupt Laws.—41. European Commerce, by Jephson Ody, Esq.

These two works, though published under the names of the gentlemen last mentioned, were written by Mr. Playfair. Of the whole of these publications, the "History of Jacobinism," and the "Enquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of wealthy and powerful Nations," are perhaps the best, though the Statistical Breviary and Atlas display great ingenuity in simplifying statistical details, by means of geometrical lines

and figures. These works were the means of introducing Mr. Playfair to the friendship of the late Marquis of Lansdown, and several distinguished members of the legislature. The notes to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," display considerable knowledge of political economy.

In private life Mr. Playfair was amiable and firm in his friendship, as he was loyal in his principles. With a thoughtlessness that is too frequently allied to genius, he neglected to secure that provision for his family, which, from his talents, they were justified to expect, and although he laboured ardently and abundantly for his Country, yet he found it ungrateful, and he was left in age and infirmity to regret that he had neglected his own interests to promote those of the British Government. His mental energies continued unimpaired, while for many months his physical strength was exhausting. He has left a widow and four children. One of his sons was a lieutenant in the 104th regiment, who, on its being disbanded in Canada, turned his attention to mechanics, and superintended the construction of a saw-mill, though bred only to the military profession. Mr. Playfair has left two daughters, one of whom is blind. As the daughter of a person whose life was devoted to the service of the British government, she has strong claims on its bounty, and we trust they will not be overlooked.—*Lit. Chronicle*.

DON JUAN LLORENTE.

Lately. At Madrid, Don Juan Antonio Llorente, formerly one of the principal officers of the Inquisitorial Court, Chancellor of the University of Toledo, &c. This historian of his country and her institutions was among the first Dignitaries of the Church of Spain; to which, notwithstanding the temptations of a corrupt Court, where his talents and his learning had obtained him a considerable degree of favour and influence, he was an ornament, by the correctness and decorum of his manners. A long list of his works might be given; but as they are little known in this country, it may be sufficient to mention, his "Complete History of the Spanish Inquisition, from the period of its establishment by Ferdinand V. to the present time, from the most authentic documents," translated into English in 1817. In this work, the energy of his genius, bursting the fetters then imposed by the Inquisition on the intellect of his countrymen, broke out on every side in power, and seized at once on all the strong-holds of priestly domination.

He dissipated the darkness which for centuries had covered the Inquisition; and he disclosed to the public eye the full deformity of that horrid tribunal.

When the overwhelming power of France, in its first rush, had placed the brother of Napoleon on the throne of Spain, Llorente was invited into its service by the sagacity of the new Government; and, conceiving at once that the cause of his country was hopeless, and that his sphere of usefulness would be enlarged by his accession to office, he accepted of the station which was offered to him. To this station, however, he carried a Spanish heart; and many a Spaniard was he enabled to save from the revenge or the jealousy of the alien usurpation. But his submission to the French sceptre, how justifiable or even praiseworthy soever might have been its motives, was fatal to his fortune. By his rightful Sovereign, as might be expected, he was branded as a traitor; and, the sentence of the Monarch being affirmed by the stern patriotism of the Cortes, he was despoiled of his entire property, and was driven to linger out his days in beggary and exile. France was his place of refuge; but when, in subserviency to Papal vengeance, he had been ordered, by the Ruling Powers there, into the second exile, he once again flew to his regenerated Spain: to his own dear land, which he was destined to reach but not to enjoy; for there, induced by the toils of his long, hazardous, and impeded travel, Death speedily overtook him, and terminated for ever the malignity of his fate.

GENERAL ROBERT MANNERS.

June 9. At his house, in Curzon-street, May Fair, General Robert Manners, of Bloxholm, co. Lincoln. He was the eldest son of Lord Robert Manners, half brother of John 3d Duke of Rutland, and several years M. P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; was born Jan. 2, 1758, entered early into the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards, then commanded by his father; on the 3d Oct. 1779, exchanged to the 86th; and afterwards obtaining a company in the 3d Foot Guards, served with it in the campaign of 1794, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and as Major General under the same illustrious commander, during the operations in Holland, where he was severely wounded. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 30th reg. of Foot, Nov. 7, 1799, which he continued to hold to the period of his decease.

For many years he was one of the Equerries to his late Majesty, and on the death of General Philip Goldsworthy, succeeded him as Clerk Martial and

first Equerry, remaining attached to the person and suite of our late beloved Monarch for between thirty and forty years, from whom and from whose family he ever experienced strong and gratifying demonstrations of individual friendship and regard.

General Manners was elected M. P. for Bedwin, co. Wilts. in 1784, which he represented until the year 1790, having for his colleague his first cousin the present Duke of Montrose, then Marquis Graham; in the latter year, after an unsuccessful contest for Northampton, upon Francis Dickens, Esq. who had been chosen for Cambridge, making his election for the county of Northampton, he succeeded him upon the Rutland interest at the former place, and remained in every Parliament until 1820, when he retired altogether from the House of Commons, in which, like the other members of his house, he had given an undeviating support to the measures and policy of Mr. Pitt, and afterwards to those of the existing Administration.

COL. THORNTON.

Lately. At Paris, Col. Thomas Thornton, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the West York Militia; Prince de Chambord, and Marquis de Pont; the first sportsman of his day in point of science, and one of the most convivial companions of the festive board that ever drained a bowl to Bacchus. During the latter years of his life he resided entirely at Paris, where he established a weekly dinner party, under the name of "The Falconer's Club." For some months his health was visibly on the decline, yet he would lie in bed all day, rise at five to go the club, sing the best songs and tell the best stories of any of the members.

He was the son of a very respectable gentleman, who, in the rebellion of 1745, raised a company of volunteers in the defence of Government, and commanded them himself. Being afterwards introduced with his lady, who was remarkable for her beauty, to George the Second, the monarch paid him many compliments for his spirit and loyalty, adding these words: "But till I saw this lady I knew not the real value of your services." The Colonel was born in London, and educated at the Charterhouse school, after which he was sent to the University of Glasgow. On coming into the possession of his estate of Thornville Royal, he distinguished himself as a keen sportsman, and among other peculiarities he revived falconry on a very extended scale. When the peace of Amiens took place he went to France for the purpose of examining the state

state of sporting in that country. In his publications he was materially assisted by the Rev. Mr. Martyn. Under the Colonel's name appeared :

"A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland," 1804, 4to.; "A Sporting Tour through France," 1806, 2 vols, 4to.; "Vindication of Colonel Thornton's Conduct in his Transactions with Mr. Burton," 1806, 8vo.

His will, which is dated Oct. 2, 1812, was proved on the 26th of April. The estates are entailed on his daughter, Thornvillia-Rockingham Thornton, and her heirs male and female. In default, to Andrew Barlow, Esq. in like manner.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILFORD.

Sept. 3, 1822. At Benares, of debility, Lieut.-Colonel Wilford. By this event the community of letters in the East have sustained a great loss. This eminent scholar has been long celebrated as a most learned and indefatigable cultivator of the Asiatic History and Literature of the Hindoos. He was one of the earliest members of the Asiatic Society, and soon distinguished himself by his contributions to their researches; his extensive erudition and unwearied diligence received the highest encomiums from Sir William Jones, and secured the favourable notice of Warren Hastings, by whose encouragement Lieut. Wilford was induced to address his whole attention to those studies to which he perseveringly devoted the rest of his life.

JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, Esq. R.A.

April 23. Aged 85, Joseph Nollekens, Esq. R.A. He was born in London, in 1737, of foreign parents, his father being a native of Antwerp, and his mother a French woman. In Lord Orford's "Anecdotes of Painting," there is a particular account of the father, Joseph Francis Nollekens, who came over to England very young, and studied painting under Tillemans. He afterwards copied Watteau, and imitated him so closely, that several of his pictures now remaining, are scarcely distinguishable from those of the above celebrated artist. He had several children, none of whom appear to have long survived him except his son Joseph, who was placed under that eminent sculptor Scheemakers, with whom he remained until he had saved a sum of money sufficient to enable him to visit Rome, where he was desirous of attaining what was then the summit of his ambition, the becoming an assistant to Mr. Wilton at some future time. In the above city he profited by the instruction of Cavacetti, and very

soon obtained a gold medal from the Roman Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, as the reward of his great and increasing merit as a sculptor. During his stay at Rome, he executed several busts, among which were those of Sterne and Garrick, now in the possession of Lord Yarborough, who has the largest collection extant of Mr. Nollekens' works. For the above busts he received the moderate price of twelve guineas each.

On his return to England, with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, he very soon acquired the fame and great encouragement to which his pre-eminent merit and skill in his profession so justly entitled him. He had ever before his eyes the choicest specimens of sculptured art among the ancients, and had himself made excellent drawings of the most celebrated antiquities both abroad and at home. His own designs, and his academical drawings, are deserving of equal commendation, and he has also left a most interesting volume, containing copies by himself of many of the Townley marbles and terra-cottas, the publication of which had been often ardently solicited, and impeded only by his own modest reluctance. On his numerous works this is not the place to enlarge; they have been widely dispersed and duly appreciated. Of his professional talents the marbles of his hand will give far more favourable testimony than the most eloquent language could convey; and whilst a close imitation of Nature, and the total absence of peculiarity of style and manner shall constitute the real value of an artist, so long will the works of Mr. Nollekens continue to be admired. The unassuming simplicity of his mind, and the unaffected simplicity of his manners, united to a most excellent and discriminative understanding, will remain deeply impressed on the memory of all who thoroughly knew and comprehended him. His benevolence was more felt than seen; it was known where it was not intended to be known; and numerous instances could, if necessary, be adduced of his liberality towards those whom he knew to be deserving of it; whilst not a single instance can be found that any just claim to his bounty or protection had ever been disregarded or neglected.

Mr. Nollekens married Jane, one of the daughters of Mr. Justice Welles, of whom frequent mention is made by Mr. Boswell, in his "Life of Dr. Johnson," who is said to have indulged at one time the hope of an union with this lady. She died in 1817. Mr. Nollekens had no children.

SIR ILL CAMPBELL.

March 28. Aged 89, Sir Ill Campbell, D. C. L. Bart. of Succouth, co. Dumbarton. He was eldest son of Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Succouth, by Helen Wallace, heiress of Ellerslie; was born Aug. 23, 1734. He was bred to the Scottish Bar, and admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1757; was made Solicitor General in 1783; Lord Advocate in 1784; and was soon after chosen member for the Glasgow district of Burghs, which he continued to represent in Parliament, taking an active share in all the important transactions of the time, until he was raised to the chair of President of the Court of Session in 1789. In 1794, he was placed at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued at that disturbed period for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland. He continued to hold the situation of President of the Court of Session for upwards of 19 years, and resigned his high office in Autumn 1808. But the faculties of his mind remaining entire, he was afterwards chosen to preside over the two different commissions for inquiring into the state of the Courts of Law in Scotland.

He was married to Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray, of Cringalty, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, by whom he had six daughters, five of whom are married, and one son Archibald, one of the Scottish Lords of Session, who succeeds him.

GEORGE EDWARDS, ESQ.

Feb. 17. In London, in the 72d year of his age, after a short illness, George Edwards, Esq. Doctor of Medicine, of Barnard Castle, co. Durham, and late of Suffolk-street, Charing Cross, Westminster; a gentleman of literary talents, and the author of the following political works:

"The Aggrandisement and National Perfection of Great Britain," 1787, 2 vols. 4to.; "The Royal and Constitutional Regeneration of Great Britain," 1790, 2 vols. 4to.; "The practical Means of effectually exonerating the public Burthens, of paying the National Debt, and of raising the Supplies of War without new Taxes," 1790, 4to.; "The great and important Discovery of the 18th Century, and the means of setting right the National Affairs," 1791, 8vo.; "The Descriptions and Characters of the different Diseases of the Human Body; being the first volume of the Franklinian Improvement of Medicine," 1791, 4to.; "Effectual Means of

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

providing against the Distress apprehended from the scarcity and high price of different articles of Food," 1800, 8vo.; "Practical Means of counteracting the present Scarcity, and preventing Famine in future," 1801, 8vo.; "The Political Interests of Great Britain," 1801, 8vo.; "Peace on Earth and Good-will towards Men, or the Civil, Political, and Religious Means of Establishing the Kingdom of God upon Earth," 1805, 8vo.; "Measures as well as Men; or the present and future Interests of Great Britain," 1806, 8vo.; "A Plain Speech to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain," 1807, 8vo.; "Means adequate to the present Crisis," 1807, 8vo.; "The Discovery of the true and natural Era of Mankind," 1807, 8vo.; "The National Improvement of the British Empire, or an Attempt to rectify Public Affairs," 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His publications savor more of visionary theory, than sound reasoning. He advertised himself as 'the Author of the Income or Property Tax,' which very few would consider as an enviable distinction.—*Literary Calendar.*

JOHN KEMPE, ESQ.

June 1. In the New Kent Road, in his 75th year, John Kempe, Esq.—Mr. Kempe was for the long period of fifty years, Bullion Porter to his Majesty's Mint, an office of considerable trust and responsibility; its duties consisted in taking charge of the Bullion received into the Mint for coinage, and re-issuing the same to the Importers when coined. Many millions, in this way, passed through Mr. Kempe's hands. To the fidelity and worth with which he executed this charge, the highest testimony has been borne by the Right Hon. Lord Maryborough, the Master and Worker of the Mint, in his late recommendation of Mr. Kempe, to the Treasury, for superannuation, as also by his respectable deputy, J. W. Morrison, Esq. in a letter of condolence to Mr. Kempe's son. As a father, a friend, and a truly honest man, Mr. Kempe has left a chasm in the circle of his family, his connexions, and his neighbours, which can never be supplied.

Farther particulars of Mr. Kempe and his Family, in our Supplement.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, ESQ. M. A.

March 29. At his lodge, in Downing College, Edward Christian, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, in the University of Cambridge, Professor of General Polity, and

and the Laws of England, in the East India College, Hertford, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782, and was distinguished for his classical acquirements, having obtained the Chancellor's medal in 1779.

It is said to be owing to the instigation of this gentleman that the University of Cambridge stepped forward to enforce in the behalf of its own and other public libraries, the *oppressive* demand of eleven copies of every work printed in the British dominions, which by the statutes for the security of copyright are directed to be deposited previously to publication at Stationers' Hall. This heavy tax upon Literature, which had hitherto been considered as optional, was, by the conduct of Mr. C. and his coadjutors, rendered imperative and unavoidable.

He published :

"Examination of Precedents and Principles, from which it appears that an impeachment is determined by a dissolution of Parliament," 1790, 8vo.; "Dissertation shewing that the House of Lords in cases of judicature is bound by precisely the same rules of evidence as are observed by all other Courts," 1792, 8vo.; "Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes and additions," 12th ed. 4 vols. 8vo. 1795, 16th ed.; "A Syllabus of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge," 1797, 8vo.; "Charge to the Grand Jury at the Assizes held at Ely, March 9," 1804, 4to.; "Account of the Origin of the two Houses of Parliament, with a Statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons," 1810, 8vo.; "Origin, Progress, and present State of the Bankrupt Laws in England," 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.; "Instructions on a Commission of Bankrupt," 8vo.; "Treatise on the Game Laws," 8vo.; "Plan for a Country Provident Bank; with Observations upon Provident Institutions already established," 1816, 8vo. (see vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 610.)

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq. M. P.

April 27. At his house, in Whitehall-place, London, in the 64th year of his age, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq. formerly M. P. for Reading.

The name of this gentleman was originally Shaw; the addition of Lefevre took place in consequence of his marriage with an heiress. He himself, after studying at Cambridge, was bred to the bar, having been entered a member of one of the Inns of Court, but never practised, at least to any considerable extent; yet having been induced to turn his attention to the laws of his country, he

was thus enabled to act with more effect, as a magistrate for the county of Hants, where he usually resided.

Mr. Lefevre sat for the first time in parliament, for Newton, Hants, in 1796. In 1802, he was returned for Reading, and also at the same time for Bodmin in Cornwall; and having thus an option, he preferred a seat for a borough in the neighbourhood of his country residence (Hecfield,) to one in a distant county.

Mr. Lefevre commanded the North Hants Cavalry during the late war, was a member of several of the great commercial companies in the city, and we believe a partner also, in the house of Lefevre, Curries, Raikes, and Co. Cornhill. In the country, he spared no trouble as a magistrate, in the discharge of the multifarious but important details of that station; and whilst he was in Parliament, was a useful member, generally speaking on all questions relative to the poor laws, which happened to be brought under the consideration of the House.

In 1820, he lost his election for Reading, and has not since sat in Parliament.

MARMADUKE LAWSON, M. A.

March 10. At Boroughbridge-hall, co. York, aged 31, Marmaduke Lawson, Esq. M. A. late M. P. for Boroughbridge, and one of the Justices of the Peace for the West and North Ridings. He was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and highly distinguished for his classical abilities, being the first University scholar, on the Pitt foundation, and one of the Chancellor's medalists in the year 1816. When in Parliament he rendered himself conspicuous by a ludicrous, almost a burlesque species of oratory; the eccentricity of which was not relished in a young member, though in an old one it would perhaps have enlivened many a dull debate. A pamphlet or two from his pen displayed much humour; and it was not easy to say, whether on the subject of cruelty to animals, &c. his reasoning was more grave or facetious.

WILLIAM LAMBE, Esq.

May 16. At his Chambers, in Pump-court, Temple, aged 72, William Lambe, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Benchet of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, and an active Magistrate for the county of Sussex. Mr. Lambe was admitted a member of Gray's Inn, Nov. 7, 1774. He was, we believe, a pupil of Sir George Wood, who lately retired from the Bench of the Court of Exchequer. He subsequently practised as a special pleader, and had several pupils, among whom

was Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Lamb was called to the Bar, June 11, 1782, and went the Northern circuit; he was in respectable practice there for many years, and from the good opinion the Judges and his brethren on the circuit had of his great integrity and professional talents, was frequently selected at the Assizes as an arbitrator, for which he was eminently qualified. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Mickman, of Old Swinford, co. Worcester, Esq. who survives him.

Mr. Lamb retired from practice in 1810, and resided at Tilgate House, co. Sussex, visiting London only during term. The writer of this was much benefited by Mr. Lamb's kind and disinterested superintendence of his studies in early life.

COL. HENRY BARRY.

Nov. 2. At his lodgings in Bath, in his 73d year, Col. Henry Barry; a gentleman well known and equally valued among the higher, scientific, and literary circles of that city. He was Lord Rawdon's (the present Marquess of Hastings) aid-de-camp and private secretary in America, and penned some of the best written dispatches which were ever transmitted from any army on service to the British Cabinet. Additional reputation as an officer was reflected on him by his service in India; on his return from whence, before the commencement of the war with France, he retired from the army.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq.

Jan. 25. After a few days illness, aged 36, William Roberts, Esq. Commander in His Majesty's Navy, several years Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and Commander of the Garrison at the Island of Ascension on its first occupation by the British Forces. His loss will be irreparably felt by his widow and three children, and his premature death deeply lamented by those who served with him; the amenity of his manners and the goodness of his disposition having gained him the sincere esteem and affection of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GEORGE WATMOUGH, Esq.

Feb. 15. At his father's house, at Warrington, Lancashire, aged 25, Geo. Watmough, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. This valuable young man fell a sacrifice to the ardour of his mind, in the study of his profession. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, in Hilary

Term last; and had he been restored to health, there is no doubt he would have been distinguished as a Pleader. The MSS. he has left behind him evince industry and talents.

MRS. TAYLOR.

April 25. In the 30th year of her age, the wife of Thomas Taylor, the Platonist; who for her exceeding fidelity and affection to her husband; for her maternal tenderness and assiduous endeavours to form the mind of her offspring to the greatest moral excellence; for her liberality, which if her circumstances had permitted, would have been magnificent; and for her many other admirable qualities, was a woman of the rarest occurrence. She died from a preternatural enlargement of the liver, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with great resignation and patience.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Aug. 29, 1892. At Calcutta, the Rev. John Paget Hastings, one of the Chaplains to the Hon. the East India Company's service on the Bengal Establishment, eldest son of the Rev. James Hastings, of Martley, Worcestershire.

Dec. 11. At Madras, the Rev. John Allan, D.D. and M.D. senior Minister of the Church of Scotland on the establishment of Fort St. George.

March 29, 1893. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Principal of Glasgow College.

April 4. In his 81st year, the Rev. Paul Belcher, LL.B. Rector of Heather and Rotherby, co. Leicester. He was presented to the Rectory of Heather in 1775, by Joseph Shirley, esq.; and to that of Rotherby, by the late Samuel Steele Perkins, esq. of Orton Hall. His son, the Rev. Paul Belcher, M.A. (of St. John's College, Cambridge), was elected Master of Ashburne School, Aug. 29, 1796.

April 5. At Ellesborough, in his 31st year, the Rev. William John Mansel, M.A. Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks, and Heath, Oxon, and Chaplain to the King. In 1817 he was presented by the King to the living of Heath, and in the following year to that of Ellesborough.

April 8. At the Glebe House, Bungay, in his 68th year, the Rev. John Paddon, Minister of St. Mary's in that town, to which he was presented by the Duke of Norfolk.

April 9. At Eye, in his 81st year, the Rev. Thomas Cowper, M.A. He received his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1764, being the 2d Sen.

Sen. Opt. on the Tripoli, and was elected Fellow. In 1767, he proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1781, he was presented by the late Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. to the Vicarage of Great Barton, Suffolk; in 1773, to the Prebend of Leighton Ecclesia, in the Cathedral of Lincoln; in 1774, to the Prebend of Weeford, in the Cathedral of Lichfield; and in 1775, to the Rectory of Billingsford, with that of Thorpe annexed, in Norfolk. Till within a few months of his decease he continued, as far as his health and advanced term of life would allow, in the conscientious discharge of his pastoral duties. His memory will long be cherished by those who were acquainted with his worth; and his loss deeply felt by numbers, to whom he was a kind and constant benefactor.

At Rome, the Rev. *Thomas St. Clair Abercromby*, of Glassaugh.

April 19. Suddenly, without a sigh, the Rev. *Henry Prichard*, aged 71, Rector of the Consolidated livings of Feltwell, Norfolk. He was of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. July 16, 1774; and was presented to the above livings in 1778, by his late Majesty.

At Greenhithe, near Dartford, Kent, the Rev. *Chas. Robt. Marshall*, Rector of Cold Hanworth, co. Lincoln, and Vicar of Exning, Suffolk. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, M.A. April 30, 1789, and B.D. May 9, 1799. He was presented to the Rectory of Cold Hanworth in 1802, by Mrs. Craycroft; and to the Vicarage of Exning in 1806, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

April 20. Aged 46, the Rev. *John Hughes*, B.D. Senior Fellow and Senior Bursar of Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. July 9, 1802; and B.D. June 28, 1810.

April 26. At Monmouth, the Rev. *Thomas Prosser*, M.A. Vicar of Cwmdee, Breconshire, and Lecturer to the Almshouses on Mr. Jones's foundation in that town. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. May 6, 1781.

April 28. At Fersfield Parsonage, co. Norfolk, lamented, respected, and beloved, in his 82d year, the Rev. *James Lambert*, M.A. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1764, M.A. 1767.

April 29. At a very advanced age, the Rev. *S. Bennett*, Vicar of Hatfield Peverell, Essex, to which he was presented in 1775, by J. Wright, esq.

May 2. At Cheltenham, aged 51, the Rev. *W. Bayley Cocher*, M.A. Vicar of the contiguous parishes of Bunny and Ruddington. He was of Magdalen Col-

lege, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1797; M.A. 1801. He was presented to the Vicarage of Bunny in 1801, by Sir T. Parkins, bart.; and the same year to that of Ruddington by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

May 3. At the Deanery-house, God, the Very Rev. *William Foster*, LL.D. Dean of Kilmacduagh.

May 4. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 85, the Rev. *John Cooke*, M.A. many years one of the Chaplains, and one of the Directors of the Hospital, and Rector of Dinton, Bucks. He received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1761; M.A. 1764. He was presented to the Rectory of Dinton in 1773, by his late Majesty. In association with the Rev. John Maule, Mr. Cooke published in 1789, "An Historical Account of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich," collected by permission from original Papers and Records, and embellished with engravings. In 1799, he also published, "A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean, written by himself; with Memoirs of his Life," 4to. Some letters addressed to Lord Sandwich's son, and to Mr. Cooke, from Bp. Douglas and Sir Alex. Cochrane, in consequence of this publication, will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 492; vol. IX. p. 746. Mr. Cooke has left a widow, at a very advanced age.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In London, aged 49, John Martin James, attorney-at-law, son of John J. of Bristol, gentleman.

May 1. In Lambeth, Major Wm. Henry Bayly, Royal Marines.

May 7. Margaret Salter, wife of David Hall, esq. of Portman-sq. and dau. of Hon. Forster Alleyne, of Barbadoes.

May 19. At Brentford, aged 25, Mr. Frederick Adolphus Somerset.

May 21. In Sidmouth-place, P. W. Longdill, solicitor, of Gray's Inn.

May 22. At Lambeth, C. Hyde, esq. surgeon.

May 25. At Stockwell, aged 14, Catherine, dau. of Col. Macleod, C.B. Bengal Artl.

May 29. By the overturning of his carriage, in his 79th year, Osgood Gee, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

June 1. At Bermondsey, in his 90th year, Mr. Abraham Passmore.

June 2. Henry-Byng, youngest son of Sir W. C. Flint.

Aged 61, Mr. Edw. Arnold, late of New-street, Spring-gardens, after a service of nearly 30 years in the Barrack Department.

June 5.

June 5. In Gloucester-st. Mary, widow of Jacob Preston, esq. of Boston Hall, Northampton. In Judd-st. aged 71, Thomas Watson, esq.

June 12. At Paxton-place, the widow of the late H. P. Standly, esq.

June 20. Aged 69, the wife of Robert Hillier, esq. of Lambeth.

BERKS.—*May 7.* Aged 74, Wm. Pitt, esq. of Windsor.

June 14. At Newbury, aged 77, the widow of Richard Baily, esq. banker, of that place; and mother of Francis Baily, esq. the celebrated mathematician and astronomer. Mrs. B. has left three other surviving sons, and one daughter.

CORNWALL.—*May 16.* At Penzance, aged 32, Philothea, only dau. of Thos. Thompson, esq. banker, of Hull.

May 26. At St. Brioke Rectory, after giving birth to a fourth son, who survives, Katharine, wife of Rev. W. Molesworth. She was the eldest daughter of Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Plympton, and of Letitia-Anne, sister of Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny. By this event, Mr. Molesworth is deprived of a most excellent wife, with whom he had passed nearly six years of uninterrupted happiness; her infant sons of the tender care of an anxious and vigilant mother;—and all her acquaintance of one, whose lively fancy and artless manners diffused a charm around her.

CUMBERLAND.—*May 29.* At Wigton, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Wilson.

DEVONSHIRE.—*May 27.* At Cove, Lieut. Thomas Andrews, eldest son of late Capt. Andrews, both of the 48th Foot.

DURHAM.—*May 15.* At Houghton-le-Skerne, in her 47th year, Margaret, widow of Rev. T. Le Mesurier, late Rector of that place. Mrs. Le Mesurier was the sister of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, the Bodleian Librarian at Oxford.

ESSEX.—*May 13.* At Barking, John Thomas, esq. of Grampound, in Cornwall, many years Chief Clerk in the Office of Ordnance at the Tower.

May 17. At Dedham, aged 81, Robert Woodgate, esq.

May 22. At Laytonstone, aged 55, Sam. Jones, esq. one of the partners of the Limehouse Brewery.

May 24. At Walthamstow, Charles Henry Thorp, esq. 4th son of late Samuel Thorp, esq. and brother of Mr. Alderman Thorp.

June 1. Aged 76, Mary, wife of Rev. T. W. Western, of Rivenhall-place.

June 13. Aged 82, Peter Du Cane, esq. of Braxted Lodge; and of Horsham, Sussex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*May 12.* At Cirencester, aged 79, Thomas Master, esq.

May 14. Thomas Frampton, esq. of Clifton.

May 22. At Bristol, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Thomas, and sister of the late Rear-Adm. Gregory.

May 27. At Cheltenham, aged 37, Mar-

tha, wife of John Jones, esq. of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

June 10. At Clifton, aged 20, Gresley, only son of Paul Tatlock, esq. of Gower-st.

HAMPSHIRE.—*May 20.* At Southampton, Catharine, wife of the Rev. Willoughby Crewe, of Warmingham, Cheshire.

May 29. At the seat of Admiral Purvis, Lymington, aged 50, Renira Charlotte, wife of Geo. Purvis, esq. of Blackbrook House.

June 2. At Alton, Rebecca, widow of Wm. Parker Terry, esq. and dau. of late Benj. White, esq. formerly of Fleet-street, and of Selborne.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*May 8.* Aged 62, John Meredith, esq. of Kingston.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*May 19.* At Hoddesdon, aged 36, Mrs. Easter Jones.

KENT.—*April . .* At Dinton Rectory, Philadelphia Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Wm. Tournay, Rector of that parish, and dau. of late John Stephenson, esq. leaving a disconsolate husband and five children to lament the loss of a most excellent wife and mother.

May 8. At Bromley, Frances Anne, dau. of Rev. J. J. Talbot, M. A. Chaplain of Bromley College.

June 10. Sidney, third son of Henry Streetfield, esq. of Chiddington, Kent, private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel.

June 12. At Margate, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Dickens, of Jamaica Wharf, London.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 18.* Aged 38, Mr. Hen. Blackow, of Barton, near Preston.

May 28. At Everton, S. Beeton, esq. M. D.

June 2. At Liverpool, aged 50, Mr. Edward Griffith, solicitor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*April 3.* Dr. Wright Mason, of Coningsby, near Horncastle.

April 7. At Grimsby, aged 23, the wife of James Preston, esq. eldest dau. of Alderman Goulton, of Hull. She had not been married three quarters of a year.

April 10. At Crosby, near Brigg, Mary, wife of J. Chatterton, esq. and dau. of late Jonathan Barnard, esq. of Epworth.

April 11. Aged 79, Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Barton-upon-Humber, formerly a builder, and lately engaged as a manufacturer of Paris White.

May 7. Aged 82, William Teasby, of Barton-upon-Humber, a well-known character for his peculiar oratory, as town crier.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*April 3.* At St. Asvan's, near Chepstow, aged 26, Emma, dau. of late Claude Philip Guyon, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*May 24.* John Buxton, esq. of Northampton, aged 64. In religion a Dissenter, and in politics a Whig, he was of the most retired and unassuming habits, except when roused by a sense of public duty, on which occasions he supported his principles with a zeal, an energy, and a perseverance which will be long remembered. In private life he was amiable and benevolent; feelingly alive to the wishes and

and happiness of his family and friends, and his purse and his time ever open to the public institutions and private calls of charity.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*May 27.* At East Retford, aged 91, John Suter, gent. many years a hat-manufacturer of that place. Mr. S.'s age, together with the ages of his three sisters and a brother now living in the same place, amounts to 410 years.

May 29. Aged 75, Francis Clater, gent. of East Retford, farrier, cattle-doctor, chemist, and druggist; author of "Every Man his own Farrier," published in 18mo, 1783, 21st ed. and the "Cattle Doctor," 8vo, 1810.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*May 27.* At Banbury, Thomas, infant son of Rev. Geo. Smalley, M. A. Vicar of Debenham, Suffolk.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*April 14.* Aged 48, George Stuckey, esq. of Langport.

April 24. Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq. late Chairman of his Majesty's Board of Customs, brother to the late, and uncle to the present John Fownes Luttrell, esq. M. P. of Dunster Castle, Somerset.

May 12. At Bath, Charles Arthur, esq. formerly of Lodge-house, Kingswood.

May 17. At Bath, Henry Lynch, esq. M. D. of the Island of Barbadoes.

May 23. Very suddenly, at Bath, in his 80th year, John Bally, esq. late of Kingston-upon-Thames, and for many years in the Hon. East India Company's service.

May 26. At the Rev. J. Cockin's, Keynsham, Susannah, relict of Robert Myners, esq. of Birmingham.

May 29. At Bath, Agnes, dau. of Hugh Bogle, esq. of Calder Bank.

May 29. At Bath, aged 95, Mrs. Gage, of Aughnacloy, county of Tyrone, Ireland. She was a resident of that City for 42 years.

June 7. At Bath, the relict of W. W. Dimond, esq.

June 13. At the residence of his son, at Shepton-Mallet, Sam. Burroughs, esq. aged 87.

SURREY.—*Lately,* aged 85, Mr. Wake-ling, of Wickham Brook.

May 20. In his 18th year, Charles, 3d son of Lieut.-gen. Elwes, of Stoke College.

June 4. Mary-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. N. Todd, of Tuddenham.

June 19. Isabella-Catherine, dau. of Rev. Dr. Forster, Rector of Shotley.

SURREY.—*April 24.* At Petersham, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of John Parish, esq. and sister of Joseph Planta, esq. of the British Museum.

May 9. Aged 25, Hannah, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Jerram, Vicar of Chobham.

May 13. Elizabeth, widow of late John Wightwick, esq. of Sandgates, Chertsey.

June 1. At Lower Tooting, aged 69, Mr. George Shillito, late of Upper Thames-st.

SUSSEX.—*May 22.* At Brighton, Emily,

3d dau. of John Morrice, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square.

June 8. At Eastbourne, Jane-Eliza, wife of Rev. Richard Wake, Rector of Cranthall, Northamptonshire.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*June 3.* At Leamington Spa, 67, John C. Weguelin, esq. of New Broad-street, late of the firm of J. Thompson, T. Bonar, and Co. Austin-frisers.

June 12. At Whitby, Mary, widow of the late Richard Bury, esq.

WILTSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Semley, aged 105, Mr. C. Coward: he retained his faculties to the last.

June 7. In the Close, Salisbury, Lieut.-gen. Layard.

WORCESTER.—*June 5.* At Worcester, the relict of Elias Isaac, esq. banker.

YORKSHIRE.—At Undercliffe, near Bradford, aged 19, Master Richardson, only child of Mrs. Charlotte Richardson, of York, author of "Poems," &c. He was a youth of much promise, and the little volume entitled "Practical Hints to Young Astronomers," is the product of his pen.

Feb. 15. John Carr, esq. of the firm of Ikin, Carr, and Co. of Leeds.

Feb. 17. At Selby, aged 68, Capt. Rob. Mann, formerly of the Cambridgeshire Militia, and Barrack-master at Manchester; above forty years in his Majesty's service.

Feb. 25. At Doncaster, aged 75, Isabella, widow of late Sir M. Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet.

March 8. At Grimsby, aged 45, Mr. Bawdwen, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Bawdwen, Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, translator of Domesday Book, who died Sept. 14, 1816 (see vol. LXXXVI. p. 286.) She has left a large number of orphans unprovided for.

March 14. Aged 63, Frances, wife of Oswald Allen, esq. and sister to the late Recorder, and Dr. Withers, all of York.

March 17. In her 86th year, Ann, relict of late Thomas Barker, gent. of Holl.

March 20. At an advanced age, Mrs. Cayley, of Skerrow-lodge, near Ripon, relict of late John Cayley, esq.

March 25. At Northallerton, James, eldest son of Mr. Langdale, bookseller. To him the public are indebted for the existence of Langdale's "Topographical History of Yorkshire." See p. 141.

April 7. Aged 86, the widow of late Mr. Richard Wilson, ship-owner, and mother to Richard Wilson, esq. one of the Magistrates of Scarborough.

April 6. Aged 31, Mr. James Tute, of Leeds, surgeon, of croup.

At Spenithorne, aged 76, Turner Stenbenzie, esq. Vice-Lieutenant and a Magistrate for the North Riding, and Colonel of the First North York Militia.

April 8. At the Vicarage, Bradford, aged 38, Anna, wife of Rev. Henry Hesk,

Vicar.

Agd

1823.] Bill of Mortality.—Markets, &c.—Canal Shares.

Aged 56, Charlotte, wife of H. J. J. De-
lainain, esq. late of Hull.

Aged 46, Richard Rennards, esq. of
Hull, merchant, and Sardinian Consul.

April 9. At Howden, aged 58, John
Peirson, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Spof-
forth, jun. Peirsons, and Dyson, solicitors.

April 14. At Doncaster, aged 25, Mr.
Ebenezer Hall, grocer. He was exemplary
for his piety, and an occasional preacher in

the Wesleyan connexion. He left, by his
will, his body to Mr. Le Gay Brownson, of
Bawtry, (surgeon) for dissection. Singular,
as the bequest may appear, we are assured it
emanated from philanthropic and benevolent
principles, and it is necessary to add, that
the respectable surgeon to whom the bequest
was made, waived all claims on the exco-
patrix; and his remains were conveyed to
Gainsborough for interment.—Hull Adver.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 21, to June 24, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 971	Males	- 754	2 and 5	152
Females	- 937	Females	- 768	5 and 10	66
Whereof have died under two years old		443		10 and 20	65
				20 and 30	111
				30 and 40	136
				40 and 50	136
				50 and 60	124
				60 and 70	145
				70 and 80	106
				80 and 90	83
				90 and 100	100
				100	0

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending June 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pens.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 5	33 9	26 10	36 6	35 5	37 2

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 23, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 18, 30s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 23.

Kent Bags	2l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 3s. to 5l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 2l. 18s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.
Yearling	1l. 15s. to 2l. 16s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 15s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 23.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 6s. Straw 2l. 17s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 23:	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,520 Calves 320.
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,490 Pigs 270.

COALS, June 20: Newcastle, 33s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.—Sunderland, 38s. 0d. to 43s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 38s. 6d. Yellow Russia 36s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE
INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 24th of June, 1823), at the Office of Mr.
M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Lon-
don.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div.
44l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, (divided Shares), 310l. Div. 12l. per annum.—
Warwick and Birmingham, 230l. Div. for the half-year 5l. 10s.—Warwick and Napton,
215l. Div. for the half-year 5l.—Neath, 395l. Div. 22l. 10s. per annum.—Swansea, 185l.
Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 175l.—176l. with half-year's Div. 4l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 245l.
—250. with the half-year's Div. 5l.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 100l. with ap-
proaching Div.—Old Union Canal, 74l. with the half-year's Div. 2l.—Rochdale, 73l. Div.
3l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 64l.—Regent's 41l.—Thames and Medway Canal, 22l.—Porte-
mouth and Arundel 30l.—Severn and Wye railway and Canal, 35l. Div. 16s. for the last
half-year.—Lancaster, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Worcester and Birmingham, 32l. Div. 1l.
per annum.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l.—West India Dock Stock,
180l.—London Dock Stock, 117l.—Globe Assurance, 155l. with the half-year's Div. 3l.
10s.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—Rock Life Assurance, 3l.—East London Water Works, 117l.
with the half-year's Div. 2l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 71l.—London
Institution, original Shares, 28l.—Russell Ditto, 9l. 9s.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 27, to June 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	o	o	o			June	o	o	o		
27	55	66	55	30, 00	fair	12	54	66	56	30, 10	fair
28	57	69	55	, 09	fair	13	57	70	62	29, 92	fair
29	47	63	53	, 15	fair	14	60	68	58	, 94	fair
30	57	71	61	, 22	fair	15	56	66	50	30, 10	fair
31	59	70	57	, 25	fair	16	53	63	49	, 33	fair
Jun. 1	60	73	64	, 20	fair	17	50	68	56	, 35	fair
2	63	72	56	29, 90	cloudy	18	50	58	50	, 25	cloudy
3	55	61	53	, 65	fair	19	50	60	50	, 16	fair
4	55	56	49	, 45	stormy	20	55	66	50	, 05	fair
5	51	61	48	, 56	showery	21	50	56	49	, 17	cloudy
6	49	64	55	, 95	fair	22	50	52	47	, 18	cloudy
7	55	65	55	30, 12	fair	23	47	55	47	, 10	cloudy
8	56	66	54	29, 99	cloudy	24	50	62	54	29, 99	fair
9	55	62	50	, 98	cloudy	25	57	61	54	, 69	cloudy
10	52	60	51	30, 08	fair	26	57	66	57	, 69	fair
11	51	63	54	, 11	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From May 29, to June 23, 1823, both inclusive.

Mr. & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000L.	Ex. Bills, 500L.
29 Hol.											
30			80½	92	97½	100	20	251	38 pm.		
31 219½	80	80½	91	97	100	20		251½	35 pm.	16 19 pm.	16 19 pm.
1 Sun.											
2		80 79½	80½	92½	97½	101½	20	251	34 pm.	16 17 pm.	16 17 pm.
3 219	80½	80	92½	97½	100½	20			36 pm.	16 17 pm.	16 19 pm.
4 218½	80½	shut	92½	97½	shut	20			38 pm.	18 21 pm.	18 21 pm.
5 217½	80½		92	97½		20			39 pm.	19 20 pm.	19 20 pm.
6 218	80½	80	92	97½		20	79½		39 pm.	20 19 pm.	20 21 pm.
7 217½	79½			97½		20			39 pm.	19 21 pm.	19 21 pm.
8 Sun.											
9	79½	80½		92½	97½	20½				19 21 pm.	19 21 pm.
10 217½	80½		92½	97½					39 pm.	19 21 pm.	19 21 pm.
11 Hol.											
12	80		92½	97½		20			39 pm.	19 19 pm.	20 22 pm.
13 219	80		97½	97½		20			40 pm.	19 21 pm.	20 22 pm.
14 220½	80½		92½	97½	8	20			41 pm.	21 22 pm.	20 22 pm.
15 Sun.											
16 220½	80½		92½	98	7	20½			41 pm.	20 22 pm.	20 22 pm.
17 219½	80		92½	97½	8	20			43 pm.	20 22 pm.	20 23 pm.
18 219½	80½		93	97½	8	20	79½		42 pm.	20 22 pm.	21 22 pm.
19 219	80		93	98		20			39 pm.	19 18 pm.	19 18 pm.
20 219	80		92½	97½		20½	79½		39 pm.	19 18 pm.	19 18 pm.
21	80½			97½	8	20			38 pm.	17 14 pm.	19 18 pm.
22 Sun.											
23	80½	½		97½	8	20½			39 pm.	17 19 pm.	17 19 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCIII. PART I.

Embellished with Views of the GATEWAY of LULLINGSTONE CASTLE, Kent; and the
FREE SCHOOL at STAMFORD:

Also with the Representation of an ANCIENT PAINTING in ENFIELD CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN,

Bromley, Kent,
March 1, 1820.

I ATTEMPTED in my last communication to afford some account of the Antiquities at Otford*; the subject of the present leads me along the banks of the Darent about four miles to the northward of the village above-mentioned, to the ancient demesne of Lullingstone.

This consists of a park, nearly four miles in circumference, lying on the left bank of the Darent, and rising to a bold eminence towards the South-west, crowned with finely-clustered woods, and interspersed with venerable insulated trees of beech, oak, or ash. Five hundred head of deer by their placid browsings, or sudden and cautious flight, enliven the upland scene of Lullingstone park.

Close to the seat of the present possessor, Sir Thomas Dyke, now styled Lullingstone Castle, the river is received into a capacious basin, and, forming in its course a pretty fall of a few feet, glides on, at the back of the mansion, towards its mouth. From the lulling murmur of this stream, rippling over the pebbles, the place is said to have derived its appellation. This "stille sound" has not escaped the notice of Spenser in his beautiful description of the house of Morpheus:

"—— to lulle him in his slumber soft a
trickling streame"——

The front of the existing house at Lullingstone appears to have been erected as late as the reign of Queen Anne. It is, however, approached on the eastern side by the noble portal of brick (*represented in the Plate*), and erected by Sir John

Peché or Pechy†. This gateway is flanked by two polygonal towers; an entablature in the centre exhibits the lion *double queued*, and the motto of the Pechés, "*Prest à faire*." To the left of this entrance, on the lawn, and forming a right angle with the mansion, stands the ancient little church.

The beautiful site of Lullingstone was not, it appears, overlooked in Roman times. Near the North-eastern boundary of the park a tessellated pavement was discovered in the course of the last century, and several coins and other relics of Roman occupation were ploughed up. It may be observed that a lane leads from Lullingstone through Chelsfield, and points directly on the fortifications commonly called *Cæsar's Camp* at Keston, the antiquities of which I have elsewhere endeavoured to describe‡.

Lullingstone was formerly divided into two distinct parishes and estates. Their population having greatly declined, in the year 1412 the church of *Lullingstane* on the northern side was abandoned, the parishes united§, and the service of the Deity performed in that of Lullingstone. Thorpe describes much Roman brick as visible in the ruins of the church of *Lullingstane*; it had been worked into the walls when the remains of Roman buildings were plentiful in the neighbourhood. It appears from Domesday, that the two estates at Lullingstone were held of Odo Bishop of Bayeux, by the families of Ross and Peyforer.

† It is evident, from the quantity of the lines in the epitaph on Sir Percival Hart, that the final *e* in Peché was pronounced.

‡ In the tract entitled, "*Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill*," appended to Dunkin's Bromley.

§ Registrum Rossense, p. 477.

“Gosfrid

* See vol. xc. i. p. 489.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIII. PART I.

"Goisfrid de Ros ten' (de ep'o) Lollingestone: p. uno sol. so def'd. &c.

"Osb'nus Pastforeire ten' in Lollingestone dimid' sol. de ep'o. &c."

Hence the estates were probably distinguished by the titles of Lollingestone Rosse and Lollingestone Peyforer. Anketellus Rosse held lands at Lullingstone in the 20th of William the Conqueror; his grandson William de Rosse held two knight's fees in Lullingstone in the 1st of King John. Alexander de Rosse his son was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ* at the end of that King's reign. Lora de Rosse, sole daughter of William de Rosse, afterwards marrying William de Peyforer, the estates were probably united, and the whole called by the name of Lullingstone Peyforer. William de Peyforer sold his demesne of Lullingstone to Gregory de Rokesly, "Maïor of London, Master of the King's Mintes, and therefore a goldsmith, I think," says Stow in his "Summarie."

With John the son of this Gregory de Rokesley, the succession of the monuments of the Lords of Lullingstone now remaining in the church begins, and few places can present a chain so little interrupted. I shall therefore leave to professed topographers the description of the carved screen, that separates the chancel from the nave, executed in the 15th century; with that of the painted glass, of which two fragments representing bishops, in the little chapel North of the chancel, are of the 13th century; and shall confine myself to a chronological detail of the sepulchral monuments and their inscriptions, which I faithfully copied in the summer of 1819*. On a brass:

"Hic jacet dn's John's de Rokesle qnda' do' de Lullyngston q' obiit primo die mensis septembr' a. d'i m. tricesimo lv† cuj' a'i'e p'piciet' de' am'."

A shield displays the arms of Rokesley, a cross with a rook in the dexter canton.—John de Rokesle was Rector of Chelsfield.

This *quondam* Lord of Lullingston, as he is styled in the inscription, had in the 33d year of Edward III. sold his estate to Sir John Peche, whose grandson William died and was buried at Lullingston: his brass is the next in my note book. It is engraven with

* The orthography and abbreviations are exactly followed.

† Thorpe says 1361.

his figure in armour, and the following legend:

"Enea Willi' Peche hec est mortis imago,
Marmore suppositi cui sua facta manent.
Olim miles erat, non prosunt militis arms;
Mors jubet, et morti cuncta creata favent.
Qui legis hoc scriptum memor esto qd morieris
Pro illo funde preces hasque sequeres
babes.

Qo die mensis Aprilis anno dñi 1487."

The monument of Sir John, son of Sir William Peche, is very sumptuous. It consists of his effigy in armour, beautifully sculptured in free stone; on his surcoat is the lion doublequeued, and the border is enriched with the motto *Prest à faire*, and a running device of peaches, in allusion to his name. This monument, when I visited the church in company with Mr Charles Stothard, was faithfully copied by him for his series of "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,"—a work in which History and ancient Costume are illustrated by an elegant and accurate pencil, and which emulates in its decorations the lustre of the old illuminated MSS.

John Peche was Sheriff of Kent in the 10th of Henry VII. He deterred Perkin Warbeck from landing at Deal, and afterwards was greatly instrumental in preventing the Cornish insurgents, under James Touchet Lord Audley, from penetrating into the county. He was created a Knight Banneret, and in the subsequent reign appointed Lord Deputy of Calais. The monument of Sir John Peche was erected in his lifetime,—a very customary thing in those days: it bears the inscription "Peche me fieri fecit," and is evidently by the same hand as the sculptured entablature over the gateway. The Peches bore for their arms, Azure, a lion rampant Ermine à la queue fourchée, crowned Or. He founded the almshouses at Lullingstone, and gave 300*l.* to other pious uses, to be performed by the Grocer's Company, of which he was free.

Sir John Peche dying without issue, his sister Elizabeth became his heir, and Lullingstone passed by her marriage with John Hart, Esq. into the possession of the family of that name. The next monument is that of Sir Percival Hart and his lady, representing them in a bad style of sculpture, and bearing the following inscription, the quaint diction of which is in the true spirit of the epitaph poetry of the time:

"Percival

"Percivall Hart, goods knight, lieth here, that lieth to Poche was,
 Who did his daies in service of four worthy princes passe,
 Of which the first him knightthode gave, but all him favours muche,
 And though the change of reignes and away of state sometimes were suche,
 As serch'd all sorts, his name in question never came nor went.
 His youth in wars abroad, his age in peace at home he spent,
 Chief Steward and Knight-harbingier in Court his places were,
 And those two rowmes* in those four raignes with credit great he bare.
 In Lord Braies blood he matched, where through twelve children he obtain'd,
 Which as their states and ages cravde he orderlie uptrain'd.
 Himself, his house, and house-hold train, his diet, and his port,
 With what to worship else might tend, he used in such good sort,
 As to his praise just prooffe procured whereas he had to deal,
 A friend to all, a foe to none, fast to his commonweal,
 Here four score years and four with men he lived on earth to die,
 And dead, with saints in heaven now lives, and shall eternallie.
 Obiit vicesimo primo die Maii, anno 1581."

Sir Percivall must indeed have possessed some remarkably respectable or pliant qualities which enabled him to retain his office with perfect approbation in the succeeding reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth.

On an altar tomb in the North Chapel are the effigies of a knight and his lady, sculptured in a much superior style to the monument of Sir Percival. The inscription is as follows:

"Here lieth Sir George Hart, Knight, second sone of Sir Percivall Hart, Knight, who spent his youth in travel into forayne partes, for his better inabling to doe his prince and country service, which he accordingly performed in his elder yeares towards them both to his great reputation. Queen Elizabeth of famous memorie (that ever carried a sparing hand in bestowing of honor), gave him the order of knightthode. He married Elizabeth Bowes, the daughter of John Bowes, of Elford, in Staffordshire, Esquier, descended of that auncient family of the Bowses of Yorkshire, by whom he had five children, namely Percivall, Robert, and George, sonnes, and Frances and Elizabeth, daughters. He lived vertuously the term of 55 years, and died religiously the 16th day of July, 1587."

On a blue slab:

"Here lies the body of William Hart, Esq. eldest sonn of Sir Percivall Hart, who died on the one and thirty of March, 1671, in the 77th year of his age."

Comparing the dates given on the inscriptions, this could not be a son of Sir Percivall Hart first commemorated, and who died in 1581. He might be a grandson.

Bearings of the Harts: Azure and Gules per chevron, three harts trippant Or. Of the Bowes: Ermine, three bows proper.

The next monument is formed by a modern Gothic screen, ornamented with various escutcheons of the alliances of the Harts. The beautifying of which the inscription boasts, has been the greatest injury to the church, and has destroyed, by the anomalies of Grecian and undefinable architecture, the purity of its Gothic character.

"In memory of Percyvall Hart, Esq. the munificent repaire and beautifier of this church, himself a true lover of the Church of England, and Representative of this county in the two last Parliaments of her most pious Majesty Queen Ann. During which time the church and clergy received greater tokens of royal bounty than from the Reformation to her time, or since to this day. Mr. Hart's steady attachment to the old English Constitution disqualified him from sitting any more in Parliament, abhorring all venality, and scorning as much to buy the people's voices as to sell his own, conscious of having always preferred the interest of Great Britain to that of any foreign state. He passed the remainder of his life in hospitable retirement, with as much tranquillity as possible under the declension both of his own health and that of his native country, which when he could not serve, he could not but deplore. He married Sarah, youngest daughter of Edward Dixon, Esq. of Tonbridge, by whom he had one daughter, Ann, married to Sir Thomas Dyke, Baronet, of Horeham, in Sussex; he died on the 27 day of October in the year 1738, aged 70. Mrs. Hart died on the 6th day of November, 1720, aged 57. The curious inspector of these monuments will see a short account of an auncient family for more than four centuries, contented with a moderate estate, not wasted by luxury nor increased by avarice. May their posterity, emulating their virtues, long enjoy their possessions. Percyvall Hart, Esq. was baptized 7 May, 1666; buried Nov. 6, 1738.

* "Rowne" is frequently used by the writers of the 16th century for office.

Mrs. Sarah Hart, wife of Percyvall Hart, Esq. was buried Nov. 14, 1720."

Lullingstone now descended for the third time by the female line to a new family, by the marriage of Ann Hart to Sir Thomas Dyke, who first conferred on the present seat at Lullingstone the title of a castle. His wife and himself are at once commemorated in the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory of Dame Ann Dyke, who died November 24, 1763, aged 71, a lady of exemplary piety and virtue. In religion most sound and sincere; in her love and friendship steady and constant; only child of Percivall Hart, of this place, Esquire. She was twice married; first, to John Bluet, of Holcombe Court, in the county of Devon, Esq. and afterwards to Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horeham, in the county of Sussex, Bart. to whose memory she by her will ordered this monument to be erected. Mr. Bluet was a worthy descendant of a very ancient family, a man of great endowments and sound learning, which he manifested to the world by some excellent writings. He departed this life Dec. 17, 1728, aged 29, and was buried near this place. Sir Thomas Dyke was a truly honest Englishman; in his domestic concerns discreet and frugal; in all acts of hospitality magnificent and noble; ever zealous to maintain and defend the true principles of religion, liberty, and loyalty. He departed this life the 18 of Aug. 1756, in the 58 year of his age. He lies buried in this chancel."

Arms of Dyke are, Or, three cinquefoils Sable.

Thus the Lullingstone monuments have brought this estate through various possessors down to Sir John-Dixon Dyke, the son of the above Sir Thomas, and from him it has descended to his only son, Sir Thomas Dyke, Sheriff for Kent in 1820, and colonel of the West Kent Militia. Before I quit the subject of Lullingstone church, I cannot but observe the extreme neatness which is every where seen in it, as worthy of general imitation; and I shall record one more epitaph which it contains for the artless simplicity of the request therein expressed:

"Of your charite pray for the soule of M^{rs} Alice Baldwyn, late gentilwoman to the ladie Marey princes of England, which Alice decessid the 10th day of July, anno 1533. On hir soule Jhu^s have mercy. a."

In having thus sketched the history of Lullingstone, and first given a complete account of the monumental inscriptions of its possessors, I trust I have furnished some useful matter to

future Kentish topographers, and thus I have not wearied the patience of your readers. Their favourable reception of this account, may prompt to future perambulations in my neighbourhood.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, Bainton, April 2, 1815.

I HAVE sent you a drawing of the Free School in Stamford, which is part of the parish church of St. Paul. (See the Plate, p. 577.)

"William Ratcliffe, Esq. having been Alderman of Stamford four times, in the year 1530 gave all his messuages, lands, and tenements in Stamford, for the perpetual maintenance of a Free Grammar School in that town, which land as it stands for the present improved (A. D. 1646) yields to the head schoolmaster and usher 30*l.* per ann. or thereabouts: for the augmentation of which stipend Wm. Cecil, late Lord Burleigh, gave (or pretended to give) 4*l.* per ann. to the said school for ever, issuing out of a depopulated town near Stamford, called Pickworth. But in regard the heirs of the said Lord Burleigh (when they let the last leases of the said manor of Pickworth, for the better advancement of the fines) pretended to the tenants that they should hold their farms tithe-free, but no sooner were their leases made, sealed, and delivered, when as the said heir presented a chaplain of his own to the parsonage thereof, the same having neither town nor church standing, only the ruins of both appearing; so that the parson making good the title and tithes from the tenants, they have ever since refused to pay the said 4*l.* per ann. to the use of the said school."—See Butcher's Survey of Stamford, p. 62.

Mr. Truesdale gave the interest of 50*l.* to free-born scholars belonging to the Free School, going directly from thence to the University. The above sum is vested in the hands of the Corporation, for which they pay at the rate of 5 per cent. interest.

In the South wall of the Court yard of the house in which the master of the School resides, over the door-way, is a stone with the following inscription:

"Donum
M^r: Tho^s: Ballot
Stamfordiæ
Gymnasi.
Archis.
An^o Dⁿi
1609."

house was rebuilt in the year by subscription from some ouring gentlemen, and the Cornstock. It is probable that the inscribed stone was fixed in the f the house before it was rebuilt, at Mr. Ballot gave the house to school.

he verge of an arch in the North behind the wainscot of the seats Free School, is this inscription: jacet Eustachius Malherbe Bur-Staunvordie." In a deed of the of Edw. II. in which the situa- some lands in Stamford field is ed, it is said that, "Robert le ng of Staunford; gave to John risternes, burgess of Staunford, res of arable land lying in Staun- elds, near the mill that was Eus- alherbe's, abutting on the land : Priory of St. Leonard East." was probably the mill now called s mill.

he 10th year of James I. Thomas of Exeter gave a yearly rent of to the Master, &c. of Clare Hall, ridge, on condition that he and irs should have the nomination ee Fellows and eight Scholars to id College, and when any of the Scholarships became void, it was l that preference should be given h youths of the said University een educated in the Free School mford. In the indenture it was l that the three Fellows and six e Scholars should be called the of Exeter's Fellows and Scholars ; e other two the Countess of Ex- Scholars.

learn from Peck's "Desiderata sa," that Sir William Cecil, Lord ley, Lord High Treasurer of nd to Queen Elizabeth, received tion of his elementary education mford School; an honour truly to any school, to have had the tion of a man, if equalled, we venture to affirm, not surpassed dom, learning, and piety, by any s own, or any other age. At the Parliament holden in the begin- of the Queen's reign, many diffi- arose in reforming and altering on, a work of great moment, and h by his great skill, temperance, earning was effected. After this ured for the wealth of the state; y his advice the coin was brought e standard of fineness now current ngland; for he held a position

(which undoubtedly is true), that that realm cannot be rich whose coin is poor or base.

From Stamford School the Lord Treas- urer probably went to St. John's Col- lege, Cambridge; for the above author says that "His Lordship being in his infancie so pregnant in wit, and so desirous and apt to learne, as in expectation foretold his great fortune, was virtuou- lie brought up and taught at school, (first) at Grantham, and (then) at Stam- ford, both in the countie of Lincoln. And at the age of fourteene yeres in May, 27 Hen. VIII. (1535) he went to Cambridge, where he was a Student in St. John's College."

Dr. Zachary Brooke and Dr. John Chevallier were educated at Stamford School: the former commenced his residence in St. John's College, Cam- bridge, in 1734, and was afterwards Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in that University. The latter left Stamford for St. John's College, Cam- bridge, in 1747; and was afterwards Master of that Society. R. H. *

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

IF the following story, which is lite- rally copied from Harl. MSS. 1233, f. 2, be worthy a place in your pages, it is much at your service. I am not aware if it be taken from any printed work. X.

"A miraculous accident happened in Spi- nola campe, wherein the power and providence of God declared themselves. There was in the enemie's quarters about Mount Nay- bergh, where the troops of Don Corduba lay, a certain souldier's wife, which went downe from the mount to fetch water, which poore woman being great with child, and its sup- posed neere her time of child-birth, was shott off about the middle of her body with a cannon bullett. Some that were neere when the blow was given, came to behold the particulars of this occurrence, where they found one halfe of the woman upon the ground, and the other halfe upon the brinke of the water. The matrix or wombe was a parcell of that part which lay in the water, wherein the child, unborne as it was, did moove and struggle, which thing being perceived by these beholders, they tooke it out of the wombe; drawing it out of the flood like another Moyses, and brought it to Antwerpe, where it was baptized, and

* This article was sent to us, in 1815, by our late valuable Correspondent Robert Henson, Esq. who died at Dieppe, Sept. 7, 1817.

called by the especial command of the Infant, Albrut Ambrose. In the birth of which child, God shewed immediately His miraculous power, as he did His providence, in the future preservation and maintenance of it; for the Archduchess, out of a charitable zeal, caused this child to be liberally brought up at her own proper cost and charge."

MR. URBAN,

June 5.

AN ancient custom, uniformly observed in the town of Bodmin in Cornwall, appears to me deserving of being recorded in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine. About eight o'clock in the evening, the bell of that church is regularly tolled, and which the inhabitants call "*the Curfew bell.*" After a pause of a few minutes the bell is again struck as many times as corresponds with the day of the month. I am not aware if the present observance of this institution of the Conqueror's is peculiar to Bodmin, or whether it also exists in other towns in England; but I believe I am correct in saying that it is the only place in Cornwall where the Curfew bell is tolled. Perhaps some of your readers may afford information on the subject; and at the same time when they speak of what other places the custom is continued in, state how far the striking the day of the month is connected with the Curfew, and if it is a custom of equal antiquity.

X.

MR. URBAN,

June 7.

IN your Magazine of December last, p. 509, there is a Latin poem of Christopher Smart, written at eighteen. Some lines by one of his daughters having lately fallen into my hands, I herewith enclose them for your insertion, if you think of them as I do. Had I passed them on you as a production of her father, they might perhaps have excited more interest, and brought on the late poet, Bishop, the imputation of want of originality in his celebrated lines to his wife, with a pen-knife, on her birth-day; whereas the lady's idea was certainly taken from him; but it is improved, and no incorrectness of imagery occurs, such as strikes the critical reader at the beginning of Bishop's lines, which run thus:

"A Knife, dear girl, cuts Love, they say,—
Mere modish love perhaps it may,
For any tool of any kind
May separate what was never joined."

How is a tool to separate what was never joined? The defect might easily have been avoided, by saying

Nor need a tool of any kind
To separate, &c.

But to return to the poetess, who is known in the literary world by several publications of good character, though not perhaps as a daughter of Christopher Smart. Her first work was entitled "*Village Anecdotes,*" and noticed in your Magazine with high commendation, and the poems which are occasionally introduced, styled excellent. Her second publication, "*The Maid of La Vendée,*" has more merit as a finished work, though it excited less notice: the late Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music, pronounced it the best work of the kind that he had ever read. But a later publication entitled, "*Conversation for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth,*" in 2 vols. published without her name (which was changed by a husband to Lenoir), though little known, is the best of all. It fell into my hands by chance, and not in the least suspecting the author, I certainly was unprejudiced in the very great pleasure it gave me. I found it admirably answering to its title, so skillfully blending instruction with amusement, sprightliness with wisdom, and mirth with morality, that the young reader is delightfully cheated into reflection, and those of maturer years may unbend over it with as much advantage as pleasure. Nevertheless, this work, with all its excellence, is so little known, that in two instances that came under my knowledge, it was asked for in vain at the publishers.

E. C.

To W—H—,

With a Pen-knife, by Mrs. LENOIR.

"A Knife," dear friend, "cuts Love, they say,"—

Mere modish love perhaps it may;
But Friendship on esteem when grounded,
Cannot thus easily be wounded.
In vain might aim against its life
The Sword or Dagger as the Knife
'Twere proof against the sharpest steel
That Fraud could forge or Malice deal;
Calamity in vain might pour
"With iron sleet of arrowy shower,"
Pale Penury no more prevail,
With cutting blast from northern gale,
Attendant Scorn the shafts might fledge,
But to recoil with blunted edge.
In fine, mishap of every kind
But closer the firm texture bind.

Tha

new. This blade, if haply be its doom—
 Will strike upon the flinty tomb,
 From death's own cavern cold and dark
 May yet elicit Memory's spark.

Mr. URBAN, Putney, May 13.

PERHAPS the following curious fact may be interesting, and may likewise be found deserving of notice by those who are fond of the study of natural history. The full-grown *Scarabæus vernalis* of Linnæus will be found upon dissection to contain the gordius or hair worm coiled up in its inside, so as apparently to form the whole of the intestines, and which upon being put into water, will disco-

ver all the motions of the water snake, while in the interior of the young beetle, there is nothing discernible but a hair in the midst of the intestines, and which would seem to support an opinion long since exploded, that there is some connection between horse hair and these hair snakes. At this time I shall content myself with merely stating the fact, in hopes that some of your readers may be able to throw some light upon the subject; though if it would afford any clue towards accounting for it, I will mention that from the voracious nature of the beetle, it is possible that it may be in the habit of swallowing them.

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 496.)

"And, Somerset! to thee belongs a branch
 Of the commercial palm to grace thine hand.
 I hail thee mistress of the staple-loom:
 I hail thy fertile soil and temperate clime.

Cheer'd I quaff,

In this my second youth, delicious draught!
 The dulcet, sinless beverage of thy kine;
 Delighted feast upon thy honied stores,
 Not Hybla or Hymettus sweeter yields:
 And that Neptunian herbage* which on rocks
 That barrier thee around, of surface smooth,
 The nymphs, perhaps, of the Cerulean flood,
 Propitious to our race, with art divine,
 In one continuous, fine-spun film have spread."

WGB.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

On the North wall of the body of ASHILL Church, under elliptic arches, are the crumbling remains of two very ancient tombs. One of them was designed to perpetuate the memory of a woman, who, according to a foolish tradition, had seven children at one birth. Round the mother are displayed the effigies of the seven children.

The father of the learned RALPH CUDWORTH was Rector of ALLER, at which place our philosopher was born. In the parish church lies the effigies in armor of Sir Reginald de Botreaux, Knt. who died in 1420. In this parish the sacrament of baptism was administered to the whole Danish army, when they embraced Christianity; King Alfred, who stood sponsor for the Danish Chief, gave him the name of Athelstan, and adopted him as his son.

Thomas Gordon, the celebrated translator of Tacitus, lived awhile at the Court-house of ABBOTS LEIGH, in the capacity of amanuensis to Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with whom he published his "Cato."

Under the foundation of the Abbey House at BATH, taken down in 1775, was found the remains of very august Roman sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars. In 1787, a head of Apollo, and a hypocaust were discovered. The Cross Bath received its appella-

* "A marine vegetable substance, called laver (*Ulva lactuca* of Linnæus), found only in perfection on this coast. It is diffused over the surface of the rocks, washed by the sea."

tion from a cross erected in its centre by the Earl of Melfort in the time of James II. which is now removed. In the FREE SCHOOL were educated, amongst many other celebrated characters, Sir Sidney Smith, the Hero of St. John d'Acre; the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M. A. Rector of Rodminster; and the late Samuel Lysons, Esq. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower.

At BATHFORD, in digging a cellar, was discovered in the seventeenth century a Roman pavement, and likewise a hypocaust, and two Roman altars.

The sides of the CHEDDER ROCKS in many places are 130 yards high, and there is a subterraneous passage to WOOKEY-HOLE, six miles distant, through which flows a stream of water.

On the South wall in the Chancel of BATHWICK Church is a plain black stone, with this inscription: "Here lies the body of Mr. John Mackinnon, of the Isle of Skye, an honest man. N. B. This Mackinnon was with the Pretender in the battle of Culloden, and the very man who carried him off. After his escape, by wandering about, and lying in woods and bogs, he lost the use of all his limbs; and some years after came to Bath for the benefit of the waters, and dyed there."

The brave and successful ADMIRAL BLAKE was educated at the Free Grammar School at BRIDGEWATER.

In SOUTH BRENT Church are some old benches exhibiting a variety of curious grotesque carvings. One is a fox hanged by geese, with two young ones yelping at the bottom. The second a monkey at prayers, having below another of his own species, holding a halberd, and an owl perched on a branch over his head. A third represents a fox, habited as a canon, with a crosier in his hand, and a mitre on his head; above appears the figure of a young fox chained, with a bag of money in his right paw. He is surrounded by geese, cranes, and other fowls, chattering at him. Below is another young fox, turning a boar on a spit, and on the right a monkey, with a pair of bellows puffing the fire.

In the Church-yard of BRIMPTON D'EVERCY, are several stone effigies, which formerly lay in the Church. One of them represents a Knight Templar, cross-legged; another a Nun; a third a Monk in his cope with his crown shaved, and holding a chalice in his hand.

At BRISLINGTON is an old tomb-stone, whereon is this inscription: "1542. Thomas Newman, aged 153. This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased." Collinson says, "the original numerals on this tomb were simply 53, but some arch wag, by prefixing the figure 1, made the person here interred one year older than the celebrated Thomas Parr, who died in 1625, at the age of 152."

At the Free Grammar School of BRUTON was educated Hugh Saxey, Auditor to Queen Elizabeth and King James the First.

At BURTON PINSENT, the seat of the Earl of Chatham, is a fine old painting of our Saviour when taken down from the Cross.

In NORTH CADBURY Church is a curious epitaph to the memory of Lady Magdalen Hastings. This epitaph, which is on brass, has, besides the necessary memoranda in prose, no fewer than 96 lines of poetry, divided into stanzas of six lines each. This elaborate effusion informs us, that the Lady was a very good virgin:

"When choice of friends brought her to marriage bed,"
much against her will, as her

"Youth were tyde to age fare spent."

Her first Lord dying,

"Her eyes she stopt from all dissuader's voice,"

and took to herself a husband more congenial to her taste than the first, though it should seem

"Of mienor state than herself."

With this husband she lived 29 years, and devoted herself to works of piety and benevolence. The epitaph then goes on to state her last sickness, and how that she employed three preachers, who "by turns" assisted her in her devotions, till she died, on the 14th of June, 1596.—Leland, speaking of the Cause, bursts out in the following strain of rapture, seldom allowed to the feelings of an antiquary: "Good God! What vast ditches! what high ramparts! what precipitous

precious on here! In short it really appears to me to be a wonder of nature

St. CAMPS or Church are several monuments to the memory of the Carew family, with the effigies of Sir John Carew and his lady, &c. The Churchyard is one of the prettiest in the kingdom, rendered so by the proprietor of the neighbouring mansion. The tombs are almost hid by laurels, arborvitæ, and roses; the walls are mantled over with ivy and pyracanthas.

CHARTERHOUSE WITHAM Priory was the first house of the order of Carthusians founded in this kingdom.

Richard Nikke, LL.D. Bishop of Norwich, was Rector of **CHEDZOEY** in 1499; Walter Raleigh, S.T.P. in 1620, murdered by the rebels in 1646, and the learned Anthony Pascal, were also Rectors of this parish.

CHEW gave birth to Sir John Champneis, Lord Mayor of London, who stands recorded for being the first person who ever built a turret to a private house in London.

In **CHEW MAGNA** Church lie the effigies of Sir John St. Loe and his Lady. He is of a gigantic size, being 7 feet 4 inches long, and 2 feet 4 inches across the shoulders, &c. In the South aisle are the effigies of Sir John de Hautvil in armour, cut out of one solid piece of Irish oak.

In **CHEWTON MENDIP** Church is an old tomb-stone 8 feet long and 3½ high whereon are the effigies of William Lord Bonville in armour, and Elizabeth his wife.

CLAVERTON deserves celebrity from the living have been the Rectory of this late excellent and ingenious Richard Greaves, M. A.

COOMBE DOWN is the place where the greatest quantity of free-stone comes from; the land is undermined for miles, and persons are allowed to go down to see the works, but that is very unpleasant, on account of the damp and continual dripping from the top.

In **CROWCOMBE** Church lie several of the ancient house of Carew, descended from Nesta, daughter of Rees, Prince of South Wales.

At **DISHCOVE**, a romantic hamlet in the parish of Bruton, in 1711, were found the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement.

At **DITCHEAT** was born in 1765, a stout boy without arms or shoulders. He was named William, and 1791 was living without the usual appendages of arms, but possessing all the strength, power, and dexterity of the ablest man, and exercising every function of life; he fed, dressed, undressed, combed hair, shaved his beard with the razor in his toes, cleaned his shoes, lighted his fire, wrote out his own bills and accounts, and did almost every other domestic business; being a farmer by occupation, he performed the usual business of the field, foddered his cattle, made his ricks, cut his hay, caught his horse, and saddled and bridled him with his feet and toes, &c. &c. &c. *Collinson.*

DUNDON and **DUNKERRY MOUNTAINS** appear to have been used as beacons to alarm the country in cases of invasion, &c. several fire hearths being observable at them.

ENMORE Castle forms a quadrangle 86 feet long by 78 broad, and is surrounded by a dry ditch 16 feet deep, and 40 wide. It is in the Antico-modern style, and was built by John Earl of Egmont, who designed and planned the whole with his own hand. The drawbridge is curious; it is 13 feet long and 10 broad, weighs 4,900 pounds, and is manageable by one man, who can raise or lower it at pleasure.

FARLEY Chapel contains some very rare curiosities. Under its arch stands an old table tomb, highly sculptured on the sides and ends with coats of arms, knights, and a woman, in niches; the full-sized representations of a knight and his lady are recumbent upon the top; the former cased in armour, with a lion at his feet; the latter in the dress of the times; the effigies of Sir Thomas Hungerford, who died Dec. 3, 1508, and Johanna his wife, who followed him in 1512.

Adjoining to the East end of **FROME** Church is a burial place, where lies the body of Bishop Kennet, who died in 1711.—The noted author of the work on Witchcraft, Mr. Joseph Glanville, was sometime Vicar of the New Church.

At **GLASTONBURY**, according to a ridiculous story related in the *Golden Legend*,
GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIII. PART I.

Legend, printed by Caxton in 1493, St. Dunstan took the devil by the nose with a pair of red-hot tongs.—The Abbot lived in all the state of regal splendor, with an income of 40,000*l. per annum*; he had the title of Lord, and sat among the Barons in Parliament. The last Abbot refusing to surrender his Abbey to Hen. VIII. was with two monks drawn on a hurdle to the Tor near the town, and there hanged; the head of the Abbot was set on the gate of the Abbey, and his quarters were sent to Bath, Wells, Bridgwater, and Ilchester.—In the Abbey Church-yard stood a miraculous walnut tree, which never budded till the feast of St. Barnabas (June 11), and on that day shot forth leaves, and flourished in the usual manner: in its stead now stands a fine walnut tree of the common sort.—The George Inn was anciently an hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims resorting to the shrine of St. Joseph. The front is curiously ornamented with carved work, and was formerly decorated with 12 figures, said to be the Cæsars; two of which, with the mutilated figure of Charity, are still to be seen.—The virtue of the mineral spring near the Chain-gate was found out in April 1751, by a man afflicted with an asthma, who dreamed that he saw near the Chain-gate, in the horse-track, the clearest of water, and that a person told him if he drank a glass of water fasting seven Sunday mornings, he should be cured, which proving true, and being attested upon oath, in the following month upwards of 10,000 came from Bath, Bristol, &c. to receive its benefits.—South-west of the town is *Wearyall* hill, so called from a tradition, that St. Joseph and his companions, weary with their journey, sat down here, and that St. Joseph stuck his staff, a hawthorn stick, in the earth; it struck root, and constantly budded on Christmas day. This famous thorn had two trunks, one of which was destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the great rebellion the other was cut down; but there are still trees originally obtained from the old stock.—Near the town are found several petrifications resembling snakes, eels, oysters, shells, &c.

In GOATHURST Church is a very handsome white marble monument, in the shape of an altar, and terminated by a statue, in a canonical habit. It was erected in 1742, by Sir C. K. Tynte, in honor of his brother the Rev. Sir J. Tynte, Bart. who died Rector of this Church. In the Church-yard is an old tomb, having upon it a square pillar of peculiar appearance, ornamented with emblematical carvings, and surrounded by a flaming urn.

HALSEWELL HOUSE, the seat of Mr. Tynte, contains many excellent paintings of Vandyke, Lely, and others.

At HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, the seat of Sam. J. Day, Esq. are many excellent pictures, particularly two three-quarter lengths of Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. by Holbein; Mary Queen of Scots, in a richly worked dress, by Zuchero; the Lord Keeper Guildford, and Lord Strafford and his Secretary, by Vandyke; Archbishop Robinson by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Chas. Jas. Fox by Abbot; besides some good family pictures by Woodford and others.

The celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was returned a Member for ILCHESTER in the year 1807.

In ILMINSTER Church is a monument erected in the beginning of the 17th century to the memory of NICHOLAS WADHAM and Dorothy his wife, the founders of Wadham College, Oxford.

On the Tower at KILMINGTON, erected by Henry Hoare, Esq. is the following inscription: "Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of Juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of the benighted age, was a Philosopher and a Christian; the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties."

At KING'S WESTON was buried a person of the name of Newman, aged 137.—In the chancel of the Church is deposited a chair, belonging to Glastonbury Abbey. It is of oak, the back divided into two compartments, embellished with Gothic carvings in relief; on one side a shield bearing a crosier, with the initials R. W. [Richard Whiting, last Abbot of Glastonbury Abbey,] and on the other side a shield charged with a cross botoné between two leopard's heads in chief, and in base two cinquefoils. This chair was purchased by the late Mr. Dickinson of Mr. More, of Greinton, and deposited here as a relic of monastic antiquity.

LANSDOWN Down, the Bath race are held. There is a stone monument erected to commemorate the battle in 1646, when Sir Beville Granville fell; it was erected in 1720 by Lord George Lansdown, grandson of Sir Beville Granville, and is inscribed "to the memory of his renowned and valiant Cornish friends who conquered dying in the Royal cause."

LYMINGTON was the Rectory of the famous Cardinal Wolsey. There is an anecdote of him, that soon after his preferment to this living, he was put into the stocks by Sir Amias Pawlet, a neighbouring justice of the peace, for getting drunk, and making a riot at a fair;—a kind of discipline which Wolsey did not forget when he arrived at the high station of Lord Chancellor of England; he summoned his corrector up to London, and after a severe reprimand, enjoined him six years close confinement in the Temple.

MARTOCK Church formerly contained some excellent paintings on glass. It has a superb altar-piece.—In the centre of the town stands the market-place, and near it a handsome fluted column with a dial, being a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan at Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke.

MENDIP HILLS were anciently called *Moinedrop*, having many knotts upon them of steep ascent. On the highest part is a considerable flat containing some swamps, which often prove dangerous to travellers. They are now covered for a vast extent with heath and fern, and large flocks of sheep are kept upon them.

MIDDLEZOY Church is a brass to the memory of "Louis Chevalier de Misiers, a French gentleman, who behaved himself with great courage and gallantry 18 years in the English service; and was unfortunately slain on the 6th of July, 1685, at the battle of Weston, where he behaved himself with all the courage imaginable against the King's enemies commanded by the rebel Duke of Munmouth."

MINEHEAD is reckoned the safest harbour in the county; for in the great storm in 1703, when the ships were blown on shore, wrecked and lost in every other harbour in the county, they suffered little or no damage in this.

NUNNEY Church are the tombs of the De la Mere family, adorned with escutcheons on the side and end.

PAULTON Church lie the mutilated effigies of Sir John Palton, Knt. who was engaged in the wars of Edw. III.

SOUTH PETHERTON Church was the Vicarage of Dr. James Harcourt, a great benefactor.

PRIOR-PARK, a magnificent mansion, (which together with the wings, offices, &c. forms a front of above 1000 feet) was formerly the residence of Ralph Allen, Esq. who kept open house for men of known genius, and was particularly fond of Pope. He was also the Allworthy of Fielding's "Tom Jones." It was afterwards possessed by Bishop Warburton in consequence of his marriage with Mr. Allen's niece, and after several changes it got into Chancery, became the seat of Lord Hawarden, and is now possessed by Mr. John Thomas.

The mineral spring at **QUEEN'S CAMEL** is very cold to the touch, and offensive to the smell, being not much unlike burnt gunpowder mixed with water.

At the irruption of the **SEVERN** in 1607, it was observed that creatures of contrary natures, dogs, hares, foxes, conies, cats, and mice, getting up to the tops of some hills, dispensed at that time with their antipathies, remaining peaceably together, without sign of fear or violence one towards another. *Fuller.*

SOMERTON was formerly a considerable town, and gave name to the county. In the Castle King John of France was kept prisoner, after his removal from Hertford.

In the South Isle of **STOKE COURCY** Church is a large handsome mural monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of Sir T. Wroth, Bart. of Petherton Park, M.P. for Bridgewater, Wells, and the county. He maintained the antient spirit of English hospitality, and died 1721.

In **STOKE GIFFORD** Church are several monuments of the family of the "right worthy" Rodneys.

In **SUCKHAM** Church was buried the learned divine and loyalist Dr. Byam, who raised both men and horse for Charles II., and engaged his five sons (four of whom were captains) in the service of his Majesty."

In **St. Magdalen Church, TAUNTON**, is a handsome monument erected to a benefactor of this town, **Robert Gray, Esq.** whose effigy thereon represents him in his Sheriff's robes:

“Taunton bore him, London bred him;
Piety train'd him, virtue led him;
Earth enrich'd him, heaven carest him;
Taunton blest him, London blest him.
This thankful town, that mindful city,
Shared his piety and his pity.
What he gave, and how he gave it,
Ask the poor, and you shall have it.
Gentle reader, heaven may strike
Thy tender heart to do the like.
And now thy eyes have read this story,
Give him the praise, and heaven the glory.
He died in the year 1635, aged 65.”

In **TRENT Church** is a very curious arch, the bend of which is painted over with laurel branches and leaves, among which are forty armorial shields, representing the alliances of the families of Coker and Gerard.

At **WARLEY**, the seat of Mr. Skrine, was found the capital of a Roman pillar of very curious workmanship.

At **WEDMORE**, in 1670, were found, in sinking a well at the depth of 13 feet, the remains of one of the *Cangick giants*,—a people supposed to have formerly inhabited these parts. The top of the skull was said to be an inch thick, and one of his teeth 3 inches long above the roots, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches round, and after the root was broken off, weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces!

At **WELLOW**, in 1737, were found some tessellated payments. They were in a fallow field called the Hayes near the village.

WELLS Abbey is a spacious Gothic structure in the form of a cross, being 380 feet long, and 130 wide. The entire West front is a pile of statues of most excellent carved stone work; and one of the principal windows contains some beautiful paintings on glass. In this Abbey is a curious clock, the work of a monk of Glastonbury. It has an astronomical dial, surmounted by a barrier of small figures on horseback, representing knights at tilts and tournaments, which, by a movement of the machinery, are ludicrously hurried round in rapid circumvolutions.—The Episcopal Palace is reckoned the handsomest in the kingdom, yet small; and the moat gate of the Palace still remains. The pious Bishop Ken and his lady were killed here in their bed, by the Palace falling in during the great storm in 1703.—The name of this city is said to be taken from a remarkable spring called St. Andrew's well, which rises near the Palace, and, emitting a copious stream, surrounds that structure, thence flowing through the South-west part of the town.—Near the scite of the market cross, stands the public conduit (an engraving of which is in vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 624.) In 1613 Anne, consort of King James I. visited Wells.

The entrance to **WOOKEY HOLE** is very narrow: after a length of 13 feet it expands into a cavern resembling the body of a church, the parts of which are very craggy, and abound with pendent rocks, from which there is a continual dripping of water; the bottom is extremely rough and slippery, with irregular basins of water. From this cavern there is a passage leading into another of similar dimensions and appearance; from which another long and low passage leads to a third vault covered with an arched roof: on one side of this is a sandy bottom about 20 feet broad, and on the other side a stream of water very clear and cold, about 10 feet wide, and 2 or 3 deep. After passing through the rock, the stream decends 40 or 50 feet to a level with the ground, driving a mill near the foot of the mountain, and forming the first source of the river Axe.—Wookey was the Vicarage of that “great refiner of the English language,” Alexander de Berkley.

In **YATTON Church** are several ancient monuments, with the effigies of the persons interred beneath, one of which is intended to represent Judge Newton and his lady, with the arms of Newton and Sherborne.

MR. URBAN, June 2. **HERE** is a point beyond which even Christian forbearance can hardly be expected to carry the most benign and heavenly temper; and if I have little of this benevolent spirit to controul me, I have the more excuse for the indignation which in every day finds some new cause to fill my heart and flush my cheek with just anger and resentment against the brutal and savage practice of "riding the willing horse to death." Matches against time, and the boyish sport of steeple-hunting, are become very serious and very scandalous sources of great mischief. If a man for a few pounds of gold or silver in his pocket is willing to sweat as many of flesh from off his own bones, and without one ounce or grain of common sense, to perform more than a Mecca Pilgrimage, and in the character of a pedestrian to walk so many miles direct on end, or to run so many in a circle, his folly does not fall I grant within the protecting provisions of the Statute; and he may wind-gall, spavin, and break down, for his own amusement if he will.

But it is not so, Mr. Urban, with him, who, being the greater brute of the two, rides his poor horse against the shortest possible time in which the distance required may be done, or as it has sometimes proved, against a time in which it is impossible the poor over-driven beast can fulfil his master's brutal pleasure, or satisfy his worse than brutal avarice—an avarice only to be satiated by the bitter sufferings of a fellow creature; I say fellow creature, because such a horseman is not only, as Shakspeare expresses it, incorporated with the brave beast, but he becomes identical in nature with it, and levels all distinctions between them, if he does not absolutely degrade human reason below the standard of mere animal instinct.

But there is a remedy for the evil, and it should be applied. The Legislature makes no distinctions, has no preferences; and the ticketed brute in Smithfield is no more punishable by the Statute than is his rival barbarian at Newmarket or in St. James's-street. I am myself a magistrate for more counties than one in which such cruelties may be practised, and I am resolved, whenever a poor distressed animal is broken down, or from hard driving is compelled to give in, just

to state I purpose to demand that he pass the law as it stands in force, with the utmost rigour, that is, with the heaviest penalty incurred on every offender; and if every administrator of equal justice, and such every Magistrate should be, will come to the same resolution, and act upon it indiscriminately and impartially, the evil will soon be corrected, and the very beasts share that mercy to which by the divine will they are entitled; and which every good man will most cheerfully shew to them.

HUMANITAS.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

EVERY one who compares Mr. Wyatt's additions at the House of Lords, with the adjoining venerable structure, cannot help observing a complete failure. Judging from the new entrance to the House of Lords, lately tacked on the great monument of Mr. Wyatt's fame, it does not appear that we are likely to have any thing better from his successors.

This "elegant specimen" of the Arts would perhaps have been passed over in silence had it not been drawn into notice by Mr. Britton (p. 212). This new work is designed (as we are told) by Mr. Scane, and is likely to reflect as much credit upon his architectural abilities as many other of his works. The iron work of the gates displays his favourite honeysuckle taste, admirably applied in a "Gothic" design; however appropriate it may be in any newly-invented nondescript order.

I shall content myself with remarking that this architectnral deformity is a collection of large flat arches, destitute of mouldings or ornament, slender buttresses, ill-formed tracery, yellow glass and skylights, and "a cloister" formed of a segment of a circle. The large porch, designed for the royal carriage to draw beneath, communicates through one of its arches with a second porch of a square form, with a skylight in its centre, such as are very useful in counting-houses and offices, but are never found in any genuine "Gothic structure." To the back of this porch is attached a small semicircular projection, also furnished with a skylight, designed no doubt for some useful purpose or other, but what is rather questionable. The ceiling of the largest porch and cloister are vaulted and groined according to the

the earlier style of Pointed architecture; at least two lines crossing each other are drawn upon the plaster ceiling, from paltry corbel heads at the sides. The second porch, including the skylight, is vaulted in a different style, being a coarse imitation of Henry the Eighth's time:—excellently judged is the combination, and as admirably is it executed.

An immense ill-proportioned pointed arch at the juncture of the new and old works is worthy of notice, as a specimen of what never existed in any ancient English structure, or indeed in any other. An arch so exceedingly wide in proportion to its height as the present is, plainly exposes the false appearances which its materials are intended to convey.

What the remainder of the improvements in this quarter are to be, I am not informed; one is, I believe, to complete the "*Palladian Structure*," to set off to advantage by a close comparison of two dissimilar styles the new front which the improvers have thought fit to give to Westminster Hall. If they are to be in the style of the entrance, may it be long ere they are completed.

It is with great pleasure that I observe the Fine Arts possess so munificent a patron in his Majesty. Genius will some time or other force itself into notice, and while such patronage is as liberally afforded as at the present time, I have as little doubt that the period will soon arrive when the public taste will no longer be wounded by such buildings as that under consideration.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

THE Magistrates, with the Act of Parliament in their hands, and it is to be presumed with the desire of doing good in their hearts, have boldly taken John Bull by the horns at Edmonton Fair, and it may be they will change places, and in the end become the *baited* in their turn. They have, however, after a full hearing, resolved that this Fair is illegally held, and directed that it shall be held no more. An appeal from this their judgment will be heard before the proper tribunal, and the matter be set at rest by the superior powers. The Magistrates no doubt are pleased with the prospect of this issue, because it takes from them every onus but that which is imposed

upon all who step forward to serve the publick, and do their duty at the cost of calumny, and the vindictive malice of those who perhaps have a very improper interest to serve. I am in a condition to prove, that whatever may be the right, the present appellant can shew on his part he has less reason than either of the other parties to complain of privileges attacked or property injured; but this is not the time for arguing the question, nor would I on any account prejudice or attempt to influence the verdict which must be had in the Courts above. At the same time some observations necessarily occur to one well acquainted with local circumstances, and as they connect themselves with a subject to be touched upon hereafter, they will obtrude and call for notice.

Time alone will not give the force of a chartered right, nor will even an original charter itself give privileges to a greater extent than was originally in the mind of the donor, or in the apprehension of the party benefited. It cannot be that because some particular village is by prescription or otherwise entitled to hold a fair, that therefore booths may be erected, and scenes of riot, intoxication, blasphemy, and all manner of wickedness be exhibited in every part of such village, extended as it may be in different directions, to the distance of many miles. In the parish wherein I myself reside, an unchartered, and according to the Act of Parliament, an illegal Fair is held by custom annually, in a point locally central, and I have hitherto withheld all interference, because no great evil has hitherto derived from it. But the diagonal line of the parish is not of less extent in most directions than five miles; and if at each extremity of such lines it should be attempted, though on the same day, to hold distinct Fairs, upon the principle that the parish being entitled to such privilege, it may be legally exercised wheresoever convenience may promise individual advantage, so that it be not carried beyond the parochial boundary line, I should instantly take such measures as would effectually check and lop off the branches of a growing evil, if I did not endeavour entirely to put down the original nuisance,—for such I consider all country Fairs to be.

Times are not as they were; *mutatur et nos mutamur*. This however is the

matter I am anxious to discuss, because out of it arises a question of some moment in times when the prerogative of the mob has so greatly increased, is still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

What, in a legal construction of the term, constitutes a Fair? and to what measures of interference do the powers of a Magistrate extend where an attempt is made to establish an annual assembling of the lower orders for purposes of riot and profligacy, under some other name, or under no name at all, guarded as these assemblies are from these exhibitions and practices which by the letter of the statute are necessary to constitute an act of vagrancy.

An old proverb quaintly says, *an old woman and a goose make a market*—two old women and two geese make a fair; but what shall we say if in a populous village, by the interested invitations of some artful publican, or the mischievous influence of some less worthy person, hundreds of the poorest of the poor are collected together on a stated day, to waste the time of their employers, and their own hard and scanty earnings, in revelry, riot, blasphemy, and drunkenness. All shew-
men and booth-holders, mountebanks and stage-players, fiddlers, bear-leaders, and jugglers, are expressly within the spirit and letter of the statute vagrants and vagabonds, and liable to commitment. But what are we to conclude of pony and donkey racing, a soaped pig, tumbling in sacks and running for shifts, grinning through collars, breaking heads for love and fun, and eating fire for mere amusement?

These are indisputably ingredients, which when mixed up and exhibited together, to all intents and purposes constitute a Fair; and though in themselves simply pills to purge melancholy, they do infinite injury to the constitution of Church and State. Now, are these dramatis personæ within the precincts of vagrancy, or without the line? Does the Statute apply to their exhibitions of mummery and skill, or are they exempt from penalties, and authorized in their excitement to riot and intemperance? I would ask how far such assemblies may be considered as taking upon them the characters of a Fair, and so becoming illegal; or if they are to be looked upon only as the inoffensive meetings of neighbours, with which, excepting in their excesses, the jurisdiction of the Magistrate has nothing to do?

The putting down of established custom, unless under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, is no difficult matter, that of itself it is a sufficient argument against the admission of institutions which may, and from the nature of things must and will, become injurious to the morals of the people, and consequently sooner or later subversive of their best interests. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Devon, April 16.*

IN valuable records transmitted to posterity in your permanent work, future history will find materials for its compilation; and a misrepresentation of character and motives, however artful may be the gloss and affected candour thrown over them, will be detected and rectified, by impartial enquiry and fair investigation contained in your faithful pages.

I have before me the book entitled "A Voice from St. Helena," which has attracted the attention of those who admired or detested the character and conduct of that child and champion of Jacobinism, Napoleon Buonaparte, who stands pre-eminent and unrivalled as the most distinguished destroyer of the human race, and the author of more multiplied miseries inflicted on mankind in every shape of cruelty, spoliation, and injustice, than has been hitherto recorded in the annals of guilt. Anxious to do away as much as possible the impression of his crimes on the public mind, he studiously endeavours either to avert them from himself, or to divert them to others. He calls on the world implicitly to give credence to every sentiment and opinion applied to him in the present work; and though this is drawing deeply on belief, we shall suppose all to have been said which is said in the "Voice from St. Helena;" and shall cursorily animadvert to the leading facts mentioned, leaving it to the intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions.

Having premised this much, let us at once go into the subject. Napoleon says of Ney that "he was a madman," and that the proclamation against the Bourbons was by Ney himself, totally unauthorized by him, Buonaparte. Now, during the whole course of his usurpation, this very man was always deemed a calculating, able, and steady military leader, unless it may be termed madness that he plundered and destroyed

stroyed with all the relentless fury which pre-eminently characterized the military and civil schools of Napoleon, whose conquests, aided by numbers, and a system of terror, were tracked by devastation and unutterable distress. It has never yet been for a moment doubted in France that Buonaparte was the author of the proclamation alluded to, and conveniently ascribed to a man already dead.

There is no disgrace in wearing secret defensive armour, when we see his cuirassiers cased in steel from head to foot; and yet he appears in a rage against poor Miss Williams, for saying what was always allowed to be a fact, wishing posterity to believe what is of no consequence, that he wore only a flannel waistcoat; and insinuating by that his total contempt of danger.

The French, though a scientific nation, are inferior to the British in nautical knowledge and practice. Buonaparte censures our Government for not putting a chronometer on board of each ship. In point of fact none of our ships are without them; and if they even were, a long experience by sea enables me to say, that our officers are so expert in taking and working lunar observations, that by the result of a medium of these, the longitude is ascertained very nearly. Buonaparte was not a man of general science, and this accounts for many similar misconceptions. He gives a most extraordinary and unconfirmed account of the death of Admiral Villeneuve. Buonaparte informs the author that Villeneuve studied anatomical plates of the heart, in order, with unerring accuracy, to commit suicide, by running a pin into it. Now it is in public recollection, that it was repeatedly circumstantially stated, that the unfortunate Admiral was murdered in an inn, on his way to Paris. To cover the atrocious deed, the circumstances of the plates and pin could be easily added.

On the most childish and ridiculous evidence, he wishes to make us out to be a nation of drunkards and gluttons. The Frenchman (and I have been much among them) eats indiscriminately of every dish at table, while the English limit themselves to a few. Little drunk now after dinner, as rational conversation fills up a short interval leading to the fascinating society of the drawing-room. The French swallow their various wines in abun-

dance during dinner; and quantum, the balance is still on the other side of the water.

The celebrated Corsican Ade makes an awkward attempt to his criminal flight from Elba, tending that Mr. —, this, the other, informed him, that the a secret determination to send St. Helena, whither, to prevent quent bloodshed, he ought to been banished in the first in. This was a great omission to alas! through seas of blood, ever to this ferocious monster. Sir F. Lowe seems to have considered a captured enemy of the human whose meditated escape could too vigilantly guarded against. On account Buonaparte loaded him that coarse and vulgar abuse marked his disgusting manners, he did not find it expedient to assume the address of a gent. We find such vile epithets as *Galeriano*, *Boya*, *Geotier*, &c. being applied to Sir Hudson for ing his instructions. At length himself saw the absurdity of it on being called *Emperor*, to which had no title after he ran away from the field of Waterloo. I have been in climates, and that of Brazil excepted. St. Helena the best, after considerable residence on the Island represented the facility of carrying Buonaparte by a *coup-de-main* some loss in storming the principal points of this Island. This effected by a force conveyed in vessels, which could work against currents and winds, where ships would be of no service. It might be necessary to secure against some future similar miscreant, I out St. Kilda, one of the Scottish islands, where a landing is barely possible at one point, which a few men could defend against an army. Here no fleet would be required, and the expense of safe custody not be the fiftieth part of that at St. Helena. As probably I have recorded all this in a "Work of Reference, or a Correspondence with the Master-General, Board of Ordnance, and Select Committee at War on Fuzes, Projectiles, Tactical improvements, and the present state of Telegraphic Communication."

The St. Helena culprit appears to have entertained the most so-

unqualified contempt for the nob Emigrés, or present Ultra, are doing so much mischief in France. He says they were the cause of the revolution, and that they "were loaded with the same vices and crimes for which they were expected, to produce another revolution. *n'ont rien appris; ils n'ont rien oublié.*" This is a sweeping censure which there must be many exceptions. Napoleon's unfounded and arrogant censures of the Duke of Wellington's generalship, at the battle of Waterloo, I refuted in a former number of the Gentleman's Magazine; wing, what was easily done, the most blunders of this egotistical vaunting Usurper, who invariably shifts the blame of his own failures on others; and will scarcely allow a particle of merit to any opposed to him. Though he has been known to say that numbers constituted his secret victory, he constantly misrepresents real fact. For instance, he says in work before us, that at Moscow he beat 250,000 Russians, with 90,000. Now it is confessed, that he lost about 100 cavalry in his retreat, and his army added, made the ninety thousand. It is known that he crossed the Russian frontier with near 200,000 men, the half of whom he would not care to look on, in a battle of decisive sequence. Here he again blundered egregiously, as he ought to have been charged to Petersburg, instead of Moscow. There, as at Vienna, he should have dictated a peace on his own terms. He palliates his mistake by saying he would have wintered at Moscow, were there were not provisions sufficient to subsist his army and inhabitants for one month. This would have terminated in the evacuation or surrender of the French army, as the country would have been pillaged all round him. Rostopchin's flagration drove these lawless marauders to destruction in another shape. Had the Prussian army cut across into rear, when he rashly advanced to Moscow, the capture of the French army would have been the certain result of the campaign. He unjustly deplored Egypt; and after calling on the inhabitants, to come with him to fight the enemies of the Prophet (a fine Christian this), he ran away, to shun being captured with that army.

ENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIII. P. 2

He accuses our English Ambassador of stock-jobbing; and an English lady of rank, of securing several thousand pounds, monthly, for giving him information through his corps of dragoons. Such gratuitous assertions, by an unprincipled man, are unworthy of any credit; and are utterly inconsistent with the integrity of the British character. Could he have given the proofs, this book would have mentioned them.

We are now come, in the middle of the first volume, to a perfect and astounding climax of unblushing impudence, where he asserts, that he attained to his astonishing elevation without committing a single crime. His avowed destruction of the prisoners at Jaffa, was no crime. His massacre of the citizens of Paris and Toulouse, was no crime. His multiplied cruelties in Italy, were no crimes. He said the Duke d'Enghien was plotting against him. If so, why had not he a fair, open trial? It was a foul and horrid midnight-deed that shunned all light beyond that of the glimmering torches which showed the assassin the unfortunate victim. Has any one a doubt of the secret murder of Picheps and Captain Wright, not to mention the innocent Palm, and thousands who disappeared in confinement. The fact is, that the seared conscience of this horrible miscreant, had lost all moral feeling; and he exhibited the utmost power combined with extreme depravity. He affects to speak well of England, a country which he declared he would render unfit for man to live in. After being a willing scourge in the hands of an all-wise Providence, his infamous career was stopped. "The wrath of man shall praise thee; and the remainder of his wrath shalt thou restrain."—Much of this first volume consists of scurrilous abuse and obnoxious vituperation, incessantly directed against Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor, who whether sinning, or sinned against, was under the prejudices described by the doggerel lines:

"Whatever you may say, or whatever you may do, [you!]
Never can be right, because 'twas done by

If the author has not identified himself with the sentiments of the Usurper, he seems at least to give them, not unwillingly, if not *con amore*. It is surprising that he should not have repre-

bated the villainous charge made against the English Government, Mr. Pitt, and the French Princes, who in more daring assertion, and with malignant effrontery, are stated to have sent assassins to France, to murder a man whose criminal ambition occasioned the death of near three millions of mankind, independent of the irrecoverable ruin of at least three times that number.

Napoleon the Cruel (his best title), is always exceedingly jealous of every thing like British military talent; and says, that our officers are incapable of manœuvring on the great scale. His egregious vanity blinded him to the triumphant refutation which an impartial history of the Peninsular war alone will give to so false an assertion. In point of fact, tactics have been elucidated and ably treated of, by British officers; while in France, with a few exceptions, little of an eligible description has been printed. The French system of tactics, in two volumes, and their Field-duties, in two volumes, were translated, and explained by the writer of these remarks; and some useful parts of them have been beneficially introduced into our military practice. All this, nearly, existed under the old monarchy, and the principal improvement made, was the formation of the Topographical and Commissariat adjunct departments, for facilitating general movements. Here Buonaparte made quick work of it, as he starved the poor inhabitants, when he filled his Commissariat-stores, by unpaid-for requisitions—a manœuvre of very expert practice in his armies. Educated in France, he seems to have imbibed a full share of the national gasconade, which has been scarcely ever known, even in Marlborough's time, to acknowledge a defeat, as one of their writers has it [and he suffered for his candour], "*Mais les Français ne connoissent un humble sincérité, qui fait qu'on avoue que l'on est battu, lorsque l'on l'est effectivement.*" On this standing principle of national vanity, we see Buonaparte perpetually ascribing want of success to the misconduct of others, and never to merit in his opponents, or to errors from which military history shews no Commander has been exempt. Though he terms himself a leading star, and the first of Captains, Marlborough, thwarted and opposed, excelled him, with infinitely less means and power. In various con-

versations, and in the very teeth of the most stubborn and confirmed facts, he perseveres in the unqualified assertion of having never committed a single crime. Ruling more despotically than Charlemagne, or any tyrant in history, he distinctly says in the volume before me, that France under him, was more a republic than a monarchy! It appears that England was to be invaded by 200,000 men, covered by seventy sail of the line, which were first to run through the West Indies, to mislead our fleet. This is a project of so wild a character, and so utterly improbable, that it is noticed merely to shew how very ignorant this man was of naval affairs. He himself was sent to the Coast by the Directory; and his report of the total impracticability of invading England, is on record. If he altered his opinion, it certainly was not in consequence of a better knowledge of the subject. The wonders he proposed doing in our country, shew only the incoherent ravings of ambition, and how little he understood the patriotism and energy of the British character. Equally absurd was the plan which he had concerted with the Emperor Paul, for the invasion of India. Alexander certainly did cross a branch of the Indies: but not till he had conquered, and assimilated with his monarchy, *all intermediate nations*; a policy successfully followed by the Romans in their conquests. Such as have been like me long in India, know somewhat more of this matter, than is uttered oracularly by the "*Voice from St. Helena.*" Allowing, therefore, that an army of 200,000 men [fewer would be inadequate to so mad an attempt] might, with some difficulty and expense, be assembled, after great casualties and losses, on the East side of the Russian sea, all the danger and hazard would commence there; and multiply at a fearful rate, as this unwieldy army advanced. Three nearly impassable deserts, chains of mountains, and many difficult rivers, must be crossed, to get to the frontiers of British India. The powerful kingdom of Cabool, the territories of warlike and hostile nations, such as the Afghans, Sykes, Cashmeerians, and independent Tartars, must be passed through, on this desperate expedition. These nations are extremely jealous of each other, and would be infinitely more so at the appearance of an Euro-

pen army, whose progress they would suppose debilitated, reduced and inefficient, as dreadful privations and sufferings must have previously rendered it. The East India Company have an army of 150,000 men highly disciplined. Supposing a considerable portion of the invading army to reach India, as it were, miraculously, their bones would remain to bleach on the plains of Hindoostan, as a monument of the ignorance and folly leading to a merited fate.

Napoleon spent his time in peevish fastidiousness, or in indulging in bitter invectives against the English. Dignity and magnanimity of mind seemed foreign to his nature. He formed an unjust estimate of his condition. Alexander, as a measure of safety, must have sent him to Siberia; and the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia would on no account have taken charge of him. Napoleon is anxious to persuade posterity that his continuing to reign, would be the only security against the dangerous ambition of Russia. Buonaparte's usurpation would have been utterly inconsistent with the safety of the British empire; and it has entailed on the country the one half of the national debt. With our fleet Russia can at all times be sealed up hermetically; and a stop put to her trade would prove to her of fatal consequence. The future best policy of England will be to avoid *Continental war*; to encourage the formation of free and representative Governments in Europe; to communicate her language and literature, and consequently, Christianity to India; and to act with her Navy, by occasional descents on distant and unexpected points. This system will be economical, decisive, and productive of peace on the best terms, without the embarrassment and expence of foreign alliances. Napoleon is to favour us with commentaries on the King of Prussia's wars, in order to show military blunders, all of which he, of course, would have avoided. The assertions without proof, in these volumes, are endless. Will the Emperors of Russia and Austria leave it uncontradicted, that the one offered his sister, and the other his daughter, in marriage to the spoliator of their dominions, by unprovoked aggression? It is well known that Napoleon was illiterate, and deficient in style. If he excelled in any writing, it was in the

coarse and violent invectives directed by himself, in the prospectus and columns of the *Moniteur*. His *Bulletins* were of his own composition, and his admirers will not hold them up, as specimens of tolerable writing; to say nothing of the insolence, arrogance, and ascertained falsehood which distinguished these incoherent productions. Buonaparte furnished the ideas in these volumes, and the author clothed them in the language that appears.

Madame Campan's papers contain an admirable account of the life of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and yet Napoleon gives a most scandalous anecdote which he asserts he had from the very panegyrist herself.

Madame de Stael refused to gratify his vanity, at the expense of truth. He seized the whole edition of her works; offered her every indignity, and banished her from France. Madame de Stael, from evidence, gives a very different account of things, and little creditable to the little Emperor. We have a good specimen of his audacity in telling Ferdinand that he would liberate him; but must make war on him the following day. Of course weak Ferdinand preferred his unjust captivity.

In this book, names of men in power are given in ****, in order to accuse them, with impunity, of directing Buonaparte to be perpetually harassed, with a view of driving him to commit suicide. This is malignant, and if he was restrained from extensive rides, he was better treated than Royal captives of *real family*, found in the page of History. He threatens us with the execration of posterity; "*Al meno, avrò questa consolazione, che la mia morte sarà in disonore eterno alla Nazione Inglese.*" He avows the practice of opening letters at the post-office, and without proof says that this usage is common in England. In volume II. we have a narration of 30 pages, censuring Sir Hudson's military conduct in Italy. They amply prove, that Napoleon's sister, Caroline, was, in her way, nearly as unprincipled as her upstart brother: and that Italian spies will always receive our money, and make a convenient point of conscience, to betray their Protestant employers to their Catholic enemies.

The author censures the ministry for not sending the body of Napoleon to be

be buried on the banks of the *Seine*, according to a real or pretended codicil to his will. The King of France could not, in justice to his subjects, agree to what was evidently intended to create disturbances.

Buonaparte had little sense of religious obligation; and recommended that in our Colonies, "every black or white man should be permitted to have a wife of each colour," in order to conciliate the two races. Napoleon's amours, winked at by Josephine, the *ci-devant* mistress of Barras (who gave him, as a marriage portion, the plunder of Italy), is passed over, as their infamies are recorded in authentic works.—If Buonaparte was, necessarily for the peace of the world, held in strict surveillance, his perpetual shocking abuse of the Governor, and of all about him, was expressly calculated to provoke and to draw round him more harsh restraints than he experienced. A violent Italian, Santini, prepared to shoot the Governor. Buonaparte prevented this, as the perpetration of such a murder must have instantly occasioned a close incarceration. In one thing at least, we must agree with the son of the attorney of Ajaccio. He was for imparting the benefits of education to the lower orders of society. *As knowledge is power*, that would soon have hurled him from an usurped throne. In principle, in this instance, he was right; for it is an ascertained fact, that ninety out of a hundred criminals who forfeit their lives to the offended laws of their country, are found deplorably ignorant. In an appendix of documents, referred to, appears an article which covers with confusion Buonaparte's supporters; and shews that "breaking the convention which established him at the island of Elba"—"destroyed the only legal title to which his existence was attached." This important state-paper, issued by the allied powers, March 13th, 1815, concludes thus: "The powers declare, in consequence, that Napoleon Buonaparte is placed out of the pale of civil and social relations; and that as an enemy, and a disturber of the world, he is delivered up to public vengeance." He therefore fought and lost the battle of Waterloo, as a *proscribed outlaw*, liable to the *penalty of death*, most mercifully commuted to banishment, on surrendering himself, unconditionally. Our Govern-

ment made no terms with him; it being on the contrary well known, that they were disinclined to the capital punishment legally sanctioned by the solemn declaration of the united powers of Europe. Future history will form a just estimate of the case of this notorious culprit; and will pronounce his unceasing, virulent, and atrocious invectives against the British Government, founded in utter falsehood, and a base tissue of calumny, and the grossest libels. It surely cannot be creditable to the compiler of *Buonaparte's sayings*, to have expressed no indignation whatever, at conduct so flagitious and subversive of all truth. "*Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor.*"

Mr. Las Cases, or Count of such name, who has courted all parties, has published a work much to the same tune as the present; but weaker, as he justifies indiscriminately all and every act and saying of Napoleon. In point of fact, *Las Cases'* book is so ungarded and inconsiderate, as to confute itself. Buonaparte's name, and nefarious deeds, will certainly live in History, to be abhorred by the good and virtuous, and cause him to be considered as an *awful scourge of a guilty world*. Your work, Mr. Urban, will descend to posterity; and your pages will be turned over to look out for some *antidote* to the *dame* of such books as "*THE VOICE FROM ST. HELENA.*"

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

OLD CHINA.

AMONG the ornaments and decorations of our modern apartments, old porcelain forms a very prominent feature. The activity shown in the pursuit of a rare piece of China, and the extraordinary price which has been frequently paid for it, are striking indications of the prevailing taste; and there is a certain degree of reputation attached to the possessor of a good collection, which is highly stimulating. Of all the pursuits of fashion, this is one of the most innocent. We have had frequent occasions to admire the female taste and judgment displayed in the selection, and we have listened to many an elegant dissertation from the sweetest lips in the world, on the beauties of a mutilated jar, until we have felt the incipient mania. Then have we pryed into every broker's store

tions of the *fiery* dragon with the *Fung Hoang*, or bird of Paradise, expressive of Air; the *Ky-lin*, or horned dog, perhaps denoting Earth; and the tortoise fish, or the lotus, which indifferently imply Water.

Fohi, the ancient founder of the Chinese Empire (coeval with Noah), is reported to have seen a tortoise issue from the water, bearing on its back a mystical diagram; and on this account we find a tortoise-shell pattern adopted on china as a border, having open compartments in which flowers are painted and enamelled in natural colours. Hence, the date of this appearance to Fohi being considered, we conclude the combined emblem denotes the vegetable creation arising from water. But the forms, as well as the paintings of porcelain, are of mythological import; and the hexagon seems to have been generally preferred, from its representing the natural vein or mark in the shell of the sacred tortoise. We collect from Bayer that Fohi appointed 8 Tchín, or spirits—they are probably no more than the 8 persons preserved at the general destruction of mankind; with which Fohi must have been coeval, but which he and a few others survived. These persons may be seen on bowls, plates, &c. standing on water, generally supported on a fish or aquatic animal, and are thus distinguished:—

1. How-cing-koe, a female with a landing net.
2. Hong-chong-lie, a boy with a flute.
3. Lit-hit-quay, a man with a crutch and double gourd.
4. Tong-fong-sok, a man with a fan and the fruit of immortality.
5. Tchow-lak-how, a man with rattles or castanets.
6. Lut-hong-pan, a man with a sword and cowtail.
7. Tchung-colao, a man with a bamboo tube and pencils.
8. La-mi-tsui-woo, a youth or female with a basket of flowers.

The implements depicted on Enamel China are the symbols of these divinities, and the fruit borne by the fourth person has suggested the form of many vessels in porcelain. Were a Chinese to present liquor in a vessel so shaped, it might be deemed a flattering mode of salutation.

We find a ninth person, superior to these, who may perhaps represent the

material heaven; he is almost invariably seated; he rides on the stork, a bird of supposed longevity; he is bald and aged, and he carries a sceptre. He seems to be the *ancient one*,—a title well known in the Egyptian, Scythian, and Greek mythologies, as Pi-apas, and Jupiter Pappæus.

These are hints sufficient, we imagine, to stimulate the spirit of research in that well-educated class of society to which we address ourselves. To be “mistress of herself, though China fall,” was a sly remark of Pope, reserving, as he does, a composure under such a calamity, as the climax of woman’s self-possession, as the proof of the “*temper of unclouded ray*.” The Satire will now lose much of its sting, as the “*fall*” will be aggravated in its consequences by feelings and associations of which the Poet was ignorant.

Seriously, however, we take leave, to recommend our fair readers to encourage the love of what is intellectual in all their pursuits, and to extract materials for reflection, and the means of enriching their minds with useful knowledge, wherever the opportunities may present themselves. We would have them even collectors of china on rational principles.

MR. URBAN,

April 22.

THE Bill which was not long since introduced into Parliament, “to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle,” and which is generally known by the name of Mr. Martin’s Act, reflects the greatest honour upon the humanity of the gentleman who proposed it; and there is reason to believe that the salutary provisions it contains for the punishment of those persons who ill-treat this unoffending and much-abused part of the creation, which contribute in such a variety of ways to our health, our pleasure, and our convenience, have operated in no small degree to check that barbarous and unfeeling spirit which it is the professed object of that Bill to suppress. The penalties, however, which are attached to the perpetration of this offence, are, it is to be feared, in many instances, unreasonably mitigated by the mistaken, though, no doubt, well-meant, lenity of the prosecutor, or of the magistrate; and in some cases, are found not to operate as any punishment at all; the master, as is well known, voluntarily coming forward in

pay the fine for his servant (as in the present case, in the instance of drivers of stage coaches), applauding his zeal for his master's interest; and even encouraging him in the presence of the Magistrate to a repetition of the offence, if he gained any thing by it.

I am uncertain how far it might have been advisable, or even consistent with the spirit of our laws, to have substituted corporal punishment in the place of a pecuniary fine; but I have little or no doubt that a severe flogging, proportioned to the degree of wanton cruelty of which he should be convicted, administered at Smithfield, Thames-street, Charing-cross, near a stand of Hackney-coaches, or some other conspicuous place of public resort, would do more to correct the evil, than any pecuniary penalties whatsoever.

But while I highly approve the provisions of Mr. Martin's Act, and sincerely applaud the benevolent spirit which suggested them, I beg leave at the same time respectfully to submit, whether some method might not be devised, the tendency of which would be to prevent the offence in question, rather than to punish it. What I mean is, whether some plan might not be contrived, not as a substitute for, but in aid of, the provisions of that Act, to destroy, as it were, the germ and principle of cruelty, and to instil a general feeling of humanity into the minds of men, particularly of the lower orders of the people, amongst whom instances, either from heedlessness, passion, or ill-will, of cruelty to brute animals, are too commonly exhibited.

Various methods of accomplishing this desirable object, will no doubt readily present themselves to humane and reflecting minds. Amongst others may the following suggestions be considered, as not altogether undeserving of attention?

1st. The heinous offence, or rather crime, for such it unquestionably is, of cruelty to the brute creation, might occasionally be pointed out from the pulpit. This has frequently been done, and it is to be hoped with good effect; and there is one humane and exemplary Clergyman, who, in the West of England, has established an annual Sermon or Lecture for this purpose. The misfortune is, that those

persons who most stand in need of such admonition, such as Hackney coachmen, carmen, chaise drivers, and butchers' boys, are not much in the habit of frequenting our churches and chapels. Some good, however, would at all events be produced. The evil would presumably be still more effectually promoted, if the subject were to be taken up by the Methodist preachers, whose meetings are often numerous attended by persons of the description above mentioned, and who, it is well known, are in the habit of expressing themselves with great energy and effect, in language suited to the capacities, and well adapted to force conviction upon their attentive hearers.

2dly. Interludes and sentiments in favour of humanity to brute animals, expressed in some new drama on the stage, could hardly fail to be attended with good effect.

3dly. An affecting story or incident, with suitable reflections, introduced into an interesting and popular novel.

4thly. And above all, a short, plain, and temperate appeal to the feelings of the lower orders of the community (something like Paley's excellent little treatise called "Reasons for Contentment"), expressed in a small tract, and distributed gratis, or at a very low price, among them. This mode was very successfully employed some years ago; and the barbarous pastime so general throughout England at that period, of throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday, which it was the professed object of the writer to do away with, gradually fell into disuse, and in two or three years was completely abolished, by a small and cheap tract of the description just mentioned, written, I believe, by a Member of Parliament, and sent round the country to the postmasters of each district, to be distributed by them gratis among the labouring classes of the people.

Should the above short hints be thought likely to attract the notice of any of your readers, and to induce them to adopt their practical application, with a view to the amelioration of the wretched condition of so many useful and unoffending brute animals, the insertion of them in your widely-circulated Magazine, will much oblige

Yours, &c.

S. J. T.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

THE origin of House Signs may be referred back to a very remote period. The distinguishing characteristic of any object, amongst a barbarous and uncivilized people who paid but little regard to the proper title of things, has sometimes supplied a name indicative of some peculiar trait in its character, which, by universal adaptation, has superseded its more correct denomination; these titles have been embodied and rendered in a palpable form, as the still-existing hieroglyphics and emblems of this description attest.

The Phonetic characters of the Egyptians represented natural objects; the names of which, in their language, began with the sound of that letter they wished to express. The names therefore, of persons or things in this character, would bear a striking affinity to the heraldic rebuses now in use; and as it is not improbable that these names were affixed to the houses of this people, or to acquaint the reader with the description of wares to be had there, suspended before their shops, there is reason to suppose that the custom of thus distinguishing man from man, which we are told did not obtain until the "days of chivalrie," has been resorted to time immemorial.

Johnson imagined armorial bearings to be as old as the siege of Thebes; and in support of this idea, instanced a passage in the "Phœnician Virgins" of Euripides.

That the use of signs is of considerable antiquity, we have the testimony of St. Luke, who tells us, that St. Paul, after his shipwreck at Malta, "departed in a ship of Alexandria, which had wintered there, whose sign was Castor and Pollux."

It was deemed advisable among our grandfathers, to prefix the affirmative, "this is" before naming the sign, as may be seen in the old names of streets still existing.

It is justly observed in the "Adventurer," that "it cannot be doubted but that signs were intended originally to express the several occupations of their owners, and to bear some affinity in their external designations to the wares to be disposed of. Hence the Hand and Shears is justly appropriated to Tailors, as the Hand and Pen is to Writing-masters. The Woolpack

plainly points out to us the Woolen Draper; the Naked Boy, elegantly reminds us of the necessity of clothing, and the Golden Fleece, figuratively denotes the riches of our staple commodity."

The majority of signs are common charges in heraldry; such are the Boar's Head, and the Golden Lion. Three is an heraldic number; and we find it in frequent use, as the 3 Compasses, the 3 Pigeons; and I have by me a book published "at the 3 Daggers in Fleet-street, near Inner Temple Gate, 1654."

And this offers an apology for the varied and unnatural adaptation to some animals, of colours to which they cannot otherwise lay claim, such as—Blue Boars, Golden Lions, Green Dragons, and that "*rara avis in terris*" the Black Swan.

The Bunch of Grapes, is, I think, never appended elsewhere than over the door of a Publican; and if we find the Three Tuns, which I think had its rise in the Vintners' Company, prefixing their arms on houses rented of them, in any other station, we may impute it to the cause here noted. Our modest ancestors were contented with a plain Bough stuck up before their doors, whence arose the wise proverb, "Good wine needs no bush;" and the custom is still continued in many parts of the Continent. Might not the Fox and Goose, now so universally adopted by publicans, intimate that the game bearing this title was to be played there, in the same manner as the representation of a Skittle and Jack now invite to "a good dry skittle-ground."

The Gun was doubtless a symbol of the Gun-smith, though we find it assumed by a Bookseller, "Nathaniel Ekins, in Paul's Church Yard."

The Bell was the prerogative of the Lock-smith, though we find it is not among all trades: by some of whom, it has been claimed as a rebus on their name.

The enormities practised by the connexion of objects so widely different from each other, as the Fox and Seven Stars, the Goose and Gridiron, the Bell and Neat's Tongue, the Lamb and Dolphin, and the Leg and Sun, "over against the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, London, 1658,"—may be reconciled by the following illustration:—"It is usual for a young tradesman, at his first setting up, to add to his

his own sign that of the master whom he served, as the husband after marriage gives a place to his mistress's in his own coat."

These whimsicalities have been rendered still more ridiculous by the perversion of names from their original import: thus we have the Swan with Two Necks—*g. d.* the swan with two necks, or marks.

We are told by an inscription over the Talbot Inn-yard†, in the Borough, that Geoffrey Chaucer and twenty-nine pilgrims rested there on their journey to Canterbury, in 1489. Its present title is a corruption of Tabard, the name given "to a jacket, or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulder," somewhat similar to that worn by our heralds in pageants and processions, and when worn "in the wars," like it having "their arms embroidered or otherwise depicted thereon."

The witty poet of "olden time" notices at length the accommodation afforded in "Southwerk, at the Tabard," to him and his fellow travellers.—

"Wel nine-and-twenty in a compaignie
Of sundry folk."—Lines 24, 25.

He informs us—

"The chambres and the stables weren wide
And wel we weren esed atte beste."

L. 28, 29.

And proceeds to acquaint us with

"Th' estate, the arraie, the nombre and eke
the cause

Why that assembled was the compaignie
In Southwerke at this gentil hostellerie
That highte the Tabard."—L. 718, 721.

We have the Bell-Savage—represented in the Spectator's time by the figure of a wild man standing beside a bell!—for the *Belle Sauvages*; and the Bull and Mouth for the *Boulogne Mouth*; i. e. harbour. Stow, speaking of Gisor's Hall, has these remarks,

* The privilege of distinguishing swans by marks or nicks, was deemed of sufficient consequence to deserve a place in grants and incorporation charters, for we find "the privilege of keeping and preserving swans and cygnets, and a swan-mark for the same," with liberty "to change and alter that swan-mark at pleasure," frequently vouchsafed in deeds of this description.

† Engraved in our vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 217,

‡ Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIII. PART I.

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In Pannier-alley, Newgate-street, is the figure of a naked boy, sitting on what has been generally represented as a pannier, but which resembles more a coil of rope*.

It bears the following inscription:

WHEN YE HAVE SOVERED
THE CITY ROUNDE
YET STILL THIS IS
THE HIGHEST GROUND
AUGUST THE 27
1688.

By some, this figure has been considered as emblematic of plenty, and once held in its hands a bunch of grapes; but Hughson supposes it the sign of one "Henry Farnell, citizen and vintner." Pennant imagines it to have been originally a sepulchral monument, removed from some adjoining church, but, from the peculiar appropriateness of the inscription to the present situation, I am inclined to think it still retains its original position.

G. F.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, May 16.

IN reading Mr. Trevelyan's Etymological Remarks, no one can help being struck with the ingenuity he so frequently displays; but it is not sufficient that the etymology of words be ingenious, it must also be correct. And I trust I shall not be deemed intrusive in offering a few remarks on some of the derivations which Mr. T. has proposed.

The generality of plants seem to have obtained their appellations from some peculiarity in their appearance, or from some striking property, either real or imaginary. From this cause, we find from *ερω* is formed *ερυλλος* (p. 322); and in the same manner we have in English the *American creeper*, from the verb to *creeep*: but I cannot conceive how the ancients could have denominated any plant *Narcissus* as being a *sleepy plant*, when it was not

* Engraved by J. Carter in Pennant's London.

discovered

discovered that plants do sleep, before the time of Darwin and of Davy. Nor do I think Mr. Trevelyan correct in his derivation of *lupinus*. If derived from *λυπη*, it ought by analogy to have been changed into *lypinus*; but supposing this general rule to have been neglected (as it was also in the case of *lupus*), we might expect to find in Greek the word *λυπινος*, whereas, among the early writers there is no word at all resembling it; and the later Greeks used *ΛΟΤπινος*, plainly showing that they considered *lupinus* a pure Latin word, without any relation to the Greek *λυπη*. Besides, *λυπη* means exclusively grief of mind; and what analogy there exists between grief of mind, and the taste (or any other quality you please) of a lupin, requires a greater share of sagacity than I can boast of, to discover.

Now, with respect to the word *amethyst* (vol. xcii. ii. p. 596), I do not exactly know what Mr. Trevelyan means, when he says, that "as a precious stone it is dull, from want of reflected or refracted splendour." How any man who has ever seen a stone of the sort, can have the boldness to hazard such an assertion, I cannot conceive: at all events, Pliny had a different idea of its appearance, when he says, "perlucent omnes violaceo colore," and mentions the "*amethysti fulgens purpura*." (xxxvii. 6 and 39.) I must confess I think the most natural and elegant derivation of *amethyst* is from the fancied power of averting ebriety; and my opinion is strengthened by Pliny, who tells us that the Magi used it as a talisman for that purpose: and besides, *μεθυ* is used in its strict sense, with regard not to the beauty of the wine, but to its inebriating qualities: whence we find that the words derived from *μεθυ* have all some reference to intoxication.

And Mr. Trevelyan's derivation of *amaranthus*, I think far-fetched and inelegant. The original meaning of *μαραινομαι* (for *μαραινω* is an active, and not a neuter verb) is to fade or wither, as plants, flowers, &c. they by analogy signify to decay, to *grow* dull, as applied to personal beauty, and more particularly to the gradual dying away of light or heat, and may be translated to languish, to fade away. But in the derivation of *amaranthus*, as the epithet or the name of a plant,

we are to look for the primary meaning, as being the one belonging peculiarly to plants. *Amaranthus* then would allude to the property the flowers have of remaining for a long time without withering or fading. "*Amaranthi summa natura in nomine est, appellato quoniam non marcescat*." (Pliny, xxi. 8.) So also in English it has obtained the name of *everlasting*, not from the longevity of the plant, but from the long duration of its flowers.

P. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12,

AS your Correspondent "Ed. Hood," in his *Fly Leaves*, No. XI. p. 416, has called the attention of your numerous readers to the new edition of "old father Walton's *Complete Angler*," published by Mr. Major, it may perhaps be interesting to the lovers of honest "Izaak," to peruse an account of Cotton's "Fishing House," erected on the banks of the Dove; and Mr. Hazlitt's observations on the captivating simplicity of his work in his *Remarks on the English Poets*, 1818, p. 194:

"Perhaps the best pastoral poem in the language is that prose poem, Walton's *Complete Angler*. That well-known work has a beauty and romantic interest equal to its simplicity, and arising out of it. In the description of a fishing-tackle, you perceive the piety and humanity of the author's mind. It is to be doubted whether *Sannazarius's* *Piscatory Eclogues* are equal to the scenes described by Walton on the banks of the River Lea. He gives the feeling of the open air: we walk with him along the dusty roadside, or repose on the banks of the river under a shady tree; and in watching for the finny prey, imbibe what he beautifully calls 'the patience and simplicity of poor honest fishermen.' We accompany them to their inn at night, and partake of their simple but delicious fare; while *Maud* the pretty milk-maid, at her mother's desire, sings the classical ditties of the poet Marlow,—'Come live with me, and be my love.' Good cheer is not neglected in this work any more than in Homer, or any other history that sets a proper value on the good things of this life. The prints in the *Complete Angler* give an additional reality and interest to the scenes it describes. While *Tottenham Cross* shall stand, and longer, thy work, amiable and happy old man, shall last! It is in the notes to it that we find the character of "a fair and happy milk-maid," by Sir Thos. Overbury, which may vie in beauty and feeling with *Chaucer's* character of *Trielda*."

What

What "additional reality and interest" must the beautiful embellishments of "living carp," "breathing trout," "animated pike," &c. in Mr. Major's edition, give "to the scenes it describes!"

The river *Dove*, so emphatically described by Cotton, as "the princess of rivers," was the spot where he and his friend Walton delighted to lie and angle for trout; and where Cotton, in 1674, erected a "small fishing-house," dedicated to anglers. It is thus described in the notes of the "Complete Angler," edit. 1784, p. 21:

"It is of stone, and the room in the inside a cube of about 15 feet: it is paved with black and white marble. In the middle is a square black marble table, supported by two stone feet. The room is wainscoted with curious mouldings up to the ceiling: in the larger pannels are represented in painting some of the most pleasant of the adjacent fences, with persons fishing; and in the smaller, the various sorts of tackle and implements used in angling. In the further corner on the left, is a fire-place, with a chimney; and in the right, a large beaufet, with folding-doors, whereon are the portraits of Mr. Cotton, with a boy servant, and Walton in the dress of the time: underneath is a cupboard, on the door whereof are the figures of a trout, and also of a grayling, which are well portrayed."

But little care having been taken of this highly-distinguished "fishing-house," I am sorry to say it has fallen to ruin. When the well-known and amiable Rev. Dr. John Evans of Islington visited this house, the inscription, half filled with moss, was almost obliterated. "I clambered (says Dr. Evans*) through the window with difficulty; but of the interior decorations, alas! no traces were to be found;" yet the person who accompanied him as a guide informed him, that the "little building" (as he termed it) was in his remembrance, enriched with those rural decorations described above, and that persons were in the habit of visiting it from a considerable distance, even from Scotland.

The scenes on the banks of the Dove are not less romantic than that of any river in England. It rises among hills near the points where the three counties of Stafford, Derby, and Chester, meet; it has much the qua-

lity and appearance of Welsh rivers which flow from a mountainous region. The beautifully sequestered of Dove-Dale*, embosomed among projecting precipices, whose lofty banks are covered with trees, is situated not far from its source. Emerging from its hollow bed, under the pyramidal mountain of Thorpe-cloud, it receives the Manifold, which receives the Hamps. Increased by the accession of these rivers, the Dove passes beneath a long picturesque bridge, situated in a most romantic spot, about a mile above the village of Ashborne, one of the most delightful in England, whether we regard the charms of its situation, or the select society by which it is inhabited. From thence the river runs along in a winding direction through a narrow valley, agreeably diversified by a variety of elegant seats and hamlets. Meandering round the base of the hill on which the celebrated ruins of Tutbury Castle present themselves, it soon after falls into the Trent. From the great declivity of its channel, the water flows with uncommon rapidity; and in some places it dashes precipitately over rugged rocks, shaded with foliage. In others it is distinguished by gentle cascades. S. T.

MEMOIR OF JOHN KEMPE, Esq.

(Continued from p. 569.)

THE office of Bullion Porter to his Majesty's Mint was previously held by Mr. Kempe's father Nicholas, who obtained it of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom he was patronized. He enjoyed also the particular favour of William Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, in whose yacht he had made several voyages in a civil capacity, and attracted the notice of the Duke. Mr. Nicholas Kempe was twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Humphreys of Deptford in Kent, who, in the industrious exercise of an honest occupation, acquired a small freehold property, which descended through his daughter to the Kempes. This was the mother of the late Mr. John Kempe, who was born at Deptford on the 14th of April 1748. By his second marriage, Mr. Nicholas Kempe be-

* Juvenile Tourist, third edit. (1810), p. 218.

* See views of Dove-dale in vol. LXIV. pp. 297, 807, 1073.

came united to the wealthy and beautiful co-heiress of the Meriton family*. The charms of this lady have been faithfully recorded by the lively pencil of Romney, who pronounced her the greatest beauty of her day.—Possessed of a considerable fortune, Mr. Nicholas Kempe resided for many years at his house in Ranelagh-walk, Chelsea, a place in those days considered as a retreat from the bustle of the Metropolis. There, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Robinson, he became one of the original proprietors of Ranelagh Gardens, which were contiguous to the grounds of Mr. Kempe's mansion†.

Mr. John Kempe for some years resided at the house of his father, who lived according to the true style of old English hospitality; his villa, his equipage, and his grounds were at all times at the service of his friends, and many eminent persons of the day were the frequent guests of his table. Among these were Romney the portrait painter, and Stubbs the animal painter, Dixon the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, Mr. N. Kempe's sister the lovely Lady Hamer, Sir Thomas Robinson, the unhappy poet Smart, and the Rev. Mr. Inkson. This last-named gentleman was certainly acquainted with the author of Junius's letters, whoever he might be, for it was often mentioned by Mr. John Kempe, as among his early reminiscences, that he heard Mr. Inkson predict at his father's table, some time before their publication, both the nature and appearance of those extraordinary writings. Of Smart the poet, he also told many interesting anecdotes. "Smart loved (he would say) to hear me play upon my flute, and I have often soothed the wanderings of his melancholy by some favourite air; he would shed tears when I played, and generally wrote some lines afterwards." Mr. Kempe had indeed a great natural talent for music, he drew the sweetest tones from his flute, could play almost any air by ear, and was so sensibly alive to the charms of harmony, that the sublime compositions of Handel or Mozart produced on him

an effect, at times, altogether overpowering. He was endowed with a solid understanding, and considerable natural talents for the fine arts. These he developed in the copies which he obtained leave to make from Hodges's paintings deposited at the Admiralty, being views of various countries discovered in the voyages of Furneaux, Byron, and Cooke, in which as a Lieutenant, Mr. Kempe's relative, the late Admiral, had been a participator. In early life he both modelled and carved animals, fruit, and flowers, with elegance and taste; and not having been brought up by his father to a liberal profession, pursued for some time that line of sculpture as a laudable addition to his worldly means. The carvings on the fine organ at the Church of Wrexham, built by the celebrated Green, were of his hand, and several others of the same maker were also decorated by him. Mr. Green, as a mark of his regard, presented him with the identical spinet which stood in Handel's bed-chamber; for that "mighty Master" of Harmony would often rise in the middle of the night to touch on the instrument the sublime compositions which vibrated in his imagination.

Unfortunately for Mr. Kempe, his father, who had married again at an advanced period of life, left at his demise, the greater part of his large property at the disposal of his young and beautiful widow, who soon after gave her hand to Mr. Dixon the engraver, before mentioned, a tenant of one of the houses at Chelsea which bear the family name. Thus but a small proportion of his expected inheritance came to the share of Mr. John Kempe. Though naturally disappointed of his just expectations, with that submission of mind which formed a principal feature of his character, he received with thankfulness and content his mediocrity of fortune. In the year 1781, he married Miss Anne Arrow, daughter of Mr. James Arrow of Westminster, an union permitted by Providence to continue 42 years; and he found in the dear partner of his affections an exemplary mother to his children, and the faithful friend who supported the severest trials of life with a vigour of conduct and of mind unbroken by the pressure of age, anxiety, or calamity.

Two of Mr. Kempe's children died

* Meriton, or "*de Merton*," an Oxfordshire family, whose name frequently occurs in the antient deeds inserted in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.

† The house lately occupied by General Wilford in Ranelagh Park.

in infancy. His eldest son, Alfred John, still survives; under the signatures of K. and A. J. K. for some years a valuable contributor to the poetical and prose departments of this work. His daughter, Anna-Eliza, was married in 1818 to that eminent Antiquary, Artist, and excellent young man, Mr. C. Stothard, the dreadful manner of whose death gave a severe shock to the declining health of her parent, who sheltered with the fondest affection a widowed daughter and her infant child. The name of Mrs. C. Stothard is already known to the public, by her "Letters on Normandy and Brittany;" her sufferings have been narrated in the Memoirs of her husband's life, lately reviewed in these pages. But a few months previous to his death, Mr. Kempe had the consolation of seeing his daughter united to the Rev. E. A. Bray, M. A. Vicar of Tavistock, Devon, a gentleman who exchanged the labours of the Bar for more peaceful and congenial studies, and known to the literary world as the adapter of the excellent and orthodox sermons of our old divines to a more modern and popular style, as also by some elegant lyric effusions.

In his public capacity, Mr. Kempe, it has been observed, was remarkable for the assiduous, honest, and faithful discharge of his duties. In private life he was a most worthy and affectionate husband and father, a sincere and kind friend. The tenour of his life exhibited the sincerity of his faith as a Christian; so entirely submissive was he to the will of his Creator, that to trust in God, to believe him "all-sufficient," were words which he uttered at all times of trial and affliction. He was a man of such singular honesty and simplicity of heart, that, judging the world by the inmate of his own bosom, he may truly be said to have "thought men honest who but seemed to be so." Generous and hospitable to his friends, long, very long, will his memory be held in dear estimation by a numerous circle who experienced the liberal warmth and kindness of his disposition. This is a prouder boast than all the quarterings of the herald; yet it may be observed, that he was descended from a very ancient family, whose Saxon appellation *Cempa*, which literally signifies a soldier, and whose arms, 3 wheat-sheaves in a field Gules, surrounded by a bordure Or, de-

note perhaps the harvest of some well-fought field. The pedigree of the Kempe is remarkable for its alliance with the descendants of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon; and among its honorable ornaments, it reckons the celebrated John Kempe, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Henry VI.

Mr. Kempe, but a few hours previous to his death, adverted with pious confidence to the motto of his family arms, "They who sow in tears shall reap in joy." May the survivors fully experience the comfort it holds out!

His remains were deposited in Bromley Church-yard, Kent, in the same grave with those of his infant granddaughter Blanch, posthumous child of Charles Alfred Stothard. They were attended by his afflicted and affectionate widow, his son, daughter-in-law, and elder grandson. Although spared to his family beyond the usual time allotted to man, to them such a loss can alone be alleviated by the hopes of Christianity, and by the love and honour which embalms the name of the righteous even in this perishable world.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MILITARY OF CHINA.

(From Ackermann's "World in Miniature.")

ACCORDING to the notes communicated to Lord Macartney by the Mandarin, Van-ta-gin, the Chinese army amounts to a million foot-soldiers, and eight hundred thousand horse. M. de Guignes, however, computes the infantry at six hundred thousand, of which number two hundred and thirty-five thousand are Tartars, and the cavalry at two hundred and forty-two thousand men. Even in this estimate, the latter seem to be rated too high, considering the small number of horses reared in China, and the difficulty of procuring them from foreign countries.

The military of China differs, like every thing else in that country, from the military of all other nations, in the nature of its establishment, its occupation and its dress. It is composed of two distinct species of force. The one, consisting entirely of Tartars, who are stationed in the various provinces on the Tartar frontiers, and occupy all the garrison-towns of the empire,

pire, may be compared with our standing army. The other, resembling our militia, is composed of Chinese, who are parcelled out among the smaller towns and hamlets, to keep the peace, by acting as constables, subordinate collectors of taxes, and guards of the granaries, and to assist the civil magistrate in various ways.

The profession of a soldier is exposed to few dangers, owing to the profound peace which China enjoys; it is moreover lucrative, and there is consequently no want of volunteers. The soldier is besides free, excepting at the time of the periodical exercises, which takes place at each new Moon.

Along the public roads, canals and rivers, are erected at intervals small square guard-houses. Here are stationed from six to twelve men, whose business it is to preserve the public peace, and to adjust such disputes as may occur, and who also convey the public dispatches. On the passage of any of their own Mandarins or of a foreign Ambassador, these men turn out in their dresses of ceremony, with streamers attached to their back. The helmet is made of pasteboard, and the breast-plate and shoulder-guards are merely cotton stuffed with wadding.

The Chinese matchlock so nearly resembles the old common matchlock of the Portuguese, that it is even conjectured to have been first introduced by them into China, where, however, it is admitted that gunpowder was in familiar use for centuries before any communication was known to exist between that country and Europe. The matchlock is usually supported by an iron fork, which is stuck into the ground to give it the required degree of elevation. Instead of a cartouch-box these soldiers have a kind of linen pouch painted black.

Barrow gives a ludicrous picture of these troops. When it was hot, he says, they were much more busy with their fans than their matchlocks. Sometimes, drawn up in a single line, they would fall upon their knees before the Ambassador. Their parade uniforms seemed to be designed for theatrical characters rather than soldiers; and their quilted petticoats, satin boots and fans, formed a striking contrast with the nature of their profession.

The Tartar troops are enrolled under eight banners, to which lands are at-

tached. Such of them as do duty about the palace are required to provide themselves, some with engines in case of fire, and others with brooms, spades, pick-axes, and other implements for sweeping and repairing the roads by which the Emperor travels.

The Chinese troops are punished with the bastinado, and the Tartar by flogging.

The cavalry, both Chinese and Tartar, have neither carbines nor pistols, but are armed exclusively with lances and sabres. They learn to perform on horseback all those feats for which *Asley's Amphitheatre* has long been famous.

Kang-hi observed of the Chinese, that "they were good against bad troops, but bad against good ones." The Tartars entertain such a sovereign contempt for them, that they have a proverb, which says, that "the neighing of a single Tartar horse would put to flight the whole of the Chinese cavalry."

This assumption is more than an empty boast. During the war, which terminated in the subjugation of China by the Mantchous, Kao-Hoang-Ti, the chief of those Tartars, on several occasions defeated numerous Chinese armies with a handful of men. Kien Long ordered Yu-nung-tehoong, one of his Ministers, to erect a memorial of those achievements of his ancestors. The inscription upon it was afterwards printed in white characters on a black ground, that, as Father Amiot observed, the literati of the provinces, who had not an opportunity of seeing the original, might at least have the satisfaction of possessing an exact copy of it.

It stated, that ten thousand Mantchous routed and cut in pieces two hundred thousand Chinese. This is a fact that cannot be controverted. "I am a Minister of State," says Yu-nung-tehoong, "and I am a Chinese. In the first of these qualities I deserve to be believed; because it cannot but be supposed that I am acquainted with the political events of the empire, since I have had opportunities of consulting the archives of the Court, and of the great tribunals of the time of the Ming dynasty. I have a further claim to belief, inasmuch as it is not to be presumed that I would wantonly calumniate the character of my own nation."

The infantry soldiers belong to a class, who, either from their dress, or from the fierce looking heads painted on the shields, have been denominated *tigers of war*, and who, says Mr. Ellis, may be called the monsters of the Imperial Guard. They are literally covered from head to foot with garments striped black and yellow. These consist of a loose jacket and trowsers, and the head itself is covered with a close cap of the same material and colour, to which are moreover attached a pair of ears. Some of those observed by the traveller just mentioned, had a coloured cloth wrapped like a scanty clout round their heads.

The Chinese themselves admit, that the monstrous face on the capacious basket-work shield, is intended to frighten their enemies and make them run away; but from their general appearance, these tigers, unlike their four-footed brethren, are much more likely to excite ridicule than terror.

In their exercise, the men belonging to this corps of infantry, assume all sorts of whimsical attitudes: jumping and capering about and tumbling over one another, like the clowns and pantaloons of our Christmas pantomimes. When they appear under arms, they hold their shields in front, close to their breasts, and allow a few inches of their rusty blade to appear above it.

Indeed, the whole of the military tactics of the Chinese is not less ridiculous. Their Emperor Hoang-Ti divided his army into six bodies, to represent the heavens, the earth, the clouds, the winds, the balance of heaven, and the pivot of the earth. Tay-Koung drew up his in five bodies, in allusion to the five planets; and other generals ranged their battalions in the form of the famous five-clawed dragon or mystical tortoise.

These tactics, however, are not more absurd than those of a general of the Eastern empire, who, in a campaign in Sicily, drew up his troops in the figure of the human body, so as to represent the head, arms, trunk, and lower extremities. A signal defeat was the just reward of so childish a proceeding.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

THE following additions to the numerous articles on "Englishmen

buried abroad," I trust will be acceptable.

Bertram de Verdon, the founder of Croxden Abbey, co. Stafford, died at Joppa, in the Holy Land, and was buried at Acre.

Hugh de Novant, 38th Bishop of Lichfield, a person eminent for eloquence and piety, died March 27, 1199, and was buried at Caen, in Normandy. He was an inveterate enemy of the Monks; whom he deservedly opposed. In 1190 Richard I. gave him authority to remove the monks of Coventry, and put secular priests in their place; but the monks refusing to obey, he made way by the sword, wounding some, and putting others to flight. He is said to have been wounded in this conflict as he was standing by the altar.

Sir Thomas Gage, 7th bart. of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, died Dec. 27, 1820, at Rome, and was buried in the Chiesa del Gesù there. The marble over his remains has the following inscription by the Rev. Charles Plowden, late President of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and afterwards Pastor of the Catholic congregation at Bristol.

"Quieti . et . memorie
THOMÆ . GAGÆ . ANGLI . BARONIS
Domo . Hengrave . castro . gentis . suæ
Qvi . disciplinarvm . curriculo
Svmmæ . ingeuij . lavde . confectio
in . Collegio . saxosylvano . Societ . Iesv
splendorem . generis . svi
Litteris . virtute . et . avitæ . religionis
studio . avxit
Vixit . Ann . XXXVIII . M . VIII . D . XXV.
Graphicen . botanica . monesq . hominvm .
et . regionvm . historiam . edoctus
peregre . decessit . VI . kal . Jan . a .
M.D.CCC . XXI
M . Anna . ex . comitib . de . Kenmare . vxor
conivgi . optimo . desideratissimo
cvm . lacr . posuit
ave . anima . pietissima . et . vale . in .
pace."

As you have not in your valuable Obituary preserved any particulars of this amiable gentleman, the following notices, extracted from his brother's "History of Hengrave*," will preserve a record of one who ought always to be esteemed and remembered among your Worthies.

"Sir Thomas Gage, F. L. S. married in 1809 Lady Mary-Anne Browne, dau. of Valentine, Earl of Kenmare, by whom he

* Reviewed in vol. xcii. ii. p. 521.

left two sons, Sir Thomas Gage, the present and eighth baronet, born on the fifth of September, 1810; and Edward, born on the twentieth of March, 1812. As it would be impossible for the author to speak of his brother's character, without seeming partiality, he feels it a satisfaction to be in possession of the sentiments of a friend*, who writing to him, says, 'In my view of your brother, enthusiasm and delicacy distinguished his character, and were blended in a manner as happy as unusual. Had these been supported by strong health, there was no perfection in art or science to which he would not have been capable of attaining. His tastes and pursuits were all elegant. Whatever he said or did, was eminently marked by gentlemanly feelings. It was both from nature and from cultivation, and scarcely less from cultivation than from nature, that he possessed a tact, which, while it was essential to the pursuit of botany, his favourite science, rendered him tremblingly alive to the beauties of art, and the more sublime charms of creation. In the most abstruse parts of the vegetable world he had laboured hard by the lamp, as well as the sun; studying the works of his predecessors in the closet, and exploring the objects themselves in the fields. The minute accuracy of his remarks, the care with which he recorded them, and the still greater industry that he employed in perpetuating the recollection of the living plants by drawings, are best known to you who are in possession of his journals and portfolios. But the value of his notes and sketches were also well known to all of us who enjoyed the happiness of his correspondence; for no man was ever more liberal in his communications. Of the virtues, and the higher qualities of his mind, it would be presumption in me to speak; my knowledge of him was not sufficient to enable me to do it with justice; nor indeed could I make the attempt without feeling myself under the bias of partiality: to know him was to love him.' Mr. Mathias, unquestionably one of the ablest judges of human nature, became acquainted with him a few years before his death, and in one of his letters to me, just previously to that event, he said, 'How much I lament the delicate state of the health of your friend, Sir Thos. Gage; he appears to me to be one of the men whom the Redeemer intended expressly to designate, when he pronounced his blessing upon the meek, who should inherit the earth.'

The author acknowledges himself indebted for an etching of Sir Thomas Gage, given in his work, to the elegant taste of Mrs. Dawson Turner.

Yours, &c.

STEMMALYSMU.

* Dawson Turner, esq.

MR. URBAN, Muirtown, March 25.

THIS day I have perused the account of the death of General Dumouriez*; a man to whose skill in opposing the enemies of France, that nation certainly owed the success of her first military struggle. I do not count so much upon the battle of Jemappe, and his subsequent invasion of Holland before Jemappe; he had 84,000 men around Valenciennes, most of whom had only 18 miles to march to that battle, while Clairfait had not 25,000 men; but his great prudence early in September 1792, near Chalons, with only 17,000 men, certainly formed a brilliant parallel to the conduct of Fabius Maximus.—I happened to be at Chalons, on my route to Geneva, the 13th Sept. 1792, when the army of Bourmonville (with which I travelled from Rheims) joined the army at Chalons, having previously occupied the camps of Maulde, and Famars, near Valenciennes; and well remember the shouts of "vive Dumouriez," which constantly resounded. After his defection he passed through Ostend in June 1793, and was nearly killed by the French emigrants; he dined one day at the 37th regiment's mess with Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Ross, and I remember that his sagacity was much observed—the conversation happened to turn on the English and Scotch Officers in the British Service; he said they were easily to be distinguished by their features, and turning to Captain Cameron, (a brave and worthy Highlander) said "now I am sure this is a Montaignard Ecossois."

The siege of Valenciennes was then expected to begin, and his remark was, "you'll take it after six weeks of open trenches—according to rule; I should not follow regular custom, and I think would take it in three weeks." The trenches, where I passed half my time on duty, were open from 13th June till 26th July—so he was just in the first part of his remark. His defection seems never to have been forgiven by one party, nor his services rewarded by the other; but it was a measure forced upon him, for no one could doubt a moment that the loss of his army at Tirmont must have cost him his head, had he delayed the measure 24 hours longer.

H. R. D.

* See the *Obituary of the present Number*, page 64b.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

117. *Relative Taxation, or Observations on the Impolicy of taxing Malt, Hops, Beer, Soap, Candles, and Leather; with Reasons for substituting a Tax on Property.* By Thomas Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor. 8vo. pp. 232.

AN Author of celebrity has observed, that the last art that is understood or brought to perfection by mankind, is perhaps the most necessary of all arts—the art of Government; to this may be added, with equal truth, that Taxation is the last branch of the art of Government upon which mankind come to any definite and undisputed notions. At this moment, in the science of finance, we have truisms and axioms contradicted, and the very first principles of abstract reasoning set at naught, by the most eminent Statesmen of Europe, and we yearly witness their acting upon a contradiction of those simple but unerring principles of figures, in the truth of which the most ignorant as well as the most learned of mankind have impressed upon them by nature an unalterable conviction. That nations, any more than individuals, can incur debt otherwise than by an expenditure exceeding their income or revenue, or that they can relieve themselves of debt otherwise than by an excess of income over expenditure, are like abstract truths, to contradict which would be to insult the common sense of mankind; and yet Mons. Necker, and Dr. Hamilton, in his work on the National Debt, have very justly observed that every Finance Minister of the present age has successively contradicted these obvious truths, and has acted as if they were injurious falsehoods. These mischievous absurdities evidently cannot arise out of any complexity or abstract difficulties in finance as a science,—they owe their birth and maturity to the passions that are excited, and to the individual, as well as party, schemes and interests that are involved in the treatment of the subject, and all such errors may be traced to corrupt and sinister views, rather than to intellectual aberrations. Improvements, however, in all subjects that relate to public measures,

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIII. PART I.

are always admitted with reluctance by those who guide the affairs of mankind. It is now about 70 years since Du Quesnay formed the sect of the Economists, and although his principles have been so admirably stated and put into form by Adam Smith, and have in speculation received the approbation of Statesmen of every description, yet it is only within these three or four years, that, even in this enlightened country, these principles have been allowed to influence practical measures of polity.

One great disadvantage has attended all works that have been written upon the wealth of nations; they have proceeded from theorists, and men unacquainted with practical details, and therefore more capable of generalizing their subject, of forming abstract theories, than of drawing just inferences by a deduction from numerous facts. It is, however, principally by the inductive process of reasoning, that the most important truths relative to taxation, and to its effects upon society, can be arrived at; and for this reason we are disposed to pay much attention to the work of Mr. Vaux; for, with the necessary faculty of generalizing his ideas, this gentleman appears to possess an intimate acquaintance with the numerous and diversified practical effects of particular measures of Finance upon industry and upon lands, an advantage which few authors on such subjects have hitherto possessed.

We do not mean to say that we agree with Mr. Vaux in all his opinions; on the contrary, although we are compelled by the merits of his work to pay much deference to his general views, and to acknowledge the correctness of by far the greater part of his volume, there are several points in which we decidedly differ from him.

Mr. Vaux has with great perspicuity shown that the taxes upon malt, beer, soap, candles, and leather, not only have a most injurious effect upon the landed interest, and upon the peasantry of the country, but that they impose upon the landed interest by far a greater portion of the national burdens

dens than justice or sound policy can authorize. So far we agree with Mr. Vaux, and think that he has done the community much service by the able manner in which he has established such important points, beyond, it appears to us, the possibility of dispute. But we must beg leave to dissent from him, when he would select a Property Tax as a panacea for all the evils that the present inequality of taxes upon agriculture produces in society.

There is no tax more specious in theory, and more iniquitous in its effects, than a Property or an Income Tax. It falls with a quadruple severity upon some species of property; whilst it places a large portion of the community in a continued conflict between principle and duty, and therefore tends to corrupt the general morals of society. To prove both of these assertions, we need but go a little into detail. If, for instance, A possess an income in the funds of 2000*l.* per ann. the Income Tax being at 10 per cent. he pays to the State his full contribution of 200*l.* per annum; but his neighbour B makes an equal income by trade, but returns that income only at 500*l.* per annum, and consequently pays the State only 50*l.* per annum, or one-fourth of what A contributes. B therefore saves 150*l.* which he may invest in the funds, and which yielding him 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, pays a tax of 15*s.*; and thus B, by fraud, acquires a property of 150*l.* more than A, and contributes to the State only 50*l.* 15*s.* to A's 200*l.* The bounty which this advantage holds out to concealment and perjury, is often too powerful for human virtue to resist; and independently of the injustice of making men of equal incomes pay such unequal taxes, the continuance of an Income Tax for any length of time, would destroy every thing like morals in any community. The case we have put is by no means supposititious; and even if the ratio of A and B's return be denied to be possible or probable, the *principle* of the case is unanswerably conclusive to our argument. In short, a Property or Income Tax of any amount, would increase the great evil of which Mr. Vaux complains, that of one branch of the community paying more than its due proportion to the exigencies of the State.

A much more equitable, and we

trust, a more feasible antidote to the evil of disproportionate taxation, presents itself in the thrift and economy of the Executive Government. Our public establishments are acknowledged to be in most cases unnecessarily large, and in a vast number of them the wages or salaries paid for labour, are by far greater than are paid by merchants, lawyers, or even by wealthy trading companies, for similar services. Here then are abundant sources of saving to the State, and the amount of such savings will of course enable the Government to abolish, or at least to diminish, those taxes which press exclusively or unequally upon the agriculturists. The improved state of our commerce will also enable the Government to diminish the amount of Excise Duties, and the present inequalities of taxation, which Mr. Vaux has so ably pointed out, may be relieved without a resort to any measure so objectionable as that of making up the losses of the agriculturist by an exclusive pressure upon the public mortgagee or fundholder. Finally, without committing the error of considering the funded and landed as hostile interests, we may be allowed to state that the landholders have a vast preponderance in our legislations; that they have themselves imposed, or enabled the Government to impose, those very burdens which they now declare to be unjust and intolerable; and they have enjoyed infinitely more than their portion of the expenditure of the general revenue, by their exclusive monopoly of the immense patronage of Government. But it is almost absurd to talk of the two interests as distinct, for there are few funded capitalists that are not also landholders, and most of the great or principal landholders have directly or indirectly an advantage in the funds.

The fact is, that taxes, however modified, must deteriorate the improvement of society, and it is almost impossible to proportion them so that their pressure be equally felt by every class of the community. That our taxes are not equally poised, the work before us proves to demonstration, and although we agree with Mr. Vaux that it is both possible and necessary to adjust their balance more equitably and rationally, yet we must confess that a paramount desire on the part of the philanthropist ought to be, that of seeing

taxation reduced to its lowest possible amount.

There is one more point upon which we beg leave to differ from this able author,—we allude to his opinions upon the use of Machinery in manufactures and in agriculture. We are advocates for the utmost possible extension of Machinery, and even deny that the sudden invention of a machine can be an evil of any continuance even to those labourers whom it may throw out of employ. The adequate supply of the conveniences of life to the lower orders, entirely depends upon the extensive use of machinery, and it is this alone that can relieve large portions of the community from the necessity of continued toil, and diffuse amongst them those intellectual and social blessings which are the result of a state above the necessity of application to the drudgery and labour of producing or manufacturing consumable commodities. The policy of using machinery is either a specific question or a question of degree; if the former, we must either refuse machinery in toto, or avail ourselves of it to its utmost possible extent; if it be a question of degree, what human wisdom will determine the point beyond which the use of machinery is not to be permitted? Mr. Vaux talks of the agriculturists having to bear “the expense of supporting that class of workmen, whose labour is superseded by machinery,” and he continues to state, that “machinery supersedes labour to such a degree, that many thousands of men with large families have been and continue to be removed from manufacturing to country towns;” and he then draws the inference that their parochial support is an evil falling exclusively on the farmers and landholders. Now on this point we must join issue with him, and deny that the throwing of these men out of employ is any evil at all, except, at the worst, to a portion of the men so discharged. Suppose, for the sake of argument, the sudden invention of a stocking machine, which throws 1000 workmen out of employ. Of these, perhaps, a half or two-thirds find employment in some other business; but suppose even that the whole of them are thrown into the workhouses of the neighbouring parishes. The consequent increase of Poor Rates is borne in proportion by agriculturist, tradesman, manufacturer,

merchant, and capitalist, who are the only persons who can afford to pay of such parish rates. But the machine which thus burdens the parish, manufactures more, probably at least, as many pairs of stockings as were before manufactured by the workman. This additional quantity is thrown into the market, and the agriculturist, tradesman, manufacturer, merchant, gentleman, and even labourer, buy their goods at half their former price. The transportation of these goods occasions an increased demand of waggons, horses, barges, and of every trade incidental to their production. The increased demand for raw produce to supply the machine, puts into requisition more seamen and more tonnage, and calls into employ a proportion of every labourer necessary to the building and equipment of ships, such as miners, iron and copper founders, shipwrights, riggers, sail-makers, ropemakers, &c. &c.; so that in point of fact, if the stocking labourers thrown on the parish be as 10, the increased demand for labour of a different species is as 9. Only one individual is therefore rendered an idle member of the community, and he finds employment by the natural inclination which we all have to improve our condition. Added to all this, the inventor of the machine and the manufacturer acquire fortunes; their money being brought into the market, increases the competition, and consequently the price of land and of its produce, and thus the agriculturist as well as every other man is benefited, and the convenience of apparel is diffused to individuals who otherwise would have been destitute or deficiently supplied with it. *Ex uno disce omnes*. This is the common effect of the invention of machinery; so unfounded is the notion that the invention of a machine is not a great and even an immediate benefit to all classes and individuals.

We believe these are the only two material points upon which Mr. Vaux has committed any error of reasoning; and we shall now have the pleasurable task of approving of his invaluable performance.

Mr. Vaux first proves that the agriculturists are more distressed than any other class of the community, and he then argues conclusively that classes cannot, like individuals, ruin themselves, but that their distresses must originate from extraneous causes. That if

if taxes fall disproportionately on any particular class, that the effect of such disproportion is to depress the class which pays the most, whilst it acts as a sort of bounty on such as bear less than their proper ratio. The author then proves by a variety of details, and by logical and sound reasoning, that the taxes upon malt, hops, beer, soap, candles, and leather, fall with peculiar severity upon the landed interests in general, whilst several of them operate so unequally upon different soils as to effect a further and considerable injury to many cultivators in particular, and he then proposes an equalization of all such fiscal contributions, so that merchant, manufacturer, tradesman, and capitalist, should bear a due ratio of the public burdens. This view of the subject is evidently sound, and our author states his propositions with accuracy and method; he proves them by an elaborate and valuable collection of facts and by sound deductions, and he often gives much strength and clearness to his positions by apposite cases and other judicious illustrations.

We are aware that there are many persons who will reply to our author's views by asserting a trite observation that neither the tax on malt, nor indeed any other tax, can ever fall upon the producer; that taxes always fall ultimately upon the consumer. Nothing can be more erroneous in some cases. Adam Smith has allowed that Custom Duties injure, but never ultimately fall on the merchant; but it must be remembered, that the merchant stands in a vastly different position from the producer of the raw or even manufactured material; and it will be easy to prove that many taxes upon consumable commodities are borne by the producers, and not by the consumers or by the public at large. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Government were to reduce the Malt Tax by one million. The consequent reduction in the price of malt would encourage consumption; the demand would therefore increase, and the producer would raise his price until malt reaches its value before the tax was taken off. The difference, therefore, between the high and the low prices, or, in other language, the one million which in one instance went to the Exchequer, would now go into the pockets of the producers; or, in other terms, the producers, and

not the consumers, are benefited, by the taking off the tax, and are consequently the party injured by the imposition of the tax. The same argument applies to sugar, wine, and every other article of consumption.

Mr. Vaux, as a gentleman of experience, and of great practical knowledge, may "know all qualities with a learned spirit of human dealings;" he may therefore consider it visionary or Utopian in us to argue that the remedy for the evils which he so accurately delineates, is not to balance the classes of the community, and to relieve one by taxing the other; but, as the Government now acknowledges, to depart gradually from our factitious and artificial system of currency, of commerce, of manufacture, and of agriculture, and to let every class compete in the market without shackling industry, or giving capital any artificial direction by laws of any sort. Thus, when our author talks of the evil of draining our country of specie, by the purchase of foreign corn; we would reply, let Nature take her course, let our dealers buy foreign corn as long as they find it to their advantage to do so; and if they drain the country of specie, it will soon find its way back; for specie, like liquids, has a natural tendency to find its level. If, for instance, our country were drained of half its specie, the remaining half would have to perform the same services that were before performed by the whole amount, or, in other terms, it would double in value, and command twice its former quantity of labour and of goods. Foreign merchants would therefore bring their capital to ours, as the cheapest market, and this influx of money would continue until the balance of our specie was restored. Thus would this draining the country of specie soon cure itself by the natural laws of barter, without any interference on the part of legislators or rulers,—an interference which always does more harm than good.

We strongly admire the terse and able manner in which Mr. Vaux often refutes the reasoning of some of the most eminent amongst the writers upon political economy; for instance, there is something remarkably happy and conclusive in the way in which he refutes a favourite principle of Mr. Ricardo (p. 42), who, with all his indisputably great talents, has, we con-

in many instances, argued upon sound principles, and to conclusions not consistent with the enlarged view of his general system. There are persons more disposed than ourselves to express our respect for the ideas of Mr. Malthus, and particularly for the talents of Mr. Ricardo; we must agree with Mr. Vaux, when these gentlemen lay down indiscriminating principles as "high taxation equally affects all orders," it is unnecessary to enter their refutation.

The author, at page 57, enters into subject of Population, of its general principles, and of the comparative of the population of ancient and modern Europe. We cannot agree with Mr. Vaux in his opinions upon Malthus's celebrated treatise, but agree with him in following Mr. Vaux's idea that modern Europe is by no means more densely peopled than it was in any period of ancient history. The limits of this controversy are comprised in a very narrow compass. From the advanced state of agricultural science, more food is produced now than was formerly; all that is produced is consumed; and if, therefore, population be not increased, it is incumbent on the other party to show a man individually eats more now than he did formerly.

There are certainly a prodigious number of paradoxes in our social system, which no human ingenuity can explain or account for. For instance, at page 63, our author states, that in 1813 we were buying foreign corn, and were unable to supply our population at home produce; and yet we had thousands of acres of (inferior) uncultivated, and more than 3,000 of our people in the workhouses, and of these nearly 400,000 able-bodied men. So far the case can be easily explained upon rational theory. The occupiers of rich lands in America could produce corn at less expence of carriage across the Atlantic, and yet brought into the English market at a price lower than that at which we could produce corn by the cultivation of poor lands by the labourers from the workhouses. We therefore follow the dictates of common sense, and plant corn where we could get it the best, and which was from the

American; and the plan is in fact innumerable; but we must add, that in the year 1813, when we had upwards of 400,000 able men supported in idleness in parish workhouses, the price of labour was exorbitantly high, large bounties were given by Government and by the India Company for soldiers and sailors, and neither soldiers, sailors, nor labourers, could be had in sufficient numbers. These facts are almost incredible, and yet they are indisputably true. Would not the common passions of our nature, would not the common laws of demand and supply have brought these paupers forth into exertion? Nothing but the artificial system of society in which we have been plunged by the errors of statesmen, could have prevented such a result. We do not agree with Mr. Vaux, that these paupers ought to have been compelled to cultivate our inferior lands, but they certainly ought to have been brought into the market of labour, and left to be hired, according to the demand existing at that time in the market.

In page 67, Mr. Vaux, we think with justice, denies one of the principal data, or, in short, the very keystone of much of Mr. Arthur Young's system; and in several other places he makes many very acute and useful observations upon the principles of that distinguished individual. But having, with the candour of criticism, refused, as we conceive, what is erroneous in the present publication, and having in justice borne testimony to the general merits of the work, and given our readers an adequate idea of the principles adopted by Mr. Vaux, and of the manner in which he supports them, our limits prevent our going at greater length into the subject.

Mr. Vaux has some useful observations upon the increased use of spirituous liquors by the poor, in consequence of the high price of beer occasioned by taxation. Commencing at page 141, he has rather a long inquiry into the question of demand and supply, and how both are affected by injudicious duties and taxes. At page 164, we have an invaluable table or synopsis, showing the amount of Poor Rates for every county from 1813 to 1831, both years inclusive, and comparing these sums with the Poor Rates paid by each county, in the latter year of the

reign of Charles the Second. Mr. Vaux then discusses the effect of disproportionate taxation upon planting and upon tithes, and concludes by a very useful chapter upon the Land Tax. This last subject he handles with great ability, and has condensed a vast deal of useful information within a very small compass.

The great superiority of Mr. Vaux's work over many others upon the same subjects, is derived from an apparently intimate knowledge of practical agriculture, of the condition of agriculturists, and of land in general, as a marketable commodity. Experience and fact upon such subjects must always bear down speculation and theory; and as this author seems to be well read on such questions, and to have weighed both his own experience and the opinions of others in the balance of a mind naturally vigilant and sagacious, and apparently accustomed to reflection and research, his work is highly deserving the attention of all who interest themselves in statistical inquiries, and in the philosophy of fiscal government.

119. *Letters on England. By Victor Count de Soligny. Translated from the original MSS. 2 vols. pp. 627. Colburn.*

THE Count de Soligny is a very fertile and sometimes a very interesting writer. Several of the prominent passages in these volumes manifest such quickness and justness of observation, and such felicity of communicating first impressions, that with a little more pains, their author might rank at the head of our English Tourists. Before a traveller commences his intended route, he should select from prior recitals the principal topics of speculation and curiosity, that he may omit nothing from ignorance of its existence, and after he has completed his peregrination, he might derive much benefit from a more deliberate perusal of the best authorities, since thus he might confront his own remarks with those of others, and entrench or enlarge, correct or elucidate, as circumstances might require. All this, we apprehend, might be effected without subjecting the understanding or the feelings to any undue controul; because the legitimate end of comparison is not to warp the judgment, but to amend error and ascertain truth; and such appears to have been the

plan followed by the author of the work now before us.

The first nineteen of the Letters of the Count de Soligny have already appeared in a recently established Monthly Miscellany. The Author arrives at London via Dieppe, and after noticing the various objects of interest on his route, proceeds to give a copious detail of every thing worth visiting in the capital: the Elgin Marbles, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Theatre, and the Painters, Sculpture, and Music, are treated of at length, and they are followed by some good remarks on the state of the Fine Arts and Literature in England.

The second volume opens with a comprehensive view of the present state of Poetry in England, compared with that of France, very much to the advantage of the former.

In the sixty-first Letter, the author, giving a short account of the periodical works of the present day in England, says,

"The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews resemble and stand nearly on a level with each other, in every respect; in talent, learning, taste, spirit, and general impartiality, as well as in their absolute devotion to a particular party. If they differ in any general manner, it is that the Edinburgh has more brilliancy than its younger rival, and the Quarterly more depth and solidity. The cause of sound literature, and correct taste, has, no doubt, been infinitely benefited by the respective exertions of these two works. Their general plans are exactly similar. They are of a mixed character, comprising an analysis and review of recent works, and original essays on every possible subject that can be regarded as possessing a public interest. Their ostensible plan is indeed confined to the former of these objects; the latter is generally effected by placing the title merely of some recent work at the head of their proposed essay on the same subject, but confining their notice of the work to a few lines at the beginning or end of the article; occupying the rest with the writer's own views and opinions, and bringing his own knowledge to bear on the subject in question. Many of these essays, and particularly some of those which have appeared in the Quarterly, are considered as among the best pieces of writing of the kind in the English language."

In the sixty-second and sixty-third Letters, the Count proceeds to examine the state of Education in England, including the common Boarding Schools, Schools for Females, and public Grammar Schools. His observations

our system of education are very un-
 were, but it is feared that they are but
 too true.

“As to any thing that is gained at these
 schools in the shape of acquirement, it is
 generally worse than nothing. I have never
 seen an English boy of eleven or twelve
 years of age, of however reputable parents,
 who could speak his own language with
 common grammatical propriety; which
 would scarcely have happened, if he had
 passed his time at home. And I have met
 with many who have learned French for
 seven years (for every body learns French
 here), who, so far from able to hold a con-
 versation in that language, could with diffi-
 culty be made to answer the simplest ques-
 tion intelligibly.”

The subsequent Letters describe va-
 rious subjects, — Richmond Hill, —
 Hampstead Heath, — Summer's day at
 Oxford, — Coronation of George the
 Fourth, &c.

The work is elegantly written, and
 exhibits an amiable, sensible, and well-
 cultivated mind: it is, however, evi-
 dently the work of an Englishman,
 and we hope that he will place his
 name in the title-page to a second edi-
 tion.

119. *Montezuma, a Tragedy, in Five Acts,
 and other Poems. By St. John Dorset.*
 8vo. pp. 173. Rodwell and Martin.

THE plot of this play is founded on
 the invasion of Mexico by the Span-
 iards, under Fernando Cortez. The
 Emperor Montezuma and his Court
 labour under the double influence of
 hatred and terror, inspired by the in-
 vaders. Mora, daughter of Monte-
 zuma, is betrothed to Zobaya, a Prince
 of the Imperial family, but has set her
 affections on Sebastian, an associate of
 Cortez, whom she favours with secret
 interviews, and informs of a plot to
 destroy the Spaniards at midnight.
 Meanwhile Montezuma is made ac-
 quainted with these private meetings,
 and as a measure of precaution, ap-
 points the next morning for the nup-
 tials of his daughter and Zobaya. A
 farewell interview with Sebastian takes
 place in the Temple of the Sun, where
 she obtains from him a crucifix as a
 memorial of their attachment. They
 are interrupted by the High Priest,
 who attempting an alarm, is killed by
 Sebastian; Mora takes up the bloody
 dagger, and conceals it in her bosom.
 Sebastian reports to his countrymen
 the plot contrived against them, when

it is agreed to force the Emperor to
 acknowledge himself a feudatory de-
 pendent on the Spanish Crown, and
 transfer his court to the Spanish quar-
 ters. The Mexican temple is opened
 for the nuptials, where the murder of
 Cazziva is suddenly announced by a
 Priest; Montezuma discovers blood on
 his daughter's breast, and she, to prove
 the blood her own, draws forth and
 throws away the dagger. His accu-
 sations of her guilt, however, are not
 unmoved. The Spaniards, with Cor-
 tez at their head, now enter, and pre-
 pose to Montezuma the act of self-de-
 gradation, and demand that Prince
 Zobaya be given up to them for hav-
 ing slain a Spaniard who had elevated
 a cross in the Mexican temple. To
 avert the danger from the Prince,
 Montezuma commits himself to their
 disposal. The Royal residence being
 removed to the Spanish quarters, Se-
 bastian demands Mora in marriage,
 assuring the Emperor that she had
 embraced the Christian faith. Ren-
 nounced and cursed by her father, and
 discarded by Zobaya, she submits to
 the protection of Sebastian. Monte-
 zuma drinks poison previously to his
 appearance in a public assembly, where
 he announces to the people the suc-
 cessful purposes of the Spaniards. Zo-
 baya, who has escaped the vengeance
 of his foes, suddenly enters and re-
 places the Crown on the head of
 Montezuma, and being threatened by
 Cortez, tells him dead at his feet
 Mora, in the wildness of despair,
 seeks her father, who dies reconciled,
 and forgiving, and the curtain falls as
 she expires in agony.

There is more of genius than of
 judgment in this performance. As a
 play, it is regular and well conducted,
 but rather too long. As a dramatic
 poem, it abounds with elevated and
 original sentiments, expressed in lan-
 guage generally appropriate, and often
 beautiful. Most readers will, how-
 ever, rise dissatisfied from the perusal
 of it, partly in consequence of the wa-
 vering principles of Montezuma, and
 partly from a want of character in Zo-
 baya and Mora.

The author, in an advertisement,
 allows that the style in some passages
 scarcely rises above the level of ordi-
 nary discourse, and at the same time
 declares that these familiarities have
 been intentional. We think, how-
 ever, that he has pushed this principle
 a lit-

a little too far. We find no fault with the language of the unprincipled invaders of right and royalty; but in the fifth Act, where Montezuma declares to the assembled populace the design of Cortez, he uses this homely phraseology:

"He wants to take my Crown from me."

Strongly reminding us of children's quarrels.

Such instance of bad taste will appear the less pardonable in a writer who has given us, on some occasions, passages remarkable for strength and felicity of diction, and vigour of conception.

In a dialogue between the Spaniards, one of them intimates a doubt of their perfect safety, and is thus answered by another:

"By Heav'n, if they alarm us
We will on board, and from the cannon's
mouth [crack,
Pour such a storm, shall make the pavements
And yawn to catch the towers that grow up-
on them."

Zobaya exhorts the maddening Emperor to patience, and is thus answered:

"Zobaya! I've been patient, very patient:
But, Sir, my nature's hot, my bosom yearns
To shake concealment, like a viper, off:
It preys upon me, eats my living heart."

Cortez, with Sebastian, and his chief associates, enter to Montezuma in the temple on the morning of the marriage:

CORTEZ.

Now when we received

Your gracious summons, King, we thought
't was so [us.

Express'd—the marriage-form stood still for
MONTEZUMA.

"Tis all complete: I had no other purpose
Than to unclasp the girdle of my hate,
Which hath restrain'd me night and day for
long:

I've sported with ye: thus it is: behold,
The bride! (approaching SEBASTIAN.) And
you, who stand apart, as one

Of separate ends, unlike these smooth ma-
raders,

Bent on a higher privilege than gold,
Anticipating some superior gain,
Some choice wreck out of the ocean of our
griefs, [us,—

You have been highly favour'd, Sir, amongst
This is the married maid of Mexico."

Of the other poems, which are but few, the best is a New Year's Ode for 1821. Gladly would we have transcribed the whole of it, but it cannot

escape particular notice, nor can the production of such a poet pass without adequate encouragement and applause.

120. *Memoirs of Francis Barnett, the Le-
fevre of 'No Fiction,' and a Review
of that Work, with Letters and authentic
Documents. In two volumes. Crown 4to.
Vol. I. pp. 381; II. pp. 380.*

THE statement of the author is simply this. He became acquainted with a young man named Reed, who had been apprentice to a watch-maker, afterwards a porter of earthenware in the service of his father and mother, who kept a china-shop, and latterly a Dissenting Minister. In this capacity, he writes a religious novel, entitled "No Fiction." Like the far-famed ambassador on the Whole Duty of Man, he forms his characters out of his congregation, ascribing to them various sins, himself being also introduced under the character of Douglas, and utterly void of all human imperfections. Mr. Barnett having been one of these libelled persons under the appellation of Le Fevre, demanded an explanation, and received in reply a shocking innuendo (see vol. I. pp. 73, 80, 81, &c.) that drove him into a mad-house, where he was confined two years; and, upon recovery of his senses, he makes this appeal to the public. Such is the controversy between the *Rev.* Andrew Reed, the Douglas of "No Fiction," and Mr. Barnett, the Le Fevre of the same righteous performance.

Of "*high life below stairs*," in sacred matters, the following sample is most precious:

"The members of this wonderful society (a pretended literary club) were myself (and I put myself first, because I was *secretary, librarian, and treasurer*), a clerk on sixty pounds a year, with a common Yorkshire education; Palmer, a journeyman picture-frame maker; Jardine, a shoemaker, who was journeyman to his father, and had to work very hard to get a living; Lankier, who I believe was a journeyman carrier; and another, whose name I forget, but who was a journeyman baker, and who was so stupid, that he could hardly earn his own bread; and last, but not least, was our young novelist, who, after having been apprenticed to a watch-maker, persuaded his parents to purchase the remainder of his time, that he might devote it to the novel trade, although much humbler employ-
ment, of being delf-porter to his mother. I have often been amused since that time, when
reflect-

of our vanity and presumption, of our conceit and self-importance, frequently pretended to lecture on points in which we had scarcely any knowledge, and on subjects which overwhelm the wits of men and angels. Reed's lectures were "the Introduction of moral Evil, &c." &c. Thus foolish boys "rush where angels dare not tread." Vol. I.

we warmly recommend Mr. Barrow to consult some learned and amiable divine of the Church of England, who is no longer the dupe of wretched notions in sacred matters.

An Appeal to the British Nation on the Vanity and Policy of forming a Naval Institution for the Preservation of Life and Property from Shipwreck. By William Hillary, Bart. 8vo. pp. 25.

The Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Humane Society for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned or dead. pp. 113. 1823.

The Herald of Peace for the Year 1822. pp. 256.

We have classed these publications together, though the two first are very different in high reason and character from the last, because they have all the same object, prevention of the loss of life; a principle which has a grand operation upon legislation and morals. The proposal of Sir William Hillary seems to us one which may be well grafted upon the system of the Humane Society, by enlargement of its object, and bounties from the Poor Rates to fishermen and mariners on the sea coasts, for saving lives.

As to the "Herald of Peace," we must positively deny, that, in the language of p. 9, "defensive as well as offensive war is Antichristian, and that the military profession is incompatible with the Christian character." We do not only believe, that such a fancy is not recommended, would render the good part of society slaves to the wicked; and that in the end opposition would compel the former to purchase arms, and a *bellum internum* would follow, of ten times more slaughter than now ensues in the bitterest wars. Under the present system, the whole body of citizens devote themselves to the profession of arms, that they may live in peace; and in all countries where no such profession is allowed.

exists, whole nations take the field, and extermination ensues. The wretched philosophy of fanatics may excite mutiny in the army, and an inclination to spare thieves; nor do we see any thing but mischief and absurdity in such doctrines, because they preclude man from the justifiable exercise of self-preservation.

124. *The Antiquities of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By George Oliver, Vicar of Clee, County of Lincoln, P. G. C. for the same County 8vo. pp. 366.*

THAT the admirable art of Architecture was professed by a body of men, who united with it a collegiate institution, practising various fraternal and social virtues, is attested by written documents of the Middle Age. That also the customs, then and now observed, were, *mutatis mutandis*, according to the alterations of the times, borrowed from the most remote periods, cannot reasonably be questioned by those who have only a superficial knowledge of classical antiquity; and of the commonness of secret mysterious institutions; nor will the profound scholar deny that from Asia, India, and Egypt, have emanated numerous rites and ceremonies, of which no further history or explanation can reasonably be produced. As to the particular Society under our notice, we can safely say, that it is very religious, harmless, and benevolent; and various parts of its secret rites sublime. We who have assisted in the consecration of a Lodge know, that in grandeur and solemnity it surpasses the finest theatrical efforts; and is yet so chaste, so pious, and so glorious, that, one interesting part excepted (which we know was practised among the Druids,) it would be a beautiful model even for a Protestant Liturgy; because the Genevism of our Reformers has, in our opinion, gone rather too far, in regard to things of show and effect. They allow us clean table-cloths and clean body linen; but in all other matters, are rigid as Quakers.—Mr. Oliver's work is an enlarged disquisition upon Freemasonry, in its modern sense, as an ancient and genial institution, not an operative art, but a system of piety, wisdom, and philanthropy, symbolized by Architectural Emblems, and supported by Historical Traditions. We warmly recommend

mend the Book to the Craft. It contains many curious things.

125. *Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.* 8vo. pp. 19.

THE Society continues with unremitting zeal to prosecute the laudable objects of its Institution. One new thing of high moment appears, that is, a translation of the Scriptures into Irish (see p. 25). That such a measure did not accompany the establishment of a Protestant Church in Ireland, is to us astonishing. Religious matters in India are progressive, God be praised; for Superstition, and of course the most serious defects in ideas and principles, there lord it supreme. Of the importance of religious instruction we are happy to bear the following testimony from the fourth Report of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline.

"For the last twenty months, the Ladies have kept an account of the number of convicted women, who, on being placed under their care, were found to have received some degree of education. From this useful register it appears, that of 119 prisoners—being the whole number who were able to read—not one had attended a school on the British system, and one only had entered a National school: in the latter case, the individual confessed, that she had remained there but two weeks, so that it may be fairly excluded from the account. It also appears that but three had been in the habit of attending at Sunday schools. *These simple facts speak volumes, and furnish incontestable proof of the supreme importance of religious instruction.*" p. 43.

We are able to attest this from personal knowledge of the good effects of the religious instruction indefatigably pursued in the Forest of Dean, by the Rev. Henry Birkin. We shall notice this subject in our Review of the Report, which we have quoted; but cannot forbear adding one more extract, which will place the diabolical exertions of the friends of Paine and Carlisle in their true light, viz. the tendency of such exertions to fill our prisons.

"Religious instruction forms in fact an indispensable branch of prison discipline. It is a component part of the system. Without reformation, the object of prison discipline cannot be attained: without religious impressions, reformation is utterly hopeless. The prevention of crime will never be effected by the influence of fear alone. For

the truth of this sentiment, the Committee may confidently appeal to the page of History." p. 16.

126. *The Fourth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.* 8vo. pp. 172.

THIS excellent Society reports progress in a most satisfactory form, and promises ultimately to place Prison-discipline in a state of perfection. We have no room, however, for general remark; the particulars being of great instructive moment.

1. It appears that men who have been taught a trade in a jail, have been since industriously at work, maintaining a good character. p. 22.

2. That where the Prisoners are not classed, the corrupt association occasions a quick return of discharged criminals. (p. 25.) The following incident is curious.

"Two men were lately apprehended for robbing their master; one of whom, on his entrance, was admitted as king's evidence. He associated indiscriminately with the other prisoners; and when the trial came on, he refused to recapitulate his testimony; his accomplice escaped, and justice was defeated." p. 25.

3. By judicious regulations of labour, the average cost of each prisoner in a county has been reduced to little more than 5d. per man per week. p. 26.

4. That the Tread-wheel has received considerable improvement at Edinburgh.

"Each wheel is in a separate compartment, and the machinery strikes a bell every minute and a quarter, as a signal for the changes, one man on the right extremity of each wheel coming off, and another on the left stepping on at each stroke of the bell. By these means, all have an equal portion of labour: on a wheel, containing eight persons, each man works ten minutes at a time, and where the relays are four in number, has a rest of five minutes." p. 29.

It appears that this automatical precision is essentially important, for,

"If the revolutions of the wheel are performed too slowly, or if the number of prisoners, as relays, form too large a proportion to those on the wheel, the labour to every prisoner may become so slight as to fall entirely of its intended effect. With regard to the motion of the wheel, the rate imposed on a prisoner at Brixton is about from forty-five to fifty steps per minute. The

The proportion of prisoners resting, to those on the wheel, ought not to exceed one-third." p. 33.

5. That the use of fetters is illegal, and has a tendency to relax the vigilance of Prison-officers, and that they are only allowable under attempts to escape. p. 30, *seq.*

6. That no share of earnings should be allowed to prisoners during confinement, because

"These earnings are generally expended in food; and thus the efficacy of restricted diet—a punishment of the highest value, is counteracted, and frequently wholly lost." p. 37.

7. That Prisoners, who have behaved well during confinement, should on their discharge have pecuniary aid; and here we are glad to observe that the Chapter of Durham, so shamefully aspersed, because they are loyal men, raise, among other good institutions, a fund for this purpose. See p. 38.

8. That schools and religious instruction have been attended with infinite advantage. p. 43.

"A great many prisoners, who when first committed [at Abingdon] were ignorant of the alphabet, have, at the time of their discharge, been able to read; and of many of these the gaoler states, that he has received good characters, especially of the younger ones, since they have left the prison." App. 8.

Similar instances are reported from Ireland. p. 80, &c.

Having thus gone through the substantial of this gratifying Report, we have only to state our deep regret "*that its funds are exhausted.*" We hope not, and we think not, that such an appeal can be made in vain. If by moral and religious education society is vaccinated against the small pox of vice, the next merit is that of stopping the contagion of it; and as the advantage of this excellent Institution is prominently conspicuous, the good and the opulent ought to need no other exhortation to induce them to support it. We strongly recommend that support to Magistrates in particular, who may derive much valuable information from its labours, and to Philanthropists in general.

127. Dr. Robinson's *History of Enfield.*

(Concluded from p. 538.)

WE here commence the Second Volume, which includes the Church and Parochial concerns.

As to the Church, we are of opinion, that it received some very important repairs in the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Gough tells us (Intro. Sepulchral Monum. vol. II. p. 28) that no County Historian thought of describing Churches before Mr. Blomefield, and the same Author adds (p. 53) that in the Church of Stoke Albany, co. Northampton, was the figure of a man in armour, with this inscription, as given by Mr. Bridges, vol. II. p. 340.

"Hic jacet Johannes Ross le bonne compagnon *," supposed to refer to John, grandson of Robert Ross, first Lord of that Manor; but the destruction of the monument by the express direction of the present Rector, puts it out of our power to ascertain him with exactness."

We quote these two remarks by way of *Theses*, for our subsequent remarks.

First then, it appears, that Church-Notes are but of recent invention; and, of course, that prejudice is not established in regard to them, by the appearance of an unimproveable oracle, on the particular subject. We therefore hint, that it is impossible, (fresh facings excepted) so to amalgamate new and old courses of Masonry, that junctions and alterations shall not appear. A particular instance demonstrated the necessity of this observation in a striking manner. The Castle of Berkeley, a fine exterior, was built at a period, when the Keep was the only family habitation, that is to say, it was the family fortress, as the Church-tower was the Incumbent's, under danger to the owner and his establishment, and such fortresses were annexed to British Settlements for the Lord of the Clan, his household and vassals. This was necessary if they resided in the country. The problem was this. Contrary to all precedent, the Keep is open, roofless: and in substitution of the grand vaulted guard room, is a side-range of rooms, of which the windows are in the style of Henry VII. to Edward VI. all facing the interior. By examination of the courses of Masonry, stair-cases and arches appear half-stopped up, and various other changes. At Godrich Castle, water-tables show where pendicular roofs have been raised upon sloping

* This was a most essential quality to a Gentleman of Antiquity.—*Rev.*

ones;

ones; and so *de cæteris*. In the same manner, it is necessary to investigate the courses of the Masonry on the walls with regard to Church-Notes.

The second point is the licence taken with Church-Monuments. Under the population of certain parishes, it is utterly impossible that the deceased of continuous generations should find room. The rich should have Mausolea, regularly consecrated, which might be made ornamental to the country.

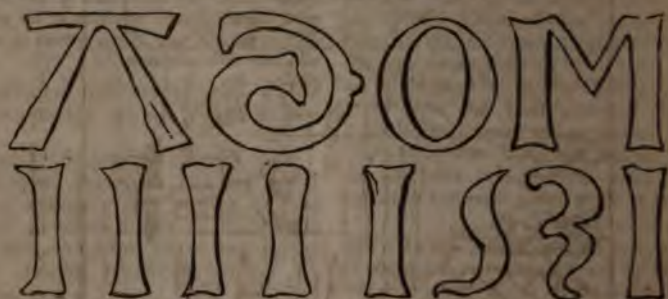
In the repairs of Churches, through want of interest in the minds of the refined laity, the same vulgar taste is

often applied to a Church, as would be to a scullery.

"There was formerly over the South pier, a shield supported by angels, which bore three escallops, and some *pateræ*, and over the North stairs several ornaments were painted in black arch-work, but they are now whitened over." vol. II. p. 4.

Whitened over!—in p. 6. we find again.

"During this last repair (1789) on the outside of the East battlements of the vestry, a stone was found covered with plaster, on which there was (in capitals) [see add *Lombardick*] the Inscription "*A. Domini, 1531,*" thus :



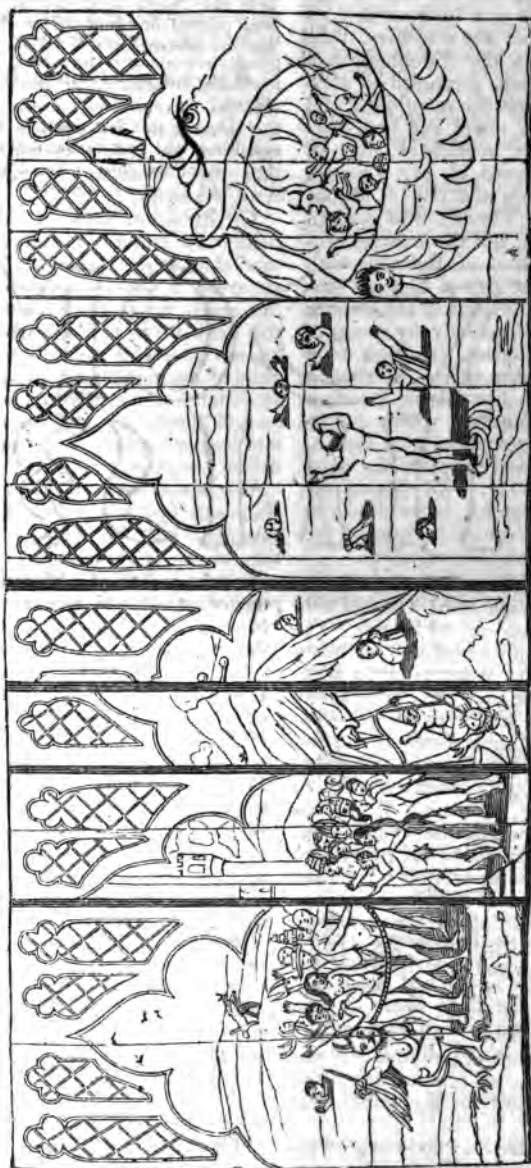
We shall make only short index remarks. *Whitened over! Covered with plaster!* Barbarism and havock! For the delection of superstitious legendary trash in a bad style, as were wall-paintings, there may be a fair excuse. The painting is not worth preservation, as to the general execution; but the carving and sculpture in Churches are often matters of high curiosity, or fine execution, or both. Why plaster over an innocent unoffending date? Why not *grey-wash* the interior of Churches? Nature abhors white, and always destroys it as fast as possible. We only make these remarks, because we seriously wish that the Gentry would superintend the repairs of Parish Churches. They are always important relics of antiquity, often great national ornaments. No man should be utterly devoid of public spirit; and in that which costs him nothing, there can be no excuse for his withholding an interest.

In p. 9 we have a wood-cut of an ancient painting of the Resurrection, executed certainly about 1531 (see *opposite page*), when the Church, from the date quoted, appears to have undergone great alterations. Here Hell is represent-

ed as the mouth of a Monster*. It is treated largely by Hone in his "*Ancient Mysteries*" (p. 173), as well as other forms of Hell. Of the Mediæval description of Hell, *all in abstract* (See Lindwood's *Provinciale*, p. 7. *n.g.* is *anima*) it was impossible for the Painters to make a figure, though the representation accompanying the Bridge of Dread in Matthew Paris, was perfectly suitable to the ideas of the age; and the lake of fire and brimstone in the Revelations. To represent a *bottomless* pit was equally impossible; and if it had been so, there would still have been no vestibule. Professor Vince could have told them, that there are enormous regions of darkness and vacancy, between several pre-eminent celestial worlds, for which Astronomers can give no reason, and which *must* be bottomless and interminable†; but of this the ancients knew nothing, and therefore prudently substituted the whale of Jonah for the mouth of Hell. "Then Jonah passed unto the Lord

* So in Steevens, with regard to the representation upon the old Stage.

† There is therefore no physical obstacle to Scripture Heavens or Hells.—*Rev.*



ANCIENT PAINTING FORMERLY IN ENFIELD CHURCH.

out of the fish's belly, and said, I cried by reason of mine affliction unto the Lord, and he heard me: out of the belly of Hell cried I," &c. Jonah, chap. ii. v. 42.

We have ascribed the date of this painting to the æra in question, because the form of the windows in the picture is that in the Illuminations of Robert the Devil, presumed by Herbert to be of the age mentioned, and the present low tower and long body of the Church assimilates that of Finchley, engraved in Mr. Lysons's *Environs*. From the elegant Monument of Joice Tiptoft, who died in 1446 (see p. 13), and the arms remaining of Thos. Earl of Rutland, with the date of 1530 (see p. 25), we conceive, that enlargement of the Church was commenced, chiefly by means of these noble families, between 1446 and 1530, because it was in ancient custom among descendants to adorn and beautify Churches, where the remains of their ancestors were deposited; and the coincidence of the plastered date of 1531, with that in the glass of 1530, speaks, as we think, in the strongest presumptive form of the plausibility of our conjecture.

We are next presented with a series of valuable wood-cuts of ancient Monuments. We are astonished that families do not have drawings made of the Sepulchral Memorials of their progenitors, and have them entered in their bibles, with copies of the Inscriptions. We also think that velum registers might be kept by officiating Ministers, and Epitaphs be copied for a suitable fee.

In p. 30 we have a wood-cut of women kneeling. They appear to us to mean the eleven thousand virgins, for they were so represented.

In p. 33 is an effigy of a Lord Mayor of London in armour. The date is 1646. Perhaps as Colonel of the Trained Bands, he had been on service during the Civil War; at all events, such a costume is rare, with regard to a Municipal Officer of this kind.

Among the interesting matters of curiosity are (1) an ample account of Squires the gypsy, and Elizabeth Canning (a most mysterious scene of perjury), accompanied with interesting wood-cuts, of Canning, the House, interior and exterior, and of Squires the gypsy. (2) The extraordinary

large child, born Feb. 1779, Thomas Hills Everitt, most accurately depicted in p. 152. We saw him when he was publicly exhibited in London. That a child of only eleven months old should be of the extraordinary dimensions described, and three feet three inches high, is certainly an extra-natural phenomenon; and his whole form was perfectly infantine, in swelling muscle and rotundity of contour. About the same time Sir Joshua Reynolds exhibited an Infant Hercules strangling the Serpents, apparently taken from this child.

Dr. Robinson says, p. 154, "that neither the father nor mother were remarkable for size or stature." Though we were in boy-hood when we saw the child, we perfectly recollect that the mother was a large woman. It appears that she had before borne a child of uncommon proportions. We attribute these phenomena to peculiar and extraordinary properties in certain organs which we cannot with delicacy explain.

We must now take leave of Dr. Robinson and his useful work, and commend him for the wise construction of it. The exemplary patience with which he has copied details of property is of real use to posterity, and with every succeeding year the value of his book will increase. It is a mass of records concerning the parish, and includes plans and maps of the public estates. In short, it is a book for reading now, and of reference for ever. How many heart-aches and pounds sterling such works may save, by preventing law-suits, no man can tell.

128. *Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous.*
By Henry Neele. 12mo. pp. 168.

MR. NEELE is well-known to the Publick as a successful writer of Poetry (no inconsiderable achievement), and a preceding volume passed rapidly through the first edition, with a reputation which of course has raised expectation. That, we venture to say, will not be disappointed in the present collection. Mr. Neele's Poetry is marble, full of rich veins of imagination, but of simple classical purity. Lord Byron's is a gorgeous ore, splendid as a fairy grotto, but it is a heap, a *rudis indigestaque moles*, and a very bad exemplar; for though it may be made

a very fine thing in the hands of an enchanter, every man is not a Con-
 and an attempt to imitate him
 often produced only a heap of rub-
 not fine things drawn out of a
 and mine of Genius, but mere
 from a gravel-pit, of a humble,
 man's understanding; not wheel-
 the car of a deity, a chariot of
 un; but in a homely barrow, the
 rest of the vehicle tribe. Mr. Neele
 is this, by giving us a versification,
 rily so called, founded on correct

We shall exhibit the justice of
 remarks by examples, in which
 us is properly attired in chaste
 ian costume.

ere is a certain insanity, to which
 e period of our lives we have all
 subject; and the asylum into
 h we are received, in consequence
 e disease, is the pleasantest sort of
 im with which we are acquainted.
 disease to which we allude, is

Young Poets are excellent no-
 lists on the subject, and Mr. Neele
 e of the best of them. Witness
 nes below. We knew a literary
 who, when he was at dinner, was
 how he liked the pork. Exceed-
 , was his reply; it was an angel of
 ? Of course, it is absolutely ne-
 ry to make believe, (as the child-
 ay) that the favourites of all Poets
 ngels of girls, without which pre-
 ary of faith the reader cannot
 athize with the author; for ugly
 may be beautified by fortune, but
 by the Muses.

e, like the grave, levels earth's vain
 distinctions,
 s blend beneath his influence, as the
 colours [hue
 in the rainbow, where each separate
 s faint and fainter, till its varied tints
 upon our wandering eyes, and we behold
 ng but heaven." p. 56.

gain,
 rior joys live but by utterance
 apture is born dumb." p. 97.

e following lines are very brilli-

utiful ! beautiful ! Morn's orient hues,
 dewy morn, which, like a new-born
 babe, [pomp,
 our world in tears)—Noon's purple
 the day-god rides highest, and his
 steeds [effable;—
 from their bright manes light in-
 vening, so adorn'd with loveliness,
 Phoebus yields to her; yet, ere he
 parts,

Prints on her lovely cheek a kiss so warm,
 That the deep blush is long seen mantling
 there

After his flight is ta'en : all, all of these
 Sink into insignificance, compared
 With this—this gathering of the worlds,
 this harvest

Ripe with immortal light, in lines of gold,
 Waving through heaven's wide field." p. 112.

129. *An authentic Narrative of the extra-
 ordinary Cure performed by Prince Alex-
 ander Hohenlohe, on Miss Barbara O'Con-
 nor, a Nun in the Convent of New Hall,
 near Chelmsford; with a full refutation
 of the numerous false reports and misre-
 presentations. By John Badeley, M.D.
 &c. 8vo. pp. 38.*

GOD may employ miracles to ex-
 hibit and vindicate *his own* inter-
 ference in human affairs for *his own*
 purposes; but there is a manifest ab-
 surdity in supposing that he would
 suspend his laws, for any purpose, not
 his own. In the present case, the
 pretended miracle is construed into a
 divine approbation of the Roman Ca-
 tholic religion, in preference to any
 other; and that this distinction of di-
 vine favour has been got up for the
 very object alluded to, long before
 Miss O'Connor's case, is evident from
 a passage in a work published in 1818,
 p. 85, (an excellent compendium of
 pious frauds) entitled "Popery the Re-
 ligion of Heathenism," &c. It there
 appears, that a Priest of Birmingham
 published a Tract in 1816, in which
 he gave a circumstantial account of
 casting out a Devil at King's Norton,
 in Worcestershire. We mean nothing
 illiberal. We mean only to say, that
 there is nothing in Protestantism which
 rejects any thing in the Bible, or in
 Popery which favours it, to render
 such an interposition necessary in be-
 half of the pretensions of the latter.
 If, for instance, we denied the Divi-
 nity of Christ, or omitted positive in-
 junctions, perhaps Providence might
 interfere. As to the case before us,
 Mr. Lewis, in his monstrous novel of
 the "Monk," has well exposed the
 remarkable childish simplicity of Nuns,
 who believed that in Denmark (we
 think) were men with green noses
 and scarlet eyes, or some such strange
 thing. Miss O'Connor, it seems,
 thought (nun-like) that Prince Ho-
 henlohe could cure her of a bad arm,
 (for which medical efforts had been
 vain), and the good Prince promised
 her

her his prayers. The power of confidence and imagination had the effect desired; and Mr. Badeley takes the opportunity of showing thereby the extraordinary effect of mind upon disease, and illustrates it by some capital cases, particularly two, pp. 28—35, where the patients were evidently cured by *nothing else* than faith and confidence.

130. *An Elementary Course of Gymnastic Exercises; intended to develope and improve the Physical Powers of Man.* By Peter Henry Clias, Esq. Professor of Gymnastics in the University of Burne. 8vo. pp. 111.

BEFORE the invention of Gunpowder, Gymnastics were most essential to the preservation of the life of the Soldier, and to his sufficiency of discharging his duty in battle. To walk, to dance, and to swim, are now the only qualities deemed necessary, nor is it essential that a Gentleman should have the agility of a tumbler. But though we think that Mr. Clias overdoes the subject, we are sensible that he is in principle correct, and that his system, on a more limited scale, might be of great benefit to children in a medical and prudent view. Nevertheless, in boys of certain constitution and frame, the more extraordinary of the practices of Mr. Clias may be further advantageous, as tending to correct incipient deformity, and Nature vindicates the exertion of physical power in infancy, by exhibiting sportiveness in the young of all animals. The health of the children under the tuition of Mr. Clias, has, it seems, been greatly improved through his *Gymnastic Exercises*. That we sincerely believe; and the benefit is momentous.

131. *Horæ Romanæ; or, an Attempt to elucidate St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, by an Original Translation, explanatory Notes, and new divisions.* 8vo. pp. 88. Baldwyn.

THE principal defect of the Bible by Mant and D'Oyley is, that in endeavouring to familiarize erudite annotations to the unlearned reader, the selection becomes such, that much valuable illustration is lost. There are but two descriptions of Biblical Students, the scholar and the uninformed: for the latter a plain commentary is

required, but the former may reasonably look for something of greater extent. In this modest '*Attempt*' (by the Biographer of '*The Fathers*') we meet with that desideratum of edification, a judicious and copious appendage of critical and doctrinal notes. The original and classical form, unbroken into verses, is retained, and the whole possesses an elegant appearance. Satisfied as we are with the established translation, and viewing with feelings far different from those of welcome, all innovations upon it, we consider a paraphrase of a single portion of Scripture in a different point of view: while it continues to be read in churches, and is in the mouth of the people, to use an expression of the late King's, the student whose labours have led him to a scientific examination of his subject may be allowed to make his deductions public. After having properly condensed our religious notions, it is instructive and interesting to peruse the '*Tarsic Eloquence*' on Aristotelian principles, although to discuss it as such before a congregation would be absurd.—We have only to complain, in behalf of young Hebraists, that the translator does not use points when he employs that language in his notes.

132. *Heraldic Anomalies, or rank Confusion in our Orders of Precedence, with Disquisitions, Moral, Philosophical, and Historical, on all the existing Orders of Society.* By it matters not who. 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

AN attempt to revive Heraldry upon the ancient footing, would be just as nugatory, as to propose the re-introduction of the feudal system, or sumptuary laws. Some person has, however, attacked us, as being inimical to the ancient symbols of gentility, merely because we have wished to see such changes effected on Heraldic subjects, as may suit them to existing times. We have wished to see the College made an office of record; and as to Armorial bearings, we think that some very simple expedients might be adopted to render them once more matters of high estimation. His Majesty is often pleased to allow the names of places, where a victorious regiment has been in action, to be inscribed on the colours; and, if in the same manner, gallant officers, not deemed high enough in rank for the Order of the Bath, were

permitted to bear under *symbolical* the words "Honoris ergo," or "Meritis," which honours were granted by the Crown, and gazetted, more especially if such arms were augmented with a picture of exploit, for which the honour was *red*, upon a chief; then, we think, Heraldry would be subservient to promotion of many useful virtues. We sensible that such an anomaly, picture (like Welch arms) in a shield, would be deemed a deadly Heraldic in; but for all that, it would be something that ought to be. The figures, which form the Ordinaries, are of such general application, as to present no objection whatever. Were lions limited to one particular descent, eagles second, chevrons to a third, and fourth, a short printed key would render them as intelligible and significant as coronets and supporters. We well, therefore, to the College, have always done so; nor is it our wish if his Majesty has a Rebel in his dominions, whom he is obliged to punish, and whom all the officers of the Court, from the Earl Marshal to the humblest, most heartily welcome. Rebel we mean is Money. He has totally subverted all the ancient distinctions; and by his means it is, that we are against the Kings of Arms is committed with impunity. The following extract will show his successful aggressions:

Under the feudal system, *yeomen, knights, burgesses*, &c. were not only accorded in their own persons, 'un noble, noble, and incapable of bearing arms,' but any gentleman holding by the noble tenure of knighthood, married the daughter of the above, 'though she was formed of the fern' of a most excellent proportion, young, her years tender, her portion rich,' and all this it would be a disparagement. The reason he gives, is quite abominable. He says he, it 'is the unequal coupling of an ox with the unchaste ass.'—How better are things managed now: the daughter of a Knight or Burgess's daughter may as high as she pleases, nay with only the inferior part of the endowments of the noble; for if her portion be but rich, it may be, I will venture to suggest, of proportion, and her years any thing moderate. According to the liberality of the Heraldry, she may wed, if she is, a Knight, Baronet, Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, or Duke; any of these, son's sons, nephews, or remote relations, not only without let or impediment. *MAG. Suppl. XCIII. PART I.*

ment, but with no small opening and arrangement on the part of our condescending nobles." Vol. ii. p. 120.

Tempora mutantur, et nos, &c. is the principle on which this pleasant work treats the subject. For our parts, we would further recommend Garter King of Arms to issue an invitation to the gentry, not for the purpose of altering their hereditary coats, but of receiving sundry augmentations, which would designate their rank; e. g. gentlemen with seats and landed property might have one addition, but the same in all; large fundholders another, so that the publick would understand the rank, as easily as they do that of Peers, by a coronet. Thus a castle Or, in chief, or in the nombril point, might show an ancient manorial family; three bezants, a moneyed one; a book, open, one derived from a learned profession; two swords in saltire, a military origin; a coronet, mitre, or knightly helmet in a canton, a descendant of a Peer, Bishop, Baronet, or Knight, and so *de ceteris*.—At present, an untitled man, let his wealth or deserts be what they may, has no means of distinction through his armorial bearings, and therefore feels little concern about them; whereas the annexation of a simple, but one and the same augmentation, indicative of the rank, granted by the courtesy of society, would, in our opinion, render arms no longer riddles, but intelligible badges of honour, and preserve one at least of the ancient intentions of these distinctions. The profits to the Office would also be most ample, besides increase of the revenue from the tax.

Such are the reflections which the work before us has suggested. The book is a facetious tissue of light anecdotes, exhibiting the monstrous absurdity of supposing that arbitrary institutions may not be utterly confounded and perverted by changes of time and circumstances. We shall end with the following extract concerning the Heraldic institutions (vol. ii. p. 25).

"It affords an admirable proof of the advancement of liberty in this country, to observe, that at such Visitations, many of mean origin, but possessed of considerable property, were brought into notice, and procured entries of themselves to be made (not as the mere shreds of some antiquated coat) but as the founders of modern families. This was quite right, supposing their wealth to have been honestly and creditably acquired."

her his prayers. The power of confidence and imagination had the effect desired; and Mr. Badeley takes the opportunity of showing thereby the extraordinary effect of mind upon disease, and illustrates it by some capital cases, particularly two, pp. 28—35, where the patients were evidently cured by *nothing else* than faith and confidence.

130. *An Elementary Course of Gymnastic Exercises; intended to develope and improve the Physical Powers of Man.* By Peter Henry Clias, Esq. Professor of Gymnastics in the University of Burne. 8vo. pp. 111.

BEFORE the invention of Gunpowder, Gymnastics were most essential to the preservation of the life of the Soldier, and to his sufficiency of discharging his duty in battle. To walk, to dance, and to swim, are now the only qualities deemed necessary, nor is it essential that a Gentleman should have the agility of a tumbler. But though we think that Mr. Clias overdoes the subject, we are sensible that he is in principle correct, and that his system, on a more limited scale, might be of great benefit to children in a medical and prudent view. Nevertheless, in boys of certain constitution and frame, the more extraordinary of the practices of Mr. Clias may be further advantageous, as tending to correct incipient deformity, and Nature vindicates the exertion of physical power in infancy, by exhibiting sportiveness in the young of all animals. The health of the children under the tuition of Mr. Clias, has, it seems, been greatly improved through his Gymnastic Exercises. That we sincerely believe; and the benefit is momentous.

131. *Horæ Romanæ; or, an Attempt to elucidate St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, by an Original Translation, explanatory Notes, and new divisions.* 8vo. pp. 88. Baldwyn.

THE principal defect of the Bible by Mant and D'Oyley is, that in endeavouring to familiarize erudite annotations to the unlearned reader, the selection becomes such, that much valuable illustration is lost. There are but two descriptions of Biblical Students, the scholar and the uninformed: for the latter a plain commentary is

required, but the former may reasonably look for something of greater extent. In this modest 'Attempt' by the Biographer of 'The Fathers' we meet with that desideratum of editorship, a judicious and copious appendage of critical and doctrinal notes. The original and classical form, unbroken into verses, is retained, and the whole possesses an elegant appearance. Satisfied as we are with the established translation, and viewing with feelings far different from those of welcome, all innovations upon it, we consider a paraphrase of a single portion of Scripture in a different point of view: while it continues to be read in churches, and is in the mouth of the people, to use an expression of the late King's, the student whose labours have led him to a scientific examination of his subject may be allowed to make his deductions public. After having properly condensed our religious notions, it is instructive and interesting to peruse the 'Tarsic Eloquence' on Aristotelian principles, although to discuss it as such before a congregation would be absurd.—We have only to complain, in behalf of young Hebraists, that the translator does not use points when he employs that language in his notes.

132. *Heraldic Anomalies, or rank Confusion in our Orders of Precedence, with Disquisitions, Moral, Philosophical, and Historical, on all the existing Orders of Society.* By it matters not who. 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

AN attempt to revive Heraldry upon the ancient footing, would be just as nugatory, as to propose the re-introduction of the feudal system, or sumptuary laws. Some person has, however, attacked us, as being inimical to the ancient symbols of gentility, merely because we have wished to see such changes effected on Heraldick subjects, as may suit them to existing times. We have wished to see the College made an office of record; and as to Armorial bearings, we think that some very simple expedients might be adopted to render them once more matters of high estimation. His Majesty is often pleased to allow the names of places, where a victorious regiment has been in action, to be inscribed on the colours; and, if in the same manner, gallant officers, not deemed high enough in rank for the Order of the Bath,

A little Work, entitled, *The Remnants of Chamouni*, has originated from this narrative. It is intended for the juvenile library, and will doubtless be an agreeable acquisition to the young reader.

136. *Deism compared with Christianity; being an Epistolary Correspondence, containing all the principal objections against revealed Religion, with the Answers annexed; in which is shown the insufficiency of the arguments used in support of Infidelity.* By Edward Chichester, M. A. Rector of the Parishes of Culdaff and Cloncha, in the Diocese of Derry. 3 vols. 8vo, 1821.

THE unphilosophical presumption of Deism has been, we hope, already exposed by us in vol. xc. pt. ii. p. 614. We are glad, however, to see the Clergy exerting themselves; and though we

like administrators try the effect of an antidote, yet we are bound to Mr. Chichester and a large portion of his matter. It is properly supported by theological reading, and his style is particularly neat and elegant. We are not favourable, however, to the manner in which Deism is treated. In our opinion it should be strictly philosophical; and we particularly recommend the early lectures of Dr. Wheeler, as most logical and conclusive. The necessity of Christianity being there philosophically exhibited, there is no need of resorting to the superstructure to prove the soundness of the foundation, a circuitous and troublesome mode of demonstration.

PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRIES.

ON THE FIGURE OF THE EARTH, AND ITS SUPPOSED CONNEXION WITH THE VIBRATIONS OF A PENDULUM.

BY CAPTAIN WALTER FORMAN, R. N.*

As my design in writing this essay will develop itself in the progress of it, I shall not fatigue the reader with a tedious preface.

It is the nature of fluids to press equally on all sides, and whenever there is a difference in the gravity of any two portions of a fluid, there must necessarily be a fall on one part and a rise on the other, until the weight of the diminished quantity of heavier particles be exactly balanced by the weight of the increased quantity of lighter particles.

Upon this principle, if the earth had been wholly fluid, its centrifugal force would undoubtedly have produced a depression of the poles, and a small extension of the equatorial diameter; but it is not suspected by philosophers that the ocean, in any part, extends to a greater depth than fifteen or, at the utmost, twenty miles; and, as it is easy to prove, by actual experiment, that solids are not subject to this law, so we have no warrant, either in scripture or reason, to suppose that the solid parts of the earth were ever in a fluid state.

* Author of "Remarks on the Opinions of Philosophers concerning the true cause of the Rising of the Tides." Reviewed in p. 151.

Philosophers nevertheless have long entertained an opinion, that, in consequence of its centrifugal force, the earth has changed its figure from a sphere to an oblate spheroid, depressed at the poles; and my design in writing this essay is to shew that the premises upon which they have founded this opinion, will not warrant any such conclusion.

It can hardly be necessary to go about to prove that solids are not effected by pressure in the same manner as fluids, because, if they were, a clod of earth would not stand upon a heap, but would sink down by the pressure of its own weight, in the same manner as water does; and, if the earth had originally been formed in a fluid state, it could not, without changing its nature, have become solid in the course of a few days. Those therefore who hold this opinion, if they mean to be consistent, are bound to maintain that the Deity was under the necessity of creating the earth in a fluid state, in order to give it an oblate spheroidal form; and then, by a subsequent miracle, which is not recorded in the works of the creation, of changing the nature of a great part of it, in order to make it fit for the purpose for which it was designed: as if the all powerful Being who created

created matter, could not have given it what form he pleased, without having recourse to such circuitous means. I am aware that some of our geological writers, in order to reconcile scripture with their theories, have dextrously contrived to lengthen the days of the creation by making the earth move slower upon its axis; but though this sophistry may serve for a while to prop up the system of the geologists, it will not serve the purpose here, because the earth's centrifugal force must have diminished in exact proportion with the diminution of the velocity of its motion on its axis; and as, in consequence, the loss of gravity in the equatorial parts would have been all but nugatory, the difference of the pressure in the different parts of the earth would have been too trifling to have produced any sensible effect.

The difference which has been observed in the vibrations of a pendulum in different parts of the world is, I believe, the origin and ground-work of this hypothesis. It is found that a pendulum vibrates slower at the equator than it does in the temperate* latitudes, and the Newtonian philosophers account for this by supposing that, as the equatorial parts are removed farther from the centre, their gravity must necessarily be diminished, while the gravity of the poles, by being brought so much nearer the centre, must be proportionably increased. Surely any thinking man who heard this argument, would naturally infer that these philosophers believed that the power of attraction resided in some substance that was fixed in the earth's centre; but no such idea was ever entertained by them. According to them, all matter mutually attracts, and with equal power; and yet they maintain that the mere circumstance of being removed further from the earth's centre, *by an accumulation of matter*, will diminish the gravity of the equatorial parts, although the power of attraction in the centre is not stronger than it is in those substances with which they are immediately in contact!

In what way do these philosophers account for all substances in a sphere gravitating towards its centre? Not because the power of attraction is fixed in the centre, for this they will not allow; but because there is a greater quantity of matter, and consequently a greater power of attraction in that

direction than in any others; and upon this principle, an accumulation of matter in the equatorial parts, and a diminution of matter in the polar axis, ought to increase the gravity of the equator, and diminish the gravity of the poles. The very ground-work of their hypothesis is, that, in consequence of the centrifugal force taking off a portion of the gravity of the equatorial parts, these must necessarily be a sinking of the pole and an elevation of the equator, in order to restore the equilibrium; and surely, when the equilibrium is restored, the gravity of all parts of the earth ought to be the same; so that, unless it can be shown that the difference in the vibrations of a pendulum is produced by a difference in the state of the atmosphere, this very difference is a demonstrative proof that the earth has not changed its figure; and consequently is a direct confutation of this hypothesis.

If we may credit the newspaper reports, Captain Sabine is at this moment employed in measuring the vibrations of a pendulum in different parts of the world, in order to furnish philosophers with the necessary data to enable them to ascertain the true figure of the earth; and I should be glad to learn, from any of these philosophers, in what way they propose to distinguish between the effect, on the vibrations of a pendulum produced by a difference in the centrifugal force, and that which they suppose is occasioned by a change in the earth's figure? The only way by which we can possibly ascertain the quantum of the centrifugal force, as compared with the power of the earth's attraction, is by observing the difference in the vibrations of a pendulum in different parts of the world; and when two causes are mixed together, both of which are supposed to produce precisely similar effects, though in different degree, I cannot imagine how it can be possible to distinguish between the effects produced by each.

The question concerning the earth's figure was formerly considered of such importance, that it was thought advisable by the French Government to send two companies of philosophers to measure the length of two degrees of latitude, one at the equator, and the other under the arctic circle; and it appears by the reports of these philosophers that a degree of latitude near the pole is longer than a degree of latitude at the equator.

From these data the Newtonian philosophers have drawn conclusions which they consider as incontrovertibly proving that their hypothesis is true; but unfortunately, in coming to these conclusions, they have completely lost sight of what ought to be

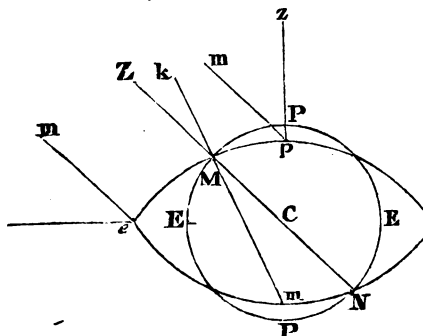
* A difference in the centrifugal force must undoubtedly be the cause of a part of this effect; but I cannot help thinking that a difference in the density of the atmosphere is an equally effectual cause; and I am persuaded that if any one who has the opportunity could count the vibrations of a pendulum in a light-house, where the air is highly rarified, he would find that it would vibrate nearly as slow as it does at the equator.

† At least upon the principle adopted by the Newtonians, that the elevation of the equator is equal to the depression of the poles.

consumed one of the main props of their philosophy, namely, a central attraction: for if they will but allow that all bodies gravitate towards that point in which direction there is the greatest quantity of matter, they will immediately perceive the necessity of supposing, with St. Pierre, that the earth must be an oblong spheroid lengthened at the poles, and not an oblate spheroid that is flattened at the poles.

If the earth had been a sphere, it is clear that the length of a degree of latitude would have been the same all over the world, because, in that case, equal angles, drawn from the centre, would always mark equal distances on the circumference; and if the earth had subsequently become depressed at the poles and elevated at the equator, the distance of any one point from the nearest pole would have been considerably lessened, while its distance from the equator would have been proportionably increased; so that, if the earth had been an oblate spheroid depressed at the poles, the length of a degree of latitude at the poles would have been less than it is at the equator, and not greater, as appears now to be the case.

This appears to me to be so self-evident, that I should hardly have thought it necessary to prove it by a figure, if experience had not convinced me of the difficulty of making even the wisest philosophers comprehend the force of a proposition when their minds are set against it; and that will always be the case, when they are called upon to retract as error what they have formerly held to be sound doctrine.



Let P E P E, in the annexed figure, represent the earth, as it was created, a perfect sphere; and p M e the same earth depressed at the poles and elevated at the equator in consequence of its centrifugal force. Now, upon the principle that all bodies gravitate towards the centre, it is clear that a star, which is in the zenith at M, would be just 45° from the zeniths both of the pole and of the equator.* The an-

gle p m e is just equal to the angle e m p and consequently the zenith of the star at many degrees of latitude between p and e as there are between v and M; but the measured distance between M and p is a great deal less than it is between M and e. If the earth had been a sphere, the distance between M, in the latitude of 45° , and the pole would have been just equal to its distance from the equator; but in the present instance, the same number of degrees of latitude towards the pole are so much shortened (in consequence of the sinking of the pole) as the line M p is shorter than the line M P, while, towards the equator, they are so much lengthened as the line M e is longer than the line M E.

The Newtonian philosophers, in direct opposition to the principles which at all other times they acknowledge, have conceived the singular notion that the zenith of every place is directly perpendicular to the earth's surface, but they might, with equal propriety, have supposed that the zenith, on the side of a hill, was also perpendicular to its surface. A plummet suspended by a line will always shew the direction of the zenith, and, if this must necessarily be perpendicular to the surface, why is it not so at the side of a hill? Upon their own principle of universal gravitation, the zenith of every place is directly opposite the point where the power of the earth's attraction is strongest, and if that point be not in the centre, it is at least in that direction where the greatest quantity of matter is to be found. Now, as there is more matter in the direction M C N than there is in the direction M n, which is perpendicular to the surface, it evidently follows that the zenith M must be at Z, and not at k; and consequently, if the admeasurements of these philosophers can be depended upon, the earth's figure must be directly the reverse of what has heretofore been supposed.

I shall here take the liberty of making a few observations upon the principle, by which these philosophers have endeavoured to ascertain the exact length of a degree of latitude in different parts of the world. For my own part, I readily allow that it may be sufficient to enable us to give a near guess at the number of miles comprised within the earth's circumference; but when so nice a calculation is required as the difference in the length of any two degrees of latitude, I do not think that the least dependence can be placed upon so uncertain a principle. It is acknowledged in a paper lately sent forth by the Astronomical Society, that our tables of refraction are not to be depended upon in very low altitudes;

have no sensible parallax, the direction of the star, both at the pole and the equator, must be parallel to the line M Z.

and

* It can hardly be necessary to inform the philosophical reader, that, as the stars

and how a correct trigonometrical survey can be performed, without making allowance for refraction, is beyond my comprehension. The spirit level can be of no service, unless we know what to allow for refraction, and we are informed by the highest philosophical authority, that our tables of refraction are not to be depended upon! Those philosophers, that were sent out to measure the degrees of latitude, either did make allowance for refraction, or they did not. If they did not, their calculations, in both places, must have been erroneous; if they did, as they could only have guessed at the proper quantity, they may not have allowed enough; and, in both cases, as the refraction is always greater in high latitudes than at the equator, a mistake must necessarily have produced a greater error in a high than in a low latitude. If they were right, they could only have been right by chance, and chance is not to be admitted into a mathematical demonstration.

My own opinion is, that the earth is a sphere, because, as that figure appears to me to be most convenient, it is most likely that it was so formed at the creation; and the supposed differences in the lengths of the degrees of latitude may fairly be attributed to a mistake in the above-mentioned calculations, owing to the want of a correct table of refractions. I give this however merely as an opinion, for I have no means of proving it; and, as the discovery of truth is the sole object I have in view, I shall not attempt to conceal, that, *if the fact may be depended upon*, the spheroidal appearance of Jupiter, furnishes a powerful argument in opposition to this opinion.

If it can be satisfactorily made out that the spheroidal appearance of Jupiter is real, and not the defect of some optical deception, analogy will certainly be in favour of the Newtonian theory; but I contend that all the other premises of these philosophers either prove nothing of the kind, or directly prove the contrary. By their own principles, a change in the earth's fi-

gure, from a sphere to a spheroid depressed at the poles, instead of increasing, ought to diminish the differences, in the vibrations of a pendulum, that must necessarily be produced by the centrifugal force; and the length of the degrees of latitude, instead of increasing as these philosophers have reported, would have decreased all the way from the equator to the poles.

As I have never had an opportunity of measuring the proportions in Jupiter's figure, I shall not presume to give an opinion on the subject, but I know, by my own experience, that, without intending any deceit, we are all very apt to fancy facts which have no existence, whenever these facts are necessary to prop up our hypothesis. Let the figure of Jupiter however be what it may, it does not necessarily follow that the solid parts of the earth must therefore have been created in a fluid state; and if not, the centrifugal force could have had nothing to do with the effect.* If it had been necessary that the earth should have taken the form of an oblate spheroid, the all-powerful Being, who created matter out of nothing, had only to have willed, and it would have taken that or any other form he pleased. The Newtonian philosophers however are determined that the earth shall be indebted for its form to natural means alone, and thus, in order to get rid of a seeming difficulty, they run into a real absurdity. If the solid parts of the earth had ever been in a fluid state, the heaviest substances would naturally have sunk nearest the centre, and yet we always find that lead, gold, and all the heaviest metals, are resting upon substances that are lighter than themselves. Here no doubt I shall be referred to the systems of the geologists, and told of violent irruptions that have torn the earth up even from its centre. But in spite of all that has been said by the geologists upon this subject, the appearance of the different strata, even as they represent them in their treatises, indicate none of these commotions with which they are so fond of astonishing their readers. Where are the chasms reaching

* In the biographical sketch of the late Sir William Herschel, which has lately appeared in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, it is stated that that eminent philosopher ascertained that the proportion which the polar axis of Mars bore to its equatorial diameter was as 15 to 16. Now the velocity of the centrifugal force in Mars is not more than half what it is in the earth, and yet we are told that the difference in the proportions of our polar and equatorial diameter is only as 289 to 290! Every one surely will allow, that effects are always proportioned to the power that produces them, and, in that case, I shall be glad to be informed in what way a minor power can produce a greater effect? One of two things then is evidently certain, either this supposed spheroidal appearance of Mars is deceptive, and, in that case, we have a right to infer the same in Jupiter's appearance, or their centrifugal forces have nothing to do with the formation of their figures. Again, if we may trust to appearances, Saturn is more flattened at the poles than Jupiter, and yet its centrifugal force is not near so great: but what is still more extraordinary, the late Sir William Herschel discovered that there is a great dissimilarity in the figures of these two planets, which certainly proves, either that these appearances are altogether deceptive, or else that their centrifugal forces have nothing to do with their production, for it is morally impossible that the same cause could produce dissimilar effects.

down even to the centre, which must have been the necessary consequences of these commotions? Why do the strata, for the most part, always incline in one direction, as if they had been gently lifted up by design, and not torn up by violence? These effects, if necessary, might possibly have been produced by earthquakes; but the same violent commotion that would have been requisite to lift the metals out of their beds, and toss them over those substances, which, in the order of things, must have been so much higher than themselves, would have broke these strata and scattered them in all sorts of directions, and it certainly is not in the nature of things that the chasms, in all parts of the world, have been closed up.

The question concerning the true figure of the earth is of very great importance, especially to the Newtonian philosophers; for not only is it interesting in itself, but another of their hypotheses, by which they account for the precession of the equinoxes, solely depends upon this supposed change in the earth's figure. The Newtonian philosophers account for the precession of the equinoxes, by supposing that the accumulation of matter about the equator, which is occasioned by the earth's rotatory motion, is some how or other (for none of their hypotheses is intelligible,) acted upon by the sun's and moon's attraction, by which means the equator is brought "sooner under them" than would otherwise have been the case.

"It has already been observed," says Ferguson, "that, by the earth's motion on its axis, there is more matter accumulated all around the equatorial parts than any where else on the earth. The sun and moon, by attracting this redundancy of matter, bring the equator sooner under them,* in every return towards it, than if there was no such accumulation."

Now I have already shewn that, with the exception of one analogous case, all the

premises, upon which the Newtonian philosophers have grounded their hypothesis, directly prove the contrary position; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that there may be an accumulation of matter about the equatorial parts, that fact will not at all assist them in accounting for the precession of the equinoxes. Let any one turn to the foregoing figure, and suppose the sun or moon to be placed in any direction he may think proper, and he will immediately perceive that, in the same proportion that any portion of matter in the earth is brought nearer either of these bodies, a similar portion will be carried further off. The loss of attraction on one side will just equal the increase on the other: the sum of both will be precisely the same; the centre of gravity in this earth will be in the same place, and how, in the name of common sense, can such a change produce any change in the power of the sun or moon's attraction? The only effect that could be produced by a change in the earth's figure, would be a diminution of the angle which the equator makes with the ecliptic, but that would not produce any change either in the places or the times of the equinoxes; which any one may convince himself of, if he will take the pains to represent it on paper by a figure; and consequently the Newtonian philosophers have endeavoured to account for this phenomenon by a cause, the existence of which is very doubtful, and which is altogether inadequate, even if it do exist.

The Newtonian philosophers, I have no doubt, will, as usual, effect to treat these observations with contempt; and I acknowledge that, though this is not the most honourable way, it is certainly the cheapest mode of putting down an adversary. It saves the expense of intellect, and, so long as the public prejudice shall be on their side, it will serve their purpose a great deal better than bad arguments.

Bath, May 6th. WALTER FORMAN.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Some splendid remains of antiquity have been recently discovered in a field, on the estate of W. Greenwood, esq. of Brookwood, in Hampshire. Six tessellated pavements have been already cleared, two of which are of the most intricate and beautiful workmanship; the smallest of these contains representations of eight of the heathen gods (four of which are perfect), round a

* Dr. Brewster, in his Supplement to this work, has attempted to explain in what way this is brought about, but I confess that I am unable to comprehend him.

Medusa's head as a centre piece. The larger has a very beautiful octagonal centre piece, representing Hercules and Antæus, and a reclining armed figure extending her hand to the wrestlers. This is surrounded by four large heads and an intricate arrangement of highly-ornamented squares, forming octagons, diamonds, &c. This last room appears to be built on arches, and the hollow beneath it is connected with the upper air by flues at equal distances in the walls. The remainder of the pavements (except a very small mutilated imperfect pattern in a sort of passage) are plain, and very perfect, and composed of bricks about an inch square. Workmen are continually removing the rub-

rubbish, and it is expected much more will be discovered. About thirty yards from what appears the main building, a very large rough bricked pavement has been found, nearly two feet beneath the surface, the connection of which with the above pavements is as yet unexplored. A few coins only have yet been discovered; one of them is a very perfect coin of Tacitus, having on the reverse a figure with scales; the circumscription, *Equitas Aug.* But the most singular discovery, and which may afford matter for antiquarian ingenuity, is an arrangement of small cells, about four feet beneath the surface, formed by a number of red tile columns, about a foot square. This is about 80 yards from the pavements, and has hitherto been cleared only to a small extent. Previous to the discovery of the pavements, a large excavation in the solid chalk was cleared away, about 13 feet in depth, entirely filled with mortar, rubbish, tiles, bones of great variety of animals, earthenware, &c. Among the last the fragments of a small vase have been found, sufficient to give the entire form. The excavations are about a mile from the village of Brandean, near Alresford, on the manor of Woodcote. Tradition having long marked out Brandean, as the site of a palace of Alfred, and the broken ground and tiles on the surface of the fields indicating some ancient building, some gentlemen of Mr. Greenwood's family commenced, by themselves, a search on the 2nd June, and the shepherd having, on the following day, pointed out a place which seemed to sound hollow beneath the crow-bar, the large vault was found. In the endeavour to extend the discoveries, Mr. Morgan, the tenant of the fields, struck on a wall on the 4th June, at the bottom of which the first pavement was found.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

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The workmen, digging a drain behind the Venetian Palace, met with fragments of immense granite columns, and other buildings, the walls of which intersected the present street in various directions. The great was this destruction of Rome in the middle ages, that perhaps scarcely twelve streets go in their former direction; they are mostly very narrow.

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LITHO.

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Mr. Lefèvre, an artist of Lyons, has found a quarry of lithographic stones, at Belley, in the department of *L'Ain*, equal in quality to those obtained from Pappenheim. The lithographic establishments of Turin, Marseilles, Genoa, Geneva, Lyons, Châlons, &c. are supplied from this quarry, for the discovery of which M. Lefèvre obtained a prize of 600 francs, offered by the Society of Encouragement of National Industry, in 1821.

ASTRONOMY.

It is doubted by some, says a Correspondent, whether the Newtonian system of Astronomy be in reality the system of Nature. Arguing against the opinion that the earth is perpetually revolving around the sun as an axis, St. Pierre, in his "Studies of Nature," says,—"The stability of the earth may be presumed from this circumstance, that the distance of the stars never changes with respect to us, which must perceptibly take place if we performed every year, as is alleged, a round of sixty-four millions of leagues in diameter through the heavens; for in a space so vast we must, of necessity, draw nigher to some and remove from others. Sixty-four millions of leagues, we are told, dwindle to a point in the heavens compared to the distance of the stars. I am much in doubt as to the truth of this. The sun, which is a million times greater

than the earth, presents an apparent diameter of only six inches, at the distance of thirty-two millions of leagues from us. If this distance reduces to a diameter so small a body so immense, it is impossible to doubt that double the distance, namely, sixty-four millions of leagues, would diminish it still more, and reduce it perhaps to the apparent magnitude of a star; and it is far from being impossible that, on being thus diminished, and on our still removing sixty-four millions of leagues further, he would entirely disappear! How comes it to pass, then, that when the earth approaches or removes to this distance from the stars in the firmament, in performing its annual circle, no one of these stars increases or diminishes in magnitude with respect to us?"

PAUPERISM IN EUROPE.

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is 5 per cent. In England, 10 per cent. In Holland, 14 per cent. In Paris, in 1813, 102,856 paupers out of 530,000. In Liverpool, 17,000 in the population of 80,000. In Amsterdam, 108,000 out of 217,000. The number of indigent has since rather increased than decreased.

ROXBURGHE CLUB.

June 17. This extraordinary club, of black-letter notoriety, held its eleventh anniversary dinner, at Grillon's hotel, in Albemarle-street. In order to render the banquet more alluring, Mons. Grillon proposed giving the members about half a dozen cob-web covered bottles, which he assured them had been taken out of a cave, that had once belonged to the firm of Messrs. Gering, Crantz and Friburger, at Paris. These gentlemen were patronised by Louis XI. and were the fathers of the French press. The bottles in question had been carefully removed by Mr. Grillon, sen. of Paris, previously to his taking possession of the hotel in Albemarle-street. But this was the least distinguished exotic which marked the festival. There were three singular antique flagons of a most delicious wine, brought from the cellars of the *Soubiaco Monastery*, which was not only considered to be of a unique species, but which, it was clearly proved, had lain for upwards of three centuries and a half in the cellars appropriated to the particular use of Messrs. *Sveynheym* and *Pennartz*, who in that said monastery are allowed to have first exercised the art of printing in Italy. An ineffectual effort had been made to get at the inner bin of the cellars of *Caxton* and *Wynkyn de*

Worde; the former situate, lying, and being in the Sanctuary of Westminster, the latter 'at the sign of the sun in *Flete-street*.'

Twenty-one members, with their noble and truly spirited President, EARL SPENCER, at their head, sat down to dinner at seven, from which about seven members rose—some where about the hour of lark-carolling. Never was there a meeting more distinguished for its cordiality and enthusiasm at the table; giving, however, rather melancholy proofs of its want of zeal in the interim—for, strange to tell, it was a *FALLOW YEAR*. No printed tone of any kind was presented. Secret whispers of an agreeable surprise, on that score, were circulated previous to the dinner; and to the last moment, it was obvious, from the lightened-up countenance of the reverend Vice President, [the Rev. T. F. Dibdin] that something, even beneath the napkin or the plate, might be found! But the result proved the fallacy of the anticipation. However, this palpable evidence of slackened zeal had a good effect in stimulating the energies of those who had not presented, and in producing about a dozen lusty promises of contribution for the ensuing year. One member, in particular, promised an original work, from his own pen, being a semi-metrical

trical and semi-prosaic chronicle of the annals of the club, under the tempting title of *The Roxburghe Garland*. We predict with confidence a desperate struggle for a copy of this singular volume, whenever death or accident causes it to stray from its original precincts.

The usual toasts of the 'immortal memories' of *Christopher Valdarfer*, (printer of the *Decameron* of 1471, the sale of which book, in 1812, was the cause of the foundation of this club) *Fust and Schæffher*, *Caxton*, and the other typographical worthies of the English school, *Sec. 15*, the *Aldine Family*, the *Bibliophiles* (or the graft of the *Roxburghe Club* at Paris), the *Ballantyne Society* at Edinburgh (another graft of the club), and the cause of *Bibliomania* all over the world, were given in course; to which one member added, the immortal memories

of the *Sabii*, and another, that of *William Faques*. It was expected that Sir Walter Scott, the representative of the 'GREAT UNKNOWN,' was to make his appearance; that gentleman, under the designation of 'the Author of *Waverley*,' having been recently admitted a member of the club; but the Vice President read a letter of excuse from the distinguished Baronet; and on examining the superscription, or address, the reverend gentleman was found to be doctorised. This seemed strongly to corroborate the supposition of Sir Walter being the author of certain novels, as the date of the letter was *anterior* to the publication of *Quentin Durward*. For our parts, however, we love mystery, and wish that author, with the natural modesty of his countrymen, always to appear veiled.*—MUSEUM.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

Occasioned by the Writer's temporary residence in the vicinity of a Jewish Burial Ground.

WHAT is that sound invading oft my ear,
[I hear?

When, nought beside save Borea's voice
Oh! 'tis the half-hour bell of him, who keeps

The vigil of some corse, which newly sleeps
In yonder seeming garden, where no mound
Proclaims a sepulchre,—yet in that ground,
Moulder some relics of that ill-starr'd race

Who from the Patriarchs their lineage trace,
Poor isolated Hebrews! now the scorn

Of ev'ry nation in whose realm they're born!
Whose sires from all the living world selected,

Jehovah's self, as fav'rites once elected!
To whom for Abraham's sake such grace

was shewn, [throne—
That Moses' rod prevail'd o'er Pharaoh's

Before whose steps, a sea in wonder fled,
And Jordan's waters slunk away in dread!

Th' Almighty presence with them, who
could stand

Before of Israelites the chosen band?

Faith in His name so nerv'd the Shepherd's
son,

A giant sunk ere contest seem'd began:

When rose the wond'rous Temple, he whose
light [bright:

All things pervades, fill'd it with glory
Tho' with inferior share of splendour blest,

The second structure still his ray possess'd:

What then thy crime, O fallen Judah, say?
Why from the earth thy kingdom swept
away?

Was it tho' solemn rites were duly kept,
Yet that the spirit of each ord'nance slept?
So that when Shiloh from on high was sent,
Blind worldlings saw not, hail'd not the
event?

How mourn'd Messiah o'er his country's lot!
Her visitation came, she knew it not!

He saw, Jerusalem, thy threaten'd doom
By Prophets long foretold, the bands of
Rome, [known

Soon would accomplish; horrors then un-
Would at the siege within those walls be
shown.

Yet steadfast still in faith, their sacred book
Rev'rent they hold, and for Messiah look;

(How vainly look!) the Shiloh of their
hope

They fondly dream will fill ambition's scope:
That seated once again on David's throne

On Gentile nations to look proudly down.
But Heav'n permits this veil their eyes to
shade,

That thus in confirmation strong array'd
Should shine each type, by sacred writ re-
veal'd,

And thus, till the predicted time's fulfill'd,
As standing monuments the Jews remain—

With curse upon their heads for Jesus slain
(That awful curse, which ev'n a Pilate fear'd,

When from his wife the warning voice he
heard,)

* Another, and yet more singular coincidence, of the author of the 'Novels' being 'aut Scotus aut D—s', has recently come to our knowledge, from a quarter above all impeachment. In the late royal visit to Scotland, the King, on the conclusion of one of the public dinners at which he presided, begged that they would present a bunch of grapes, in his name, to Sir Walter Scott, as, 'the author of the Scotch novels.' The worthy Baronet, after picking a few of the berries, returned the bunch to his Majesty, saying, that 'he had taken all that belonged to him.'

Yet generous pity still this race excites,
Clinging thus vainly to their ancient rites;
And ever as I hear this tinkling bell,
I muse upon their anxious wish to dwell
In death, where'er their kindred bones repose
Tho' in the grave their sanguine hopes must
close:

For not like our's, their confidence and trust,
That of the forms belov'd, the sacred dust
Reanimate in glory shall arise—
(Perhaps with fond affection meet their
eyes)

Then do I pray, from blindness soon to wake
May be these Hebrews' lot, thus to partake
Of each blest hope; and when fulfill'd their
doom,

Oh! may they joy with us in kingdom
come!

VALEDICTORY LINES

To a Cadet on Embarking for India.

YOUNG Soldier! are not thy hopes
Light as the birds of the spring,
When their flight is amid new flowers,
Whose fragrance buoys up their wing?

Sweet will be the voice of their singing,
For awhile their flight will be gay;
But the flowers around them are falling,
And as those blossoms pass, so will they.

Yet sometimes one bird survives,
And one flower lives sweetly on,
Saved from the storm and the snare,
While the rest of their race are gone.

And such, young Soldier, I trust,
Is what thy fate will be;
That the God which saved the flower and
bird
Will watch in his care o'er thee!

Thou hast that which availeth thee much—
Pure prayers of the holiest love;
The sigh of thy Mother, her midnight sigh,
Cannot be unheard above.

Be thy pathway such as shall flush
The cheek of thy Father with pride;
Be thy step the first in the ranks,
Where the brave fight side by side!

Be thy sweet home-thoughts a spell
To keep thy heart as a taintless shrine,
That never the sullying love of gold
May darken a spirit like thine!

Farewell! be thy doom as bright
As the bright land where thou wilt roam;
Thy colours be "Hope and Success,"
Thy motto be, "Love and my Home."

Literary Gazette.

L. E. L.

TO ZEPHYR.

COME thou companion of the spring,
Sweet odours bearing on thy wing;

Frighted from the Sylvan bower
With sweets from Honey-suckle flow'r;
When toiling bee at early morn
Attunes her little mallow horn;
Around the hamlet-cottage door
You wantonly your fragrance pour.

Come from Hygiea, lov'd retreat,
Oh! come an invalid to greet,
And with thy healing balm impart
HEALTH! valued treasure of the heart.

Hail! genii of the lonely wild,
With gesture gentle, soft, and mild;
Light as sylph's fantastic toe,
Over the village lawn you go,
Conveying from the woody cell,
The plaintive note of Philomel,
To the minstrel's list'ning ear,
A cadence musically clear.

From village-church you sweetly bear,
The "songs of Zion" breathed there!
Lifting to the aerial sky
Loud sacred praise in harmony!

Come Zephyr! aid me to aspire,
In praise to God, from lowly lyre;
O! catch the strain and haste away,
To where the harps celestial play;
From the heavenly radiant throne,
Bring me, the Holy Spirit down;
For ever with me let it dwell,
Fond Zephyr—then to thee farewell.

T. N.

SONNET TO PHILANDER.

WHY did I listen to thy flattering voice,
Which oft has told me we should never
part?

Or, why did'st thou thus trifle with a heart,
Which now, alas! can never more rejoice?
Like a poor flower that's left but to decay

By some fell Bee which all its sweetness
sips; [lips,

So thou hast robb'd the honey from my
And then like it for ever flown away.—

Yet, when my solemn death-bell meets thine
ear,

Some feeling may awake thy memory;
May rouse again the long-forgotten sigh,
And force thee on my tomb to shed a tear.

Then, faithless youth! thou'lt know too
well

My love,—the rest the new-laid turf may
tell.

ETONENSIS.

TO A LADY

With a Honey-suckle.

GO Honey-suckle! fav'rite flower,
Thy sweets around Eliza shower,
For fragrance thy bloom possesses;
Go, let thy odours sweet combine,
Amid thy tendrils to entwine
The ringlets of her auburn tresses.

T. N.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 17.

Mr. S. Rice brought forward a charge against the IRISH CHIEF BARON O'GRADY, in the form of a motion, for a Committee of the whole House to take the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon his conduct into consideration. Mr. Rice spoke at great length in justification of his proceeding, but briefly with respect to the particular subject of charge, viz. the exacting of some unusual or unprecedented fees from suitors in the Exchequer. These fees, according to the Hon. Member's calculation, amounted, in the aggregate, to something near 1000*l.* in the 13 or 14 years, contemplated in the Commissioners' Report. Some of them too, he admitted, had been taken in the time of Lord Avonmore, the present Chief Baron's immediate predecessor.—Mr. O'Grady (son to the learned Judge accused) in a very animated speech, protested against adopting the resolutions, which went to affirm a Report made upon *ex-parte* statements. He confidently pledged himself to disprove the accusation; and, in conclusion, warned the House against degrading the administration of justice in Ireland, which, in the present state of that kingdom, imperiously demanded the protection of Parliament.—Mr. Peel considered, that though the irregularity of some of the fees instituted by Mr. O'Grady called for animadversion, their trifling amount abundantly negatived any corrupt purpose. The further consideration of the subject was adjourned.

June 18. Sir Gerard Noel rose, pursuant to notice, to move that a Petition, which he had presented some time since from OLIVIA, who called herself the PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, be referred to a Special Committee.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Mr. Secretary Peel said the worthy Baronet had omitted his case, and he would state it for him. There were two brothers of the name of Wilmot, the one Dr. James Wilmot, and the other a Robert Wilmot. This lady, now claiming to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, was the daughter of Robert—there were proofs of her birth and of her baptism as such, and she was for many years content to be the daughter of this Robert Wilmot. In the year 1817, however, she discovered that she was not the daughter of Robert Wilmot—(a laugh)—but of Henry, Duke of Cumberland, brother to the King, George the Third. Then also she was satisfied to be reported illegitimate, but she afterwards professed herself to be his legitimate daughter.

He held in his hand a letter or memorial which, at her direction, was written to the Prince Regent in 1818. In that letter she said she was the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and of a Mrs. Payne, the widow of a Captain Payne, and sister of Dr. Wilmot. She stated that the Duke was lawfully married to this Mrs. Payne, and that she herself was the legitimate offspring of that marriage—and was born in Warwick Castle. Then, by her own account, she was legitimate in the year 1818. In 1819, however, she told another story, and that was, that Dr. Wilmot had a daughter who was privately married to the Duke of Cumberland in 1767. But in 1769 the Duke of Cumberland was married to Mrs. Horton. [Loud laughing, caused, we suppose, by the strange coincidence of the names of those two ladies, with those now borne by an Honourable Member.] The parties, unwilling to accuse his Royal Highness of bigamy, were content to keep the first marriage secret, but the lady had documents to prove that the marriage of 1769 was illegal, and relied that the marriage of her own mother was legal, as it was before the Royal Marriage Act.—But she, and all others concerned, kept the secret till 1819. The story was, that there was a child born in 1772, and that child was this Mrs. Serres, who claimed to be the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland; that Mrs. Wilmot, the wife of Robert Wilmot, was delivered of a still-born child, for whom she was substituted, and she was accordingly brought up in his house. But it was unnecessary for him to go into all this ludicrous matter. There were manifold proofs of the fabrication and falsehood of all those documents. If he could prove to the satisfaction of the House the falsehood of two of those documents, he trusted that Hon. Members would conclude that all the others rested on falsehood also. He would then take the two most material of those documents. He would disprove, without a shadow of doubt, the reality of the certificate which she professed to be the certificate of the private marriage between her mother and the Duke of Cumberland.—He would also disprove the alleged will of his late Majesty George III. under which she claimed 15,000*l.*—The witnesses in that supposed will were Mr. Dunning, Lords Chatham and Warwick. The Right Hon. Gentleman here read an extract from the will, in which the late King willed to Olive, the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, 15,000*l.* in recompense for the injury done her, in consequence

Duke

quence of the necessity of keeping private the marriage of the Duke*. This will was dated in 1774. It was impossible that Lord Chatham could be at that time, called on to witness that document. That Noble Lord resigned office in 1768, and never took office after that period. His sentiments were quite contrary to those of his Majesty on the American war, and from the speech he made for withdrawing our troops from Boston in 1775, it was evident he had not access to his Majesty, for in the very beginning of that speech he set out by saying, that as he had not access to his Majesty, he would deliver in that House (of Lords) the advice which he would wish to communicate to his Majesty respecting the continuance of the war. If Lord Chatham ever had access to his Majesty, he would not have signed his name to a paper which said, "that as the Duke of Cumberland had subjected himself to the punishment of bigamy, we sacrifice his daughter." But it was next to impossible that Lord Chatham, whose speech on the American war was so offensive to the King, would be called on to sign any document. Then he would come to the certificate made by Doctor Wilmot, and signed by Lord Chatham, stating that the Princess Olivia was the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and was brought up as the daughter of his brother Robert Wilmot, and that she was known by a large black spot.—[The Right Hon. Gentleman was interrupted by shouts of laughter, which continued for several minutes, and cries of Where? where? where? and Hear, hear, hear!—The Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Peel) continued:—You shall hear!—(More laughter); this document was inserted in the margin of a Petition of her Royal Highness to his Majesty. The certificate of Lord Chatham states, that "the Princess Olivia may be known by a large spot, of a liver colour, on her right ribs"—(Loud laughter). This document is signed "Chatham," and "James Wilmot." Thus had Lord Chatham been called upon to certify, that a liver-coloured spot might be found upon the right ribs of her Royal Highness the Princess Olivia of Cumberland. (Continued laughter.) He then adverted to the certificate of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, on the 4th of March, 1767, to Miss Wilmot, by Doctor Wilmot, her father. It ran in these words:—"I hereby certify, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was married according to the rites of the English Church, by myself, &c.—Signed, Brook and J. Adder."—That certificate professed that the marriage was solemnized by J. Wilmot, the father of Miss Wilmot. But it appeared by the University books, that Dr. Wilmot was then resident at Trinity College, Oxford, of

which he was a Member, and that he left it on the 12th of March, some days subsequent to the date of the certificate.—The signature "Brook," was of course meant for the Earl of Warwick, but he had in every document and paper which could be found, always signed himself "Greville," and never "Brook." His son, the present Earl of Warwick, in a letter, which he (Mr. Peel) held in his hand, had stated, that in all the papers he could find, his father, before he succeeded to the title, always signed himself "Greville," and that the second title, "Brook," was not used till a very late period.—The signatures of Lords Chatham and Warwick were clearly disproved, but he still had to explain the signature of "J. Adder." On inquiries made at Warwick about Adder, every one there said he was well known. The name was quite familiar to the people of Warwick. He was stated to be the family physician at the Castle. This made it necessary to make further inquiry, and it was found by the books of the College of St. Andrew, that there was a Scotch gentleman went from that University to Warwick, of the name of "Hadow." In putting his name to those documents, the H was taken away; but to make amends for that, they added an r, and so "Hadow" became "Adder." On further inquiries at Warwick, it was discovered that there was a medical gentleman of the name of Hadow†, from St. Andrew's, who resided in the neighbourhood, and whose name was pronounced by the people there Adder, though always written "Hadow."—(Hear, hear.) He asked the House if it was necessary for him to go farther?—Were not those claims sufficiently disproved? If the worthy Baronet gave up those claims, there were others still which he could yet press. He held in his hand a manifesto issued by this Princess Olivia to the high powers of the kingdom of Poland.—(Loud laughing.) In that manifesto she said she was descended of Augustus Stanislaus.—(Continued laughing.) The lady had two strings to her bow. In this country she said she was the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland by his Duchess. To the people of Poland she addressed herself as the legitimate descendant of the Monarchs of that country. But with this latter claim he had nothing to do, and would not say a word about it.—Sir G. Noel said, though he was disposed to press the matter to a division, still, if the sense of the House was against him, he would not be obstinate.—The motion was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 19.

The Duke of Devonshire called the attention of their Lordships to the STATE OF IRELAND, which he described as most calamitous.

† James Hadow, M. D. died at Warwick, Nov. 11, 1793, in his 86th year, (see vol. LXIII. p. 1006.)—Edit.

* See the exact copy of the supposed will in vol. XCII. ii. 38.

ous and alarming, contending, that the whole condition of the Government, its policy and practice, demanded a prompt and thorough examination. His Grace, after a speech of some length, urged the necessity of a concession of the Catholic Question—the arrangement of tithes—the abridgment of the power of that party by which Ireland had been so long ruled—and the most vigilant attention to the administration of the laws; and he concluded by moving a series of resolutions pledging the House to an immediate and general inquiry into the subject.—Earl Bathurst denied that there was any evidence to establish the charges urged by the Noble Duke against the Government, and enumerated a number of measures which had been introduced for the benefit of Ireland, more particularly those which regarded her agriculture, local taxation, fisheries, and the administration of justice; he then asked, was it fair to represent the Parliament as only employed in devising coercive acts. One of the evils which had been complained of, was the ab-

sence of gentlemen from districts, which Government had attempted to remedy, by repealing the assessed taxes. Irish gentlemen now knew that they could avoid the payment of those taxes, if they resided in their own country. His lordship concluded by moving the previous question.—Lord Clifden, Earl Darnley, Lord Gifford, Lord Caledon, Lord Holland, Lord King, and Marquis Lansdown, supported the resolutions; and Lord Maryborough, Earl Somerset, and the Earl of Liverpool, opposed them. The latter Peer stated, that the whole of the last reign had been a continual stream of beneficial acts of justice towards Ireland. There were involved in the measures which Government meditated, four principal points—the new system of policy the reform of the magistracy, the arrangement respecting tithes, and the new system for the distilleries; and he would maintain that those four great objects had been matured, and were being carried into effect. On the House dividing, the resolutions were negatived by 135 to 59.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The departure of Ferdinand from Seville to Cadiz was stated in our last. The following particulars respecting that event, and the circumstances attending it, have since been received. It appears that on the 8th of June, Sir W. A'Court, the British Ambassador, offered his mediation to the government, proposing to go in person to Madrid, and promising to do all in his power to bring back favourable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions. On the 9th, there was a grand sitting of the Council of State, in which the Prince of Anglona declared that they ought to negotiate with the Duke d'Angouleme. This advice being rejected by the Council of State and the Cortes, the Prince gave in his resignation. On the 10th, there was a very stormy sitting of the Cortes. On the 11th, the King was waited upon, and requested definitively to state whether he was willing to set out for Cadiz. His Majesty replied, that as far as regarded himself, he had no objection to go, but as he considered his transference to Cadiz as being contrary to the interests of his people, he would not yield to the demands of the Cortes but by force. After this there was another sitting of the Cortes, in which, on the motion of M. Galliano, it was decreed that the King was in a state of mental insanity, and that being thus incapable of conducting the Government, the Cortes ordered his being carried to Cadiz, and appointed a Regency in his stead. The

Minister of England then sent a note to the Government, in which he stated, that as he was accredited to the King, and not to a Regency, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions. The Cortes then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied that he could not go, for that he did not see his objections removed by the proposed arrangement. He therefore remains at Seville for new instructions. The Minister of the United States of America, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remained at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the house of Saxony.

The King and the Cortes arrived at Cadiz at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. The Cortes immediately on their arrival, declared the King restored to the exercise of his functions; and the Government was to be carried on under his name as before. Zayas, who commanded the escort to Cadiz, was appointed to command the troops in defence of the city.

PORTUGAL.

The counter-revolution, noticed in our last, has been confirmed by advices received from Lisbon, to the 2d of June. The army and navy having revolted, and the provinces supporting them in the same, the King left the capital, and joined the army at Villa Franca, where he published the following proclamation

proclamation to the Inhabitants of Lisbon, to tranquillize the capital.

"Inhabitants of Lisbon!—The salvation of the people has always been a supreme law, and to me a sacred law; this conviction, which has been my guide in the critical circumstances in which Providence has placed me, imperiously prescribes the resolution which I have taken to day, with regret, to separate myself from you for some days, yielding to the prayers of the people, and to the desires of the army, which accompanies me, or has preceded me. Inhabitants of Lisbon!—Make yourselves easy; I will never belie the love which I consecrate to you; I sacrifice myself for you, and, in a short time your dearest wishes will be fulfilled. Experience, the wise instructress of nations and governments, has demonstrated, in a manner very afflicting to me, and fatal to the nation, that the existing institutions are incompatible with the will, the customs, and the persuasions of the greater part of the Monarchy; the evidence of facts confirms these assertions; Brazil, that interesting part of the Monarchy, is torn to pieces; in the kingdom, civil war has caused Portuguese blood to be shed by the hands of their countrymen; the danger of foreign war is imminent, and the State is threatened with total ruin, unless the most prompt and efficacious means are adopted. In this afflicting crisis, I act as the King and Father of my subjects, to save them from anarchy and invasion, by consolidating the parties which are hostile. To attain this desirable end, it is necessary to modify the Constitution. If it had made the happiness of the nation I would continue to be its first guarantee; but when the majority of a nation declares itself so openly and hostilely against its institutions, those institutions need reform. Citizens, I do not desire, nor ever did desire, absolute power; and I this day reject it; the sentiments of my heart are repugnant to despotism and to oppression. I desire only the peace, the honour, and the prosperity of the nation. Inhabitants of Lisbon! Do not fear for your liberties, they shall be guaranteed in a manner which, securing the dignity of the crown, shall respect and maintain the rights of the citizens. Meantime, obey the Authorities; avoid private revenge; stifle the spirit of party; avoid civil war; and, in a short time you shall see the basis of a new Code, which, securing personal safety, property, and employments, duly acquired in any period of the actual Government, shall give all the guarantees that society requires, unite all wishes, and make the prosperity of the whole nation.

"JOHN VI. King.

"*Villa Franca de Xera, May 21, 1823.*"

DENMARK.

The King has passed a decree, prohibit-

ing all privateers of any nation from in the ports or seas of Denmark; ease of evident danger from bad weather or to avoid the pursuit of an enemy may seek refuge in a port, where to receive the assistance which they claim, but must put to sea as soon as danger is passed. No privateer shall prize to Denmark, or sell that prize. Every privateer forced as above into Danish ports shall not unload, nor shall cargoes, either wholly or in part; no proclamations shall be issued forbidding Majesty's subjects, under the severest penalties, to purchase the prizes of privateers. Foreign ships of war entering the Danish ports may bring their prizes, but must take them away again, in the same manner prohibited from doing so to them, or selling them or their prizes either wholly or in part.

GREEKS AND TURKS

Intelligence, *via* Frankfort, dated 14, says, while the Turkish fleet is trying its fortune in another expedition against the Greeks, the commanders in Macedonia begin to collect their troops in Thessaly to drive away the Greek soldiers who have spread themselves in Thessaly. According to the latest accounts, however, of the Turks near Larissa, which they have constantly kept possessed, does not exceed four thousand men. The last letters from the Turkish frontiers from Semlin of the 3d of June, mention reports which have been spread of the arrival of Tartars in Belgrade effect, that the Turkish fleet, soon after it quitted the Dardanelles, had been defeated by the Greek fleet, and very roughly; that the Greeks had even captured the *Capitan Pacha*, with a frigate and several brigs. These Tartars are stated to have left Constantinople on the 29th. According to letters from Pesth also generally reported at Bucharest, some great misfortune had befallen the Turkish fleet. Considering the uncertainty of the accounts received through this channel, it is taken for granted that the above accounts require confirmation.

AMERICA.

The *Charles*, Capt. Fisher, arrived at Motherbank on Saturday, in 38 days from St. Thomas; brings intelligence of the capture of an Independent squadron, under Commodore Daniells, which was acting in concert with Bolivar and the Columbian Government. The *Columbian* has been entirely destroyed; that the Spanish forces, both by sea and land, have failed, to the entire disorganization of the Government. The *Columbian* was captured by a Spanish frigate and is now in the hands of the Spaniards. The war of Independence in that quarter is now completely at an end.

DOM

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

appears from accounts that have been laid before the House of Commons, the application of some Wiltshire Magistrates, who are in Parliament, that there has been a considerable increase in the expense of passing Irish vagrants. In the county of Berks, in the year 1817, the expense was then 549*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* has since been extensively increased every year, till in 1822 it amounted to 1,182*l.* 14*s.*—In Wilts, the charge was 222*l.* 16*s.*; and in 1822 it amounted to 1,038*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—In the county of Bristol, in 1817, the expense was 14*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* and in 1822, it amounted to 55*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* It has been ascertained, and all doubt, that numbers of the Irish save the greater part of their high wages, and after depositing such savings in an agent in London (to be sent to them on their return to Ireland), they prowl about, are consequently apprehended as vagrants, and passed to Ireland free of expense to themselves. A great expense is incurred by the several counties through which they are passed.

The following extract of a letter, addressed to a scientific gentleman to a house largely engaged in the marble business in London, contains a geological account of one of those marble quarries lately discovered in the West of England:—"The bed of Marble which Mr. Martin is working is from 18 to 20 feet thick; it has been traced a quarter of a mile in length, ranging from N. E. to S. W. on gneiss, and is covered by trap, which is again covered by marble; then quartz, and then marble again, and so to the top of the mountain, as I am informed, for I did not trace it beyond two miles, the lower of which is a most beautiful white marble, sufficient in quantity to supply the most extended demand."

Plymouth Gazette says, "the friends of humanity will be delighted to hear, that the Royal Marine Corps the tread-mill has pardoned the cat-o'-nine tails. Except in some cases the invariable practice of presidents of Courts-martial is to send a prisoner from one to four months to the mill in the county Bridewell, instead of the halberts in the training-house.

The ascension of a balloon from Oxford on the 13th, presented a most interesting spectacle. The inflation began at twelve, after receiving 14,700 cubic feet of gas floated above the spectators in all its glory. Mr. Green mounted the car, accompanied by a young gentleman from London, the name of Sparrow, who paid the sum of 50*l.* to be allowed to encounter

the perils of the voyage. The balloon rose gradually, going towards Hinckley Hill. Part of the netting caught a chimney, and the car heeled much, but, to the joy of the spectators the balloon passed the obstacle and ascended to the clouds, the undaunted aeronauts waving flags, in answer to the cheering shouts of the spectators. The balloon ascended to a height of more than two miles, from whence the aeronauts had an indescribably grand view of the clouds and earth beneath them. After a voyage of about three hours, the balloon ultimately descended near Stapleton Park, two miles from Henley, and 22 from Oxford. The car was dashed to pieces by the shock it received on striking the earth.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Courtenay, "to amend the laws regarding the maintenance and employment of the Poor," has been printed. It allows select vestries to direct and regulate the amount of rates, and to signify the sums and times when the same shall be made to the overseers of the poor of parishes, who are to conform to the orders and directions of such select vestries. Justices to order rates for the necessary payments. The appointment and removal of assistant overseers (with salaries) to be in such select vestries, and not in the inhabitants thereof, in vestry assembled; such assistant overseers may act for more parishes than one; and may also be appointed highway surveyors. Relief certificates are to be provided and filled up by select vestries, and parish officers; and no application for relief to be entertained until certificate be produced. No relief ordered until officers are summoned and certificate investigated. No relief to be granted where the person applying refuses to work: where relief is refused by vestry, relief may be ordered by Justices. Plans for the employment and maintenance of able-bodied poor may be adopted. The conduct and character of persons applying for relief to be considered on grant of relief; and relief may, with consent of select vestry, be given to poor in foreign parishes. Relief lists to be made out and kept of paupers; also quarterly abstracts and summary. Justices may order paupers to be employed on highways and public works. Annual lists of able-bodied paupers are to be made out, who are to serve in the militia, for and on behalf of the parish, before any other person or persons liable thereto: paupers so returned to serve, absconding, to be adjudged to be incorrigible rogues; but power is given

given to alter and omit persons in such militia lists for their general good conduct.

In consequence of the great inconvenience arising from the vastly-increased number of trials at the Old Bailey, the plan of holding two courts to sit for the trial of criminals has been suggested to the Corporation. This plan, after mature consideration, has been adopted, and the interior of the premises behind the Justice Hall, Old Bailey, are now taken down. A person has contracted, for a sum of about 4,000*l.* to build a second court close to the present.

It is at length determined that a new bridge shall be erected over the Thames, in place of London Bridge. This decision has been made in consequence of Government having agreed to advance 150,000*l.* towards the expense, and which, with the means already possessed by the City, is considered sufficient to warrant proceeding in the work, which, it is estimated, will cost about 800,000*l.*

At the end of last Hilary Term, Sir Hudson Lowe obtained a rule in the Court of King's Bench, for a criminal information against Mr. O'Meara, for certain libellous matter contained in his celebrated work "*A Voice from St. Helena.*" On the 11th inst. Mr. Phillips shewed cause against the rule, contending that it was the invariable custom for persons libelled to come forward with promptitude. The publication took place on the 5th of July, 1822, after which period 10 Grand Juries of Middlesex had been impanelled, one Assize held, and nearly two Terms had elapsed, before Sir H. Lowe's application was made—a delay without precedent. The Court granted the rule, upon the understanding that the Solicitor-General was to produce precedents for so late an application. Failing to do this, the Court on the above day discharged the rule, but refused to allow Mr. O'Meara his costs (800*l.*) The latter has, in consequence, waived his objection to the rule, and resolved to go into the merits of the case, which will therefore be tried.

A printed letter, signed "Andrew G. C. Tucker," has been circulated on the part of the "*Princess Olive.*" It is in answer to Mr. Peel's speech on the presentation of that lady's petition, and insists that she is the guardian of the late Duke of Kent's daughter! The writer asks, if the Princess Olive has forged any of the documents which she has preferred to substantiate her claims, why is she not prosecuted? If they are genuine, why is she not allowed the benefit of them?

June 28. For some time past a Colonel Griffiths, a gentleman holding a lucrative situation at Barbadoes, has resided in lodgings in Maddox-street, London. His son, a student in the Temple, received from him a very handsome allowance, but from extravagance had been recently threatened with arrest. His father, having often relieved

his embarrassments, now determined to hold his hand; and in consequence frequent quarrels took place between them. This morning, about twelve o'clock, the son called on his father, when a violent altercation arose, and after a short pause, the report of firearms was heard. The servants rushed up stairs, and found the father and son weltering in their blood; on raising the Colonel, he breathed his last; the son had expired on their entrance. There were two small pistols in the room, one on the table, and the other on the floor. Colonel Griffiths was about to leave his lodgings to pay a visit, at the time he was destroyed by his son; he had his umbrella in his hand, and his gloves (white kid) on, when he fell. The fingers of his right-hand glove were not soiled, which would have been the case, had he fired a pistol; and the handles of the pistols both lay towards the son, shewing that the son must have fired both. The son's forefinger of the right hand was crooked, and scorched with powder.—An inquest was held in the evening, which was adjourned to the following day, to hear further evidence, when three surgeons, who had occasionally attended Mr. Griffiths, jun. stated that he was subject to violent head-aches, and was very nervous and irritable. One surgeon said he believed that any distress of mind, added to the infirmity which distressed him, would drive him mad.—After a consultation of nearly two hours, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"Wilful murder of Thomas Howard Griffiths, by the said Abel Griffiths, who afterwards killed himself in a sound state of mind." The Coroner delivered his warrant to the beadle, for the interment of the body of Mr. Abel Griffiths in a cross road. It was executed on the following night. The body was wrapped in a piece of matting, and deposited in the cross road formed by Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, and the King's-road. The ceremony of driving a stake through the body was dispensed with. The body was dug up again by three men on the morning of Tuesday, July 2, and put into a hackney-coach, which drove to Foley-place, where the men went away; and the coachman becoming alarmed, drove to Bow-street, with the body, which was afterwards taken to St. George's Workhouse, and it was finally interred in the burial-ground of St. George's parish.—The remains of Thomas Howard Griffiths, esq. were interred in the burial-ground of St. George's parish, on June 27th. The following inscription was placed on the coffin: "Thomas Howard Griffiths, esq. died June 23d, 1823, aged 57 years." Captain Griffiths and another son of the deceased, attended as chief mourners.

June 24. The neighbourhood of Bedford-street was thrown into great confusion and alarm by the breaking out of a fire. Five houses in Featherstone-buildings, three in Bedford-street, and the backs of several in Red Lion-street, were consumed.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War Office, June 20. The 61st Regt. of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition, the words, "Pyrennees," "Nive," and "Orthes," in commemoration of the conduct of the Regiment in the Pyrennees, in July 1813; in the passage of the Nive, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th Dec. 1813; and at Orthes, on 27th Feb. 1814.

3d Reg. Drag. Brevet Major E. R. Storey, to be Major.—30th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Montgomerie, to be Col.—61st Ditto, Brevet Major Annesley, to be Major.—74th Ditto, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. to be Col.—Cape Corps (Infantry), Brevet Major H. G. Broke, to be Major.

June 27. 49th Reg. of Foot, Lieut.-Col. John Daniell, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

BREVET. Major George Aubrey, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Beckley, Stratton All Saints R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. J. Earle, High Ongar R. Essex.

Rev. M. H. Goodman, Bitton V. Glouc.

Rev. J. Hubbard, Horstead R. Sussex.

Rev. G. P. Boileau Pollen, Little Bookham R. Surrey.

Rev. S. Sheen, Stanstead R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. L. Swainson, St. Mary, Edgchill, Perp. Cur. Lancashire.

Rev. Wm. Riland Bedford, Rector of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marquis of Lothian.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. A. Dicken, M. A. Head-master of Blundell's Grammar-school, at Tiverton.

BIRTHS.

Lately. In Albemarle-street, the wife of Wm. Hay, esq. of Hopes, co. East Lothian, a son.—At Bath, Mrs. Hugh O'Reilly, of New Grove, co. Meath, a son and heir.—At Manchester, the wife of Captain Wallace, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

April 15. At the Vicarage, Bitton, the wife of Rev. H. T. Ellicombe, a daughter.—17. At Redmarshall Rectory, co. Durham, the wife of Rev. N. Smart, a son.—18. At Colney House, Herts, Mrs. P. Hudow, a son.—21. The wife of the Rev. John-Price Jones, of Elm Green, Wilts, a dau.—Mrs. Eliz. Harry Croft, Stillington, a son.—22. At Greenhead, near Huddersfield, Mrs. Benjamin-Haigh Allen, a son.—23. Mrs. E. Clarkson, Rose Cottage, King's-road, a dau.—In Albemarle-street, Mrs. John Round, a dau.—25. At Ibornden, Mrs. C. Tylden Patenson, a son.—26. Mrs. C. Walmesley, of Westwood House, Lancashire, a son.—27. In Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Philip Ripley, a son.—29. At Roehampton, the wife of A. Brymer Belcher, esq. a daughter.—30. At Wraxall Court, Somerset, Mrs. J. H. Smyth, a son.

May 2. In Russell-square, Mrs. John

Rawlinson, a son.—5. At Broome, Mrs. W. Kenrick, a dau.—18. At Harperley Park, Durham, Mrs. G. H. Wilkinson, a son.—23. In Bedford-square, Mrs. L. G. Hansard, a son.—At Brantinghamthorpe, the wife of Rev. E. W. Barnard, a dau.—27. At Sewerby House, Mrs. G. Lloyd, of Acomb, a son.—At Hillingdon, the wife of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, a son.—At Milbrook, near Southamptor, Mrs. Samuel Jellicoe, a son.—29. At Acklam Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Thos. Hustler, a son.—At Rose Hill, Denbighshire, the wife of the Rev. C. T. C. Laxmore, a daughter.

June 2. In Wimpole-street, Mrs. James Paterson, a son.—3. At Woolwich Common, the wife of Capt. H. W. Gordon, Royal Artillery, a dau.—4. The wife of Rev. John Coles, of Milland-house, Sussex, a son.—6. In Wellington-street, the wife of Mr. Samuel Sotheby, a son.—7. The wife of Dr. Golding, a son.—The wife of Benjamin Harworth, esq. B. A. of Rowston Hall, a son and heir.—11. At Great Fenton, the wife of Josiah Spode, jun. esq. a son and heir.—14. At the Grange, the wife of Dr. Maclean, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 11. At Bath, Mr. Bury, to Frances, dau. of Capt. T. F. Simmons, of Somerset Militia.—13. Fred. Cass, esq. of Beaulieu-lodge, Winchmore-hill, to Martha, dau. of John-Dell Potter, esq. of Ponder's-end.—At Lambeth, Edward, son of E. N. Thornton, esq. of Kennington, to Mary-Anne, dau. of John Bacon, esq. of Sidmouth.—15. T. Wild, esq. of Southampton-place, Eus-

ton-sq. to Eliz.-Stafford, dau. of late Benj. Philpot, esq. of Stamford-street.—18. Edward Venden, esq. to Marianne, dau. of late Mr. James Hunnyburn, both of Cambridge.—19. At St. Marylebone, Henry Lucas, esq. M. D. to Miss Howel.—20. At Reading, Frederick Bailey, M. D. to Eliz. fourth dau. of late John Rainier, esq.—Rev. H. M. Wagner, to Eliz.-Harriet, dau.

of late Rev. Wm. Douglas, Canon of Salisbury.—22. At Bath, Mostyn Jones, esq. of Lynecombe-cottage, to Frances, dau. of Mr. Atkinson, of Bath.—Henry-Robert Ferguson, Captain 9th Lancers, to sister of the present and daughter of the late Sir J. Davie, bart.—Richard-Henry Millington, esq. B. A. of St. John's College, Oxford, to Maria-Jane, dau. of late Thos. Burne, esq. of Walworth.—26. At Edinburgh, Lord Dunsany, to Hon. Miss Kinnaird.—John Kirk, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of H. Bennett, esq. Hackney.—27. James, only son of R. Patten, esq. Hatton-garden, to Mary, only child of Joseph Schofield, esq. of Pentonville.—29. Timothy Lambert, esq. to Mary, widow of late Mr. Green, of Bitton, near Bristol.—31. At Bathwick Church, Sir William Hort, of Hortland, bart. to Louisa-Georgiana, dau. of Sir John Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, bart.—Rev. James-Halls Sampson, to Eliza-Anne, dau. of late James Croft, esq. of Worle.—At Llanelli, Charles Nevill, esq. to Catherine-Caroline, dau. of Thomas Ward, esq. Soho.

April 2. At St. James's, Mr. Matthew Bridges, Solicitor, to Sarah, dau. of late Samuel Frupp, esq.—3. George Vizard, esq. of Dursley, to Charlotte-Louisa, dau. of late Rev. Thos. Biddulph, Vicar of Padstow, Cornwall.—Rev. C. E. Smith, of Otterden, Kent, to Henrietta, dau. of late Rev. W. J. French, of Bow.—5. M. Dipnall, esq. of the Customs-office, London, to Anne, dau. of Wm. Ward, esq. of Liverpool.—7. At Hanover-square, Algernon F. Greville, esq. to Charlotte-Maria, dau. of R. H. Cox, esq.—8. William-Bryan, son of Sir Geo. Cooke, of Wheatley, bart. to Isabella-Cecilia-Viviana, dau. of late Sir Wm. Middleton, of Belray Castle, bart.—H. Turnley, esq. of America-square, to Mary, dau. of late C. Godfrey Hoffman, esq.—At Exeter, Henry, son of Samuel Jellicoe, esq. of Uplands, Hants, to Mary-Tucker, dau. of late Rev. J. Radford, Rector of Lapford, Devon.—The Rev. James-Williams James, of Dinas, Pembrokeshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of late Richard Lloyd, esq. of Haverfordwest.—At Llanrug, Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreaton Park, co. Salop, to Mary, dau. of T. Lloyd, esq.—At Uppingham, Rev. Rob. Clavey Griffith, Rector of Corsley, to Mary-Adderley, dau. of late Ralph Hotchkin, esq.—Rev. Henry-Francis Sidebottom, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Anne, dau. of J. Freeman, esq. of Gaines, co. Hereford.—9. At Edinburgh, Jas. Robert Scott, esq. of Coud-house, Roxburghshire, and of Thurlstone-house, Cheltenham, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Thos. Gray, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Hanwell, Henry, fourth son of Rev. Geo. Jepson, Prebendary of Lincoln, to Anne, only dau. of late Col. Bland, of the Hon. East India Company's service.—John, son of John Keeling, esq. of Broxbourne, to Maria, dau. of Stanley Howard, esq. of Brixton.—

James-Lewis Fenoulhet, esq. of Hatton-garden, solicitor, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of James Ensor, esq. of Totteridge Lodge.—10. Rev. Edw. Tew Richards, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Laura, dau. of W. Page, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.—At Cheltenham, George Nangle, esq. son of Walter Nangle, esq. of Kildalkey, co. Meath, to Lucy-Mary, only dau. of late and sister of the present Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, bart. of Tichborne House, Hants.—Thomas-George Wake, esq. of Buckingham-house, to Miss Newman, of St. John's, Westminster.—By special licence, at St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham, Francis-Fletcher Vane, eldest son of Sir Frederick Vane, bart. to Diana, dau. of Chas. Beaucherk, esq.—At Dunbar House, John, only brother of Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender, bart. to Lady Julia, youngest dau. of Earl of Lauderdale.—11. At Hanover-sq. Capt. R. B. Edwards, 10th Dragoons, of Bradfield, Suffolk, to Eliza-Mary, dau. of J. Murries, esq. of Ashby Bury House, Herts.—12. Stephen Vieuxseux, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-sq. to Miss Mercier, of Bedford-place.—At St. Marylebone, John Browning, esq. to Harriet-Augusta-Ernest, eldest dau. of late Dr. S. H. Jackson, of Hanover-street, Hanover-sq.—At St. James's, Capt. Archibald Crawford, of the Hon. Company's Artillery, to Octavia, dau. of late James Phelps, esq. of Coston House, Leicestershire.—Mr. R. Laskey, to Miss Hedgeland, only dau. of late Mr. P. Hedgeland, Bookseller, of Devon.—At St. Lawrence, co. Pembroke, Owen Phillips, esq. Lieutenant in the E. I. C.'s Forces, and son of late Geo. Phillips, esq. M.D. of Haverfordwest, to Charlotte-Anne, dau. of Thomas Bowen, esq. of Storehall.—14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James-Edmund, eldest son of James Leslie, esq. of Leslie Hall, co. Antrim, to Sarah, dau. of Bp. Sandford, of Edinburgh.—15. Lieut.-Col. J. H. E. Hill, C. B. 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Jane, dau. of late Jas. Turner, esq. of Welshpool. At same time, Rev. Rich. John Davis, of Guilsfield, to Eliza-Eleonora, another dau. of the above.—T. Day, esq. of Maidstone, son of late Dr. Day, to Martha, dau. of J. Brinchley, esq. of Milton, next Gravesend.—Lieut. W. S. Robins, R.N. to Anne, relict of late Capt. Thos. Linthorne, R.N. of Poole.—At Dublin, Captain William Paton, Royal Lancers, to Caroline, daughter of Captain Wilkinson, of Spettisbury Cottage, Dorsetshire.—16. John Sims, M.D. to Lydia, dau. of Wm. Dillwyn, of Walshamstow.—Rev. John Randall, B. A. to Elizabeth, dau. of late Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Salisbury.—17. Wm. Barwell Carter, M.D. 2d Hussars, to Margaret, dau. of R. Downie, esq. of Appin, M.P.—At Burnham, Josias, son of Josias Nottidge, esq. of Rose-hill, Wixoe, to Matilda, dau. of Wm. Langton, esq. of Cippenham-house.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL DUMOURIEZ.

March 14. At Turville Park, near Hanley-upon-Thames, in his 85th year, Charles-François-Duperier Dumouriez, an illustrious and eminent French General. He was born Jan. 25, 1739, of parents not affluent, although noble. They were originally from Provence, and of the highest antiquity; and renowned for its long exercise of judiciary power, and for its striking attachment to literature. His father, the translator of "Ri-chiardetto," was a man of great virtue and understanding, and bestowed on his son a very careful and extensive education. After his classical education, in which he had been very successful, he entered the army: where at the age of 18, he became a soldier, and made his first campaign against the same Duke of Brunswick, whom, in 1792, he drove from the territory of France. He distinguished himself in several attacks, and was at last taken prisoner; but not till he was covered with nineteen serious wounds, and had lost his horse;—five men had been disabled by him, when his arms were broken to pieces in his hands, and the loss of blood alone prevented a longer defence. The Duke of Brunswick, who was informed of his bravery, when he was brought before him, strongly expressed his kind admiration, and sent him back with a flattering letter to Marshal de Broglie, the general of the French army.

At the age of twenty-two he had advanced to the rank of Captain; received the honour of being decorated with the cross of St. Louis, and had received twenty-two wounds.

On peace being made in 1763, he began his travels to study the languages and manners of different nations. The emigrants have said that at this time he was employed as a spy by the French ministry. He travelled in Italy; and, tempted to decide the conquest between Corsica and France, after having sought to defend it against the Genoese, he returned to Paris, and afterwards went to Belgium, from whence he passed into Spain, with the intention of taking service there. He likewise visited Portugal, and published a work, entitled, "Essay on Portugal," after which he returned to Paris 1767; where he was named *Aide-marchal-general* of the army destined to invade Corsica, which France had bought from the Genoese,

and having served with reputation in the two campaigns of 1768, and 1769, was raised to the rank of Colonel.

In 1770 the Duke de Choiseul appointed him minister to the confederates of Poland; and he commanded a body of men in that country during two campaigns, and conducted several very important negotiations with various success. As the measures of the confederates were ill-concerted, their revolution was unfortunate, and ended in the participation of Poland.

In 1772 the Marquis of Monteynard, Minister of War, employed him to correct and revise the military code of laws: at the end of the same year, this minister, by the express order of Louis XV. entrusted him with the management of a secret negotiation relative to the revolution in Sweden; but having received his instructions on this affair immediately from the King himself, and, unknown to the Duke D'Aiguillon, minister of Foreign affairs, who had succeeded the Duke de Choiseul, at the change of ministry, he was arrested at Hamburgh in 1778, and conducted to the bastille by the orders of that minister. The irresolute Louis XV. yielding to the importunities of Madame du Barry his mistress, and the Duke D'Aiguillon, disgraced the virtuous Monteynard, forbore to inform the Duke of the authority he had given him to negotiate, and suffered him to bear the weight of a criminal prosecution, which the Duke D'Aiguillon, suspecting the truth, feared to carry to all its extremity. He rejected offers of friendship and protection made him by this despotic minister, whom he did not esteem; and after lying six months in the Bastille, he was banished to the Castle of Caen for three months.

Louis XV. died soon after; and D'Aiguillon was disgraced. General Dumouriez had no inclination to take advantage of the expiration of the *Lettre de Cachet*, for the purpose of regaining his liberty; he was anxious to be completely justified, and therefore petitioned Louis XVI. to remove him to the bastille, and to order a revision of his trial. The King would not permit him to remain in prison, and commanded M. du Muy, M. de Vergennes, and M. de Sartine to revise the trial, and those three ministers signed a declaration that he had been unjustly prosecuted. Immediately

diately afterward he was sent to Lisle, in his rank of Colonel, to make a report respecting the new military manœuvres which the Baron de Pirsch had brought from Prussia. He had also a commission to examine a plan for improving the navigation of the river Lys, and another plan of forming a harbour in the channel at Ambleteuse. And these employments occupied the latter end of the year 1774, and the whole of 1775.

In 1776 he was joined in a commission with the Chevalier D'Oisy, captain of a man of war, and Colonel la Rozière, one of the ablest engineers in Europe, to determine on a proper place in the channel for the construction of a naval port. He passed the year 1777, in the country twenty leagues from Paris. At the end of that year, he was invited to Paris, by M. de Montbarey, minister of war, on account of the rupture between England and her colonies, which he had long predicted.

In 1778 he procured the office of commandant of Cherbourg to be revived and given to him. Being persuaded that Cherbourg was better calculated than any other place in the channel for a national harbour, and being aided by the zeal, activity, and influence of the Duke d'Harcourt, governor of the province, he obtained a decision, in favour of Cherbourg of a question that had been agitated during an hundred years, concerning the preference to be given to Cherbourg or La Hogue, for the site of a naval port. From that time till 1789, he was occupied in superintending the works of Cherbourg; and, during that period, he was but three times at Paris. When he first arrived at Cherbourg, it contained no more than seven thousand three hundred inhabitants, and when he quitted that place it contained nearly twenty thousand inhabitants.

At the commencement of the Revolution he deprived its character of much of its evil, in the place where he commanded. At Cherbourg the excesses of the populace were punished by him with death; but still he could not be accused of being inimicable to the liberty of the people. Those who were placed in such situations, would have rendered an inestimable service to their country, if they had exerted the same firmness with the same discernment.

The military governments of towns in France being suppressed, he went to Paris, where, during two years, he studied the influence and character of the Revolution. The flight of the Princes of France was an irreparable injury done

to the cause of the King. He foresaw that the exercise of the *Veto* would not produce the end that was proposed by it, and would occasion the ruin of the Monarch's cause, and he opposed it by all the means that were in his power.

In 1791 he was appointed to the command of the country from Nantes to Bourdeaux. At that period a religious war raged in La Vendée, and the people laid waste the castles and lands of the nobility. He had the good fortune to calm the minds of the people, and to preserve tranquillity in that country till the month of February 1792, when he was recalled to Paris, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and appointed minister of Foreign affairs.

He was reproached with having caused the war by his counsels; but he proved that the war was already inevitable, when he began his administration, and that indeed it might be said to have commenced. He acknowledged, however, that his opinion was decidedly for the declaration of war, as was also that of the King, who not only approved of his memorial to the National Assembly on that subject (which was three days in his hands) but made corrections in it, and himself composed the discourse he delivered to the Assembly on that occasion.

At the end of three months, finding himself embarrassed by the various factions, and being sincerely desirous to see the King's Council possessing proper dignity, and his measures governed by constitutional principles, he changed the ministry, and obtained a promise that the King would sanction two decrees which appeared expedient to his service. The King would not grant him his permission; the ministry was again changed by his order, and General Dumouriez took the war department. But, soon perceiving that the Court had deceived him, he resolved not to be the instrument of their intrigues. He predicted to the unhappy King and Queen all the misfortunes in which they were involving themselves, and he gave in his resignation three days after being appointed minister of war.

Louis was two days before he would accept of his resignation, and he did not suffer him to depart without expressing the deepest regret.

One month had not elapsed after the departure of the minister for the army, before the King was insulted; and, at the end of the second month, he was a prisoner in the Temple!

The enemy entered France; the leaders of the Revolution revenged themselves

on the unfortunate Louis. Dumouriez, as a citizen and a general, had only to repulse the enemy, in the expectation that their retreat would lessen the danger which surrounded the King. There was still reason to think, that the excesses of the revolutionists might be checked. Dumouriez refused to follow Lafayette's premature example, and he succeeded him in the command of the army of the North. He marched with a few soldiers against the Prussian army, of almost 100,000 men strong, and by the most expert manœuvres, arrested their march, took their strongest positions, and wrote to the Assembly, "Verdun is taken: I wait for the Prussians. The defiles of the Argonne are the Thermopylæ of France; but I shall be happier than Leonidas." In truth, in a very few days the invaders had fled.

The genius of Dumouriez changed in this campaign the destinies of France and of Europe.

His prudence had obtained him the victory almost without a combat, and Dumouriez flew to oppose other enemies, and to display a very varied talent. He was no longer the procrastinator; he was the impetuous Achilles: he gave immediate battle, and on the plains of Jemappes, sanctified the standards of liberty, which in six weeks floated over the towers of all Belgium, which they freed.

After these successful events, General Dumouriez returned to Paris, where the trial of Louis XVI. had already commenced. He did not conceal his intentions:—he had little doubt of saving Louis XVI. He had sent a certain number of his officers to Paris, to facilitate this design, and depended in a great measure, also, on the co-operation of a part of the Assembly, and on the population.

All his expectations deceived him: he sought for the members of the Assembly who possessed the greatest influence, and sounded the intentions of Garat, Lebrun, and Roland, ministers of justice, of foreign affairs, and for the home department, who entered into his views: the non-execution of which was prevented by the perfidy of some officers, who divulged the secret. There was only one means left: it was attempted in the absence of the general, and it is not for us to divulge it. Louis XVI. was the only one to oppose it: he perished.

The General retired to the country during these horrible days; and, soon after, found no place of safety but at the head of his army. He had now no hope of saving his country, nor of saving

other illustrious victims, sacrificed by the monsters who governed France. His army, where the French honour had fixed itself, was alone capable of bringing back the revolution to its proper limits. But the Convention had counteracted the intentions of General Dumouriez, and dared neither to dismiss him, nor to accept of his resignation, which he offered again and again; for his soldiers would have followed him, and have revenged any of his wrongs. They endeavoured to destroy the love his troops bore to him, as well as the confidence they put in him. The Committee's supplies failed,—the invaded provinces were exhausted,—all his resources diminished,—in order to encourage insubordination, and to prepare for the overthrow of this great general, whose renown was become so alarming. These measures were publicly acknowledged, and put into execution with such effect, that, in spite of the most prudent precautions and most useful combinations, Dumouriez failed in a campaign, which was the last, and might have been the most important.

General Dumouriez hastened to treat with the Prince of Coburg for the evacuation of Belgium, and very soon after obliged him, by a new treaty, to respect the French territory; whilst he himself determined to lead his soldiers to the capital, to disperse these tyrannical legislators, to save the family of the unfortunate monarch, and to re-establish the Constitution of 1791. The anarchy of the government was to be reformed by Frenchmen alone; and it was only in case of Dumouriez's want of sufficient forces, that, at his demand, the Prince of Coburg was compelled to furnish what he should require, while the remainder of the army of the enemy should remain on the frontiers.

The Convention was instantly informed of all by some treacherous generals, and by a faithlessness viler than even their own guilt. They summoned the General to their bar, and sent police-officers to arrest him. He determined upon arresting the police officers himself, and delivered them up to the Prince of Coburg, as hostages and guarantees for the safety of the Royal Family, who might have been massacred when the news of his march should arrive. One victim was at least saved.

General Dumouriez issued his orders; but many of his Generals neglected to execute them, and some even refused. The army, to which the Convention had sent its spies, was carried away; the brave General was obliged to leave them, and to take refuge at the headquarters

quarters of the enemy. The Prince of Cobourg, full of loyalty, wished to be faithful to his engagements; his court of Vienna opposed, and ordered him to pursue his operations; and they even raised Dumouriez, and gave him command. "No: (replied he to the Prince) *no,—it was not that you promised me: I am going away.*" "And whither? (asked the Prince:) you are in safety here; while they have offered, by a decree, 300,000 francs to whoever shall bring your head to the Convention."—"What care I for that? I go!"

He found an asylum in Switzerland, and there published a volume of his "Memoirs," which soon obtained him many friends: but Switzerland was too near to France, and was about to yield to the latter. The general was obliged to fly: he went to Hamburg. The Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel, father-in-law of the King of Denmark, bought an estate in Holstein, of which he was the governor; furnished it, placed horses and a carriage in the stables, and went in search of his friend; whom he conducted to this retreat. "This is your's (said he), I am sorry it is not in my power to offer you more than a pension of 400 louis!"

When Napoleon menaced England with invasion, Dumouriez was summoned hither. The English Government received him with generous hospitality, and asked his counsel: he arranged a plan of defence for every part of Great Britain, as well as for the different countries of Europe where the soldiers of the French emperor had raised their standards; and Spain, with which he was well acquainted, owes to him a portion of her liberty.

The Restoration was not effected as he would have desired, and the Restored acted not as it was their duty to do. He proclaimed this; and the self-love of an eminent personage, wounded by the recollection of a miserable pamphlet, printed long before, did not allow Dumouriez to take that position in France which was marked out for him. He remained in England.

The Neapolitans betrayed his confidence; but the Greeks,—the noble Greeks,—whose resurrection charmed his latest days, are carrying into effect, at this moment, the counsels he gave them eighteen months ago in two Memoirs, where all the energy of youth is united to all the prudence of age. And for Spain, whose invasion he condemned and abhorred, he wrote a general system of organization and defence; but when, some days before his death, a friend asked a supplement for the offensive

part, he replied, "No: pass not the Pyrenees: my country is beyond them."

Such is Dumouriez's life, shortly and imperfectly sketched. An illness of a few days, unaccompanied by pain,—a rapid physical decline, which did not intrude on his fine understanding, nor his generous spirit,—bore him away, in the midst of religious consolations, from the cares of his friends, already become his children. On the day of his death he rose at eight o'clock, as usual he lay down at twelve, at the desire of his medical attendant; and breathed his last at twenty-five minutes past two.

He was short in stature, but well-formed; his countenance was agreeable; his eyes sparkling with brilliancy even to the last: he was full of kindness and gaiety, and his mind was enriched with varied and extensive knowledge; he understood and spoke several languages; his spirit was most generous, so generous as often to cause his embarrassment; and his sensibility often found vent in tears when calamity was reported to him, and when he was severed from a friend. He had many friends: one of the dearest died three years ago, and not a day since had he failed to weep for him,—he spoke of Edward continually. He was the Duke of Kent; and now they are re-united!

This most extraordinary man stood at one period of his life on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior make up the most splendid pages of modern history; his name was a charm which gathered round it all the enthusiasm of millions; and he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous noise of popularity which accompanied his early career, with the calm stillness of solitude which surrounded his bed of death. His temper was singularly frank and generous; his affections warm and cordial; his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge, and remarkable discrimination of character.

MR. JAMES CONDER.

March 22. After an illness of only 11 hours, occasioned by the bursting of an internal abscess, and in his 61st year, Mr. James Conder, Haberdasher, of Ipswich. This worthy and respectable man was the youngest son of the Rev. John Conder, D. D. pastor of the Congregational Meeting of Protestant Dissenters, on the Pavement, Moorfields, London, and Divinity Tutor in the Dissenting Academy at Homerton, by Miss Flindell, of Ipswich. He was born at Mile-end, and educated at an eminent Dissenting School at Ware, in Hertfordshire, then under

under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. French, a minister of the Unitarian persuasion. He married Miss Mary Notcutt, the 5th daughter of Mr. George Notcutt, of Ipswich, by whom he has left two sons and a daughter.

The character of the deceased exhibited many amiable traits; and without any violation of truth it may be said, that as a father, a husband, and a friend, he was indulgent, kind, and affectionate, and throughout life adorned these situations by the uniform practice of every virtue. Of integrity unimpeached, and of a life and conversation that became the gospel of Christ, he studied to approve himself to God, and to evince his love to his Redeemer, by a rigid attention to every relative duty, and by a calm but persevering course of unaffected piety. His benevolence, founded on principle, and corroborated by habit, was not active at intervals, and at other times torpid and inert; but his efforts to do good to every one around him were constant and uninterrupted. To many charitable institutions, of which he was a most active and efficient member, he gave an unremitting attention, and watched over their interests with a parental solicitude. The idea of the establishment of a society, in the town of Ipswich, which is designated by the name of "the Friendly Society," from the benevolent nature of its object, was no sooner suggested to him, than it immediately engaged his active services; and to him, beyond any individual member, it is indebted for that support and patronage which it has so deservedly obtained.

His death was sudden and awful, and accompanied with severe bodily suffering; but, under the providence of God, he was prepared for its approach. The manly fortitude and christian resignation with which he met this agonizing event, was indeed highly commendable: the hope of the Gospel supported him under the trial, and by the firm reliance on the merits and mediation of a Saviour, his end was peace and joy.

His remains were deposited in the cemetery of the Meeting House, in Tackett-street, Ipswich, amidst a mournful and attentive crowd of spectators; where a just and well-drawn eulogium on the virtue and character of the deceased was pronounced by the Rev. Chas. Atkinson.

Mr. Conder was much attached to the study of Antiquities, and eager in their investigation and pursuit. He was in possession of an extensive numismatic collection, and his series of provincial tokens was probably unique. His col-

lections, likewise, relative to the History of the County of Suffolk, were considerable; and in the department of PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, were ample, yet select. This, indeed, was his favourite pursuit; and in the prosecution of it he spared no pains to bring it to complete perfection.

He published a work of great utility to the provincial Jetton Collector, under the title of "An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last twenty years; from the Farthing to the Penny size," 1799, 8vo. and two vols. sm. 4to.; a work on which considerable attention was bestowed to render it acceptable, and which the author's own extensive collection could alone have enabled him to complete.

His knowledge of the Dissenting History and Interests of the county of Suffolk was likewise deep and extensive, and enriched with a variety of anecdotes well calculated both for amusement and instruction. He had meditated, for some time past, on the suggestion of the writer of this brief memoir, an "History of the Dissenting Establishments in the County, including Biographical notices of their respective Ministers," on the plan of that useful, entertaining, and well-written work of Mr. Wilson's, entitled, "the History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark." On the utility of such a work it is unnecessary to enlarge. To the Protestant Dissenter it has long been a desideratum, and would prove most highly valuable. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise, that while the Parochial Churches in the County, and the lives of their respective incumbents, have received ample illustration from the pen of the Antiquary and historical *Churchman*, the Sanctuaries of the Dissenters have been hitherto left entirely unexplored*, and the biography of their respective pastors unrecorded by the intelligent *Non conformist*.

Mr. Conder was a frequent contributor to many periodical publications; and his name is honourably recorded for assistance received in the preface to Wilson's "History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches," and Brook's "Lives of the Puritans."

History too seldom records the quiet excellencies of private individuals. The memory of those, indeed, who "along

* To this remark "Nichols's Letters to the Society" forms an exception.

the cool sequestered vale of life have kept the noiseless tenor of their way," is too frequently doomed, after their short existence is terminated, to survive only in the recollection of their more immediate acquaintance. But the writer of this short biographical notice, who admired the virtues of the deceased, and was gratified by his friendship, is anxious that the quiet excellencies of a character, who had deservedly conciliated the esteem of his neighbours and acquaintance, and who, amid the cares of life, and the toils of business, had been ever mindful of eternity, should not pass away unnoticed, but be recorded for the imitation of others: and has, therefore, paid this humble but well-merited tribute to the memory of a much-respected friend, a sincere Christian, and a truly virtuous and honest man.

Ipswich, March 29.

J. F.

MRS. ANNE HOBLYN.

Jan. 1. Aged 78, Anne Hoblyn, of Dawlish, widow of the late Rev. John Hoblyn, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres, in Devonshire, universally beloved, and lamented by her family and friends. Gifted with strong intellectual powers, she sustained a character eminent for the performance of social and religious duties; she was generous and hospitable to her friends, benevolent and charitable to the poor, most tender and affectionate to her family and relations; she was pious, without ostentation; devout and regular in the discharge of her religious duties, without enthusiasm; and warmly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, without bigotry. In her whole demeanor Religion appeared with a graceful and cheerful aspect, and her life was an exemplification of her principles. During a very protracted illness, her humility of mind and resignation to the Divine Will were most conspicuous, and her departure was that of a true Christian, in serenity and peace.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

March 14. At Prince Edward's Island, the Rev. *Theophilus Des Brisay*, upwards of 50 years Clergyman of the Established Church in that Colony.

May 5. At his Rectory, South Ormsby, aged 66, the Rev. *William Burrell Massingberd*, M. A. Rector of that parish, with Kettlesby annexed, co. Lincoln. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. June 21, 1781; and was presented to the above livings in 1806 by Sir W. Amcotts, Bart.

May 5. After a short illness, at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Richard*

Slade, M. A. formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. Nov. 12, 1789; Vicar of Thornbury, with the Chapels of Oldbury on Severn and Fatfield annexed, Rural Dean of Dursley Deanery, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester. He was presented to the Vicarage of Thornbury with the above Chapels annexed in 1798, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

May 9. At the Vicarage, Bolton-in-the-Sands, co. Westmorland, aged 73, the Rev. *James Taylor*, who had been 50 years Curate of that parish.

May 16. At Oxford, aged 72, the Rev. *George Thomson*, D.D. Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Vicar of Bramley and the united parishes of Milford and Hordle, Hants. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M. A. 1776; B.D. 1797; D.D. 1800. He was presented to the Vicarage of Bramley in 1800 by Queen's College, Oxon; and in the same year nominated Principal of Edmund's Hall; which nomination is likewise in the Provosts and Fellows of Queen's College; which body, in 1808, presented him to the united livings of Milford and Hordle.

May 22. At the Rectory of Blymhill, co. Stafford, aged 90, the Rev. *Samuel Dickenson*, Rector of that place, and a learned and ingenious naturalist. He was presented to the above Rectory in 1777, by J. Heaton, and J. Fowler, Esqrs. To the Rev. Stebbing Shaw's valuable *History of Staffordshire* he was of great assistance, by kindly exerting his classical abilities, and throwing much light upon the various vestiges of the Romans in that county; and by communicating a catalogue of plants found in the county, rendered essential service in the botanical and agricultural departments. His son, who is a great Zoologist, communicated to the same work the article on Zoology.

May 24. Aged 84, the Rev. *James Birch*, B.D. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1764; B.D. 1773.

May 24. At the Vicarage-house, St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Francis Twigg*, many years Curate, and 33 years Vicar and evening lecturer of that parish, being elected in 1790, by the parishioners. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1777; M. A. 1780; B.D. 1788.

Lately. Rev. *Wm. Barton*, Rector of Windermere, Westmorland, to which rectory he was presented in 1780, by Sir M. Le Fleming, Bart.

At the Vicarage-house, Histon, Cambridgeshire, aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Brough*, M. A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. At Kentish Town, aged 75, G. Jackson, esq.

March 21. M. Du Mitand, a native of France, teacher of the French language. He published a "Treatise on Languages," "Prospectus and Explanation of a Plan to simplify the Grammatical System of the ten principal European Languages, and also the Greek and Latin," 1805, 8vo; "Letter to the National Institute of France, explanatory of the Prospectus," 1805, 8vo.

May 7. At Hammersmith, aged 33, W. Hall, esq.

May 9. Mr. Wm. Norbury, of Brentford. He lost his wife about two months since, after a short and severe illness of two hours, and never recovered the shock.

May 17. In her 26th year, Mary, wife of Cornelius Hanbury, and only child of Wm. Allen, of Plough-court, Lombard-street.

May 19. At Norwood-green, 74, John Jones, esq.

May 20. In Norton-street, aged 84, the widow of the late Daniel Foulston, esq.

May 21. At Kennington, aged 60, Richard Cheslyn, esq.

May 22. In Charlotte-street, aged 72, the relict of late R. Mounsey, esq.

May 25. In Grosvenor-place, aged 66, the widow of late Major-general John Bayard.

At Lambeth, aged 70, C. Destrade, esq.

May 26. In Beaufort-buildings, Lieut. Geo. Macrae, R. N.

Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Clement's Inn, solicitor.

May 27. At Hampstead, 90, John Edkins, esq.

May 29. In Kensington-square, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Marriott, many years of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

June 2. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Edwards, many years a respectable law stationer, near the Temple Church, as his father had been before him.

June 3. At Lower Edmonton, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, Rector of Allhallows Staining, leaving a family of ten children.

Aged 55, William Hannam, esq. of Covent-garden, solicitor.

June 5. At Kensington, aged 71, Francis Magniac, esq.

June 17. In Earl-street, Blackfriars, 30, Mary, wife of Mr. P. C. J. Brent.

June 18. At Wembleton, Samuel Chertens Somerville, esq. W. S. Edinburgh, and of Low Wood, Roxburgh-street, second son of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Jedburgh.

At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, William Gordon, esq. of Cambelton, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

June 19. Aged 17, William Frederick, youngest son of Francis Gregg, esq. of Skinners' Hall.

June 25. At the Dowager Viscountess Sidney's, in Chapel-street, South Audley-street, Mrs. Sophia Wilhelmina Williams, Sub-Treasurer of the Adult Orphan Institution.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*June 16.* At Penn, aged 94, Mr. Edmund Groove.

DEVONSHIRE.—At Templar's Lodge, on the Haven banks, near Exeter, after a most severe and painful illness of three years, Thomas Henry Harbin, esq. formerly of Corsica Hall, co. Sussex, and twenty years Magistrate for that county.

ESSEX.—At Walthamstow, Mrs. Millett, relict of the late G. Millett, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*June 21.* Sarah, the wife of Richard Critchett, esq. of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire.

HAMPSHIRE.—*June 20.* At Alton, Rebecca, widow of W. Parker Terry, esq. and daughter of the late Benjamin White, esq. formerly of Fleet-street and of Selborne.

HUNTS.—*June 29.* At her eldest son's house, Huntingdon, Mrs. Wilson, of Russell square, London, relict of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Brampton, Huntingdonshire.

KENT.—*Lately.* James Hallet, esq. of Higham, near Canterbury, and of Dunmow, Essex; grandson of Sir James Hallet, a citizen of London.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*June 20.* The wife of Thomas Gisborne, esq. of Quorndon.

June 22. At Hallaton, aged 56, Wm. Dent, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June 15.* At Baston Cottage, G. Norton, esq. aged 56.

NORFOLK.—*June 16.* Aged 17, William John, the eldest son of the Rev. John Surtees, of Barham Rectory.

June 22. At Lynn, Mrs. Baker, relict of Samuel Baker, esq. late of that place.

SUSSEX.—*June 21.* At Arundel, aged 76, Joseph Coote, esq.

At Brighton, aged 68, G. Field, esq. of Croydon, Surrey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At her house in College-green, much lamented by her relatives and friends, Mrs. Isaac, relict of Elias Isaac, esq. banker, of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 96, Joseph Mason, esq. of Gargrave, formerly one of the most eminent graziers in Craven. It is not remembered that ever he had a day's sickness previous to that which caused his dissolution, and he retained his faculties to the last moment of his existence.

SCOTLAND.—*April 24.* At Braham Castle, the Hon. Caroline Mackenzie, third dau. of the late Lord Seaforth.

WALES.—*May 15.* Henry Jackson, esq. of Lower Sketty, Swansea.

IRELAND.—*March 14.* In Harcourt-street, Dublin, aged 65, Fownes Disney, esq.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XC. PART I.

P. 565. A handsome and appropriate monument has within a few days been erected in the Abbey Church, Bath, as a tribute of respect from several friends who highly valued the professional zeal and private character of the late Rev. Josiah Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath. The design and execution reflect great credit on the talents of the sculptor, Mr. Gahagan, of London—a figure of Truth holding the shield of Faith in one hand, and in the other a Bible, resting on a pillar emblematic of the Church, and bearing on its shaft a Greek quotation from Timothy, c. 3. v. 15. The entablature bears the following inscription:

JOSIAE THOMAS, A. M.
Archidiacono Bathoniensi,
Regiae Majestati a Sacris,
Residerii ac Reverentiali Causa
Fecere Complures.
Anno SACRO MDCCCXXII.

VOL. XCII. PART I.

P. 183. In Sept. last, was erected in the Church at Witham, co. Essex, to the memory of the late Archdeacon Jefferson, a handsome but simple monumental tablet, executed by Mr. J. Soward, of Tottenham-court-road, and inscribed with the following just and appropriate Epitaph from the pen of the Rev. George Preston, M.A. Rector of Lenden, Essex:

“In memory of
the Venerable and Reverend
Joseph Jefferson, M.A. and F.A.S.
Archdeacon of Colchester,
Rector of Weeley, and Vicar of this Parish,
who departed this life December 28th, 1821,
aged 61 years;
and was buried at King’s Langley,
in the County of Hertford.

His public virtues let his works attest;
Lo! yonder Schools for village youth
design’d,
Lo! too yon Hospital dispensing rest
To the diseas’d, and maim’d, and halt,
and blind!

His private virtues need no record here,
For long shall mourning memory proclaim
His fervent piety, his faith sincere,
His deeds of mercy that endear his name.”

SIR JOHN SILVESTER, BART.

P. 371. The Lord Chancellor, on communicating to the Lord Mayor, his Majesty’s approbation of his election, took the opportunity of paying the following well-deserved compliment to the memory of the late Sir John Silvester, Baronet.

“It was impossible to advert to the last Mayoralty without making some allusion to

the death of a most meritorious officer and excellent man—the late Recorder, Sir John Silvester. That worthy person had, by the will of God, been removed from a world in which he had done much good, to another in which nothing but good could be done. Humanity was one of his most conspicuous virtues. The laborious and awful duties he had to perform were always executed with abundant feeling, and on those painful occasions when he had to receive the Royal Order with respect to those who had violated the laws of their country, he always approached the Throne with the hope that ‘mercy would season justice.’ Never had he failed in recommending that the rigour of the law should yield to that other principle which ‘became the Throned Monarch better than his Crown,’ and that those who had forfeited their claims to remain longer in society should be again put to the test.” In the course of his observations the Lord Chancellor seemed much agitated. When he spoke of the late Recorder his eyes filled with tears.

P. 472. The Will of the late Countess Fitzwilliam was proved in the Prerogative Court in Doctors’ Commons, 26th June, by Earl Fitzwilliam, who, as the husband, became administrator, with the Will annexed, there being no executor appointed; nor is it stated by what deed or power her ladyship was enabled to execute such an instrument. It contains but very few legacies, the chief of which is 2,000*l.* to Lady Caroline Durdas. The personal estate is sworn by his lordship to be under 20,000*l.* but there is no disposition of residue. The Will is dated Wentworth, 30th July, 1817.

P. 562. The Will of the late Right Honourable Countess Dowager Grey has been proved in the Prerogative Court in Doctors’ Commons, by the oath of the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, the son, sole executor. The personal estate was sworn to be under 30,000*l.* value. The leasehold house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, (her ladyship’s town residence) she has bequeathed to her son, the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Henry George Grey, with the exception of the plate, china, and pictures. To her son, the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. Commissioner of his Majesty’s Dock-yard at Portsmouth, 2,000*l.* To the widow of her late son, Col. William Grey, 5,000*l.* for life, with reversion of the principal to her children. To her son, the Rev. Edw. Grey, 8,000*l.* in addition to the sum advanced him on his marriage. Her daughters Lady Elizabeth Whitbread and Lady Hannah Ellice are the residuary Legatees. Liberal provision is made for servants. Date of the Will April 21, 1821.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, and HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

* * *All the leading Names of the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the
"Index to the Essays."*

- ACCENTUATION** of proper names in English 136
- Accidents:** at Malta by suffocation 363, 461. at Calcutta by floods 462. by a cannon ball 581
- Africa**, discoveries in the interior of 163. intelligence from 462. extended intercourse with recommended 501
- Agistment Tithe**, case of 174
- Agricultural Distress**, speculations on noticed 2. county meetings on 79. remarks on 135, 212
- Aikin, Dr. A.** memoir of 85
- Air**, on different currents in the 399
- Aldborough**, Earl of, death of 372
- Aldus**, typographical productions of 348, 482
- Alexander, Dr. A.** memoir of 84
- Allen, Sir J.** notice of 109
- Allibond, Dr. John**, feast of 307
- Altar Piece**, curious one described 9
- Altitudes**, new method of taking 351
- Amaranthus**, derivation of 602
- America**, intelligence from 77, 172, 262, 363, 559, 640. climate of 525. population *ib.*
- America, South**, description of 527
- Amethyst**, derivation of 602
- Ancient Anecdotes**, 40, 503
- Angerstein, J. J.** memoir of 377
- Angler, Walton's Complete**, beauties of 416
- Anglo-Saxon Church**, at Kilpeck 2
- Animals**, on cruelty to 589, 598. suggestions to prevent cruelty to 599
- Anne, Queen**, statue of at St. Paul's Cathedral 504
- Anniversaries**, of Charitable Institutions, intention of 499
- "Annual Biography,"** corrected 491
- Antiquaries**, Society of, annual election 353
- Apple Trees**, method of grafting 633
- Apprentices at Sea**, bill for protecting 265
- Arms, Coats of**, utility of 313
- Arts and Science**, on the mutability of National Grandeur in 113, 226, 309, 513
- Arts, Society for encouraging**, meeting of 560
- Arundel Canal**, opened 560
- Ashburton, Lord**, memoir of 372. notice of 482
- Ashton, John**, descent wanted 328
- Asia**, intelligence from 172, 462
- Asiatic Society**, objects of 352
- Assaye**, battle of, described 133
- Audits, Quarterly**, intention of 497
- Austria**, censorship in 452
- Bagatelles**, or poetical trifles 15
- Baïæ Bay**, description of 448, 420
- Bailey, Old**, two Courts adopted at 642
- Bailey, Peter**, memoir of 473
- Balloon**, ascension from Oxford 641
- Bampfylde, Sir C. W.** memoir of 469
- Bank Stock**, interest of reduced 270
- Basaltic Rocks**, near Catania, described 17
- Bath**, literary and scientific institution at 364, 560
- Bath, Roman**, found at Farley 113
- Bayning, Paul**, notice of 102
- Barham, Baroness**, death of 468
- Barley**, ports opened for 559
- Baronetages**, ancient, notices of 290
- Baronets**, recent creations of 40, 204
- Barry, H.** death of 571
- Bartlam, Rev. J.** memoir of 281
- Beauchamp, Earl**, death of 466
- Beckwith, Gen. Sir G.** memoir of 372
- Beer, Sale of**, bill for 261
- Bellamy, J.** on the age of Christ 10
- Belt Family**, of Bossal, account of 489
- Benbow, Col.** notice of 194
- Benton, Northumberland**, account of 18
- Bernadotte**, character of 55
- "Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis,"** commended 488
- Bingley, Rev. W.** memoir of 472
- Birds**, curious, killed 173
- Bizerta**, description of 323
- Black Vomit**, on contagion of 399
- Blagdon, Sir C.** memoir wanted 2
- Blair, Mr.** notices of 213
- Blantyre, Lady**, death of 83
- Blood**, circulation of 163
- Blow-pipe**, newly invented 162
- Blunt, Arundel**, descent of? 194
- Bonaparte, St.** history of noticed 633
- Book Plates**, remarks on 198
- Borthwick, W. M.** case of 553
- Botanical Words**, derived from Greek 322, 601
- Botany**, advantages of 243
- Bouchier Chair**, arms on 400
- Bowyer, William**, biographical notice of 109
- Breos, Reginald de**, Lord of Brecon, account of 394
- Bridge, London**, new one to be erected 642
- Bridge, Suspension**, across the Tamar 559
- Bridges Family**, notices of 2
- Briefs**, remarks on 194
- Bristol**, Philosophical Institution at 68
- Britons, Ancient**, houses of 69
- Broune,*

- Browne, Sir J.* notice of 108
Buckingham, Duke, original letters of 99
 ——— *Dukedom of*, queries respecting 286
 ——— *Church*, heraldic window at 163
Bucknall, Dr. H. death of 281
Bull fights, in Spain, description of 299, 587
Buonaparte, anecdotes of 155. animadversions on the character of 591
Burleigh, Lord, original letter to 517
Cabriolets, introduction of 463
Cage for Scolding Women 233
Calcutta, Mission House and Schools at 31
Cambridge University, Prize Essays 66, 160, 256, 541
Campan, Madame, biographical notices of 239
Campbell, Sir Ilay, memoir of 569
Canal Shares, prices of 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575
Cannibalism, in New Zealand 364
Canterbury, Abp. household of in the 16th century 533. hospitality of 534
Cappe, Mrs. memoir of 146
Carthage, Modern, visits to 324
Castlecoote, Baron, death of 375
Cathedral Schools, account of 309
Catholic Claims, discussion on 360
Caulfield, Lord, death of 383. character 482
Cavern, extraordinary in America 172
Censor, No. XIV. Dr. Allibond's Feast 307
Censorship, in Austria 452
Chancery, Court of, delays in 553
Chanting, revival of recommended 398
Characters of Nations 119
Charitable Institutions, on the management 402, 497
Charm, wonderful effect of 214
Chaucer's Tomb, anecdote of 226
Child, extracted from the womb after the mother was shot 581
Chimney Swallow, natural history of 209
China, intelligence from 262. state of the military of 605
China, Old, dissertation on 597
Cholera Morbus, progress of 118
Cholmeley, Sir Roger, memoirs of 238
Christ, age of at the Crucifixion 10, 406
Christian, E. memoir of 569
Christian Names, derivation of 32, 199, 227, 395
Christiana, singular custom of giving a receipt 633
Christianity, superiority of 515
Churchwardens' Rates, remarks on 130
Circuits, Spring 175
Clans of Scotland, list of 216
Clergy, vindication of 98. right of to tithes 397
Cloth, Water proof, discovery of 548
Coats of Arms, utility of 313
Cochrane, Rev. J. A. death of 281
Collectors for Charitable Institutions, duties of 498
College of Arms, utility of 213
Colley Family, notices of 40
Colley, Major, notice of 194
Colombia, trade of protected 174
Conger, James, memoir of 648
Congress of Verona, parliamentary discussion on 358, 360, 456
Conscriptions, Buonaparte's plan of adopted in Europe 55
Constable, Sir T. H. C. memoir of 470
Cooke, Rev. Dr. J. death of 281, anecdote of 424
 ——— *Rev. John*, memoir of 572
Cooper, Rev. T. memoir of 571
Copper Indians, anecdotes of 439
Copper Mine River, discovery of 479
Corbet, Bp. poems of 308
 ——— *Sir Corbet*, memoir of 470
Corn, Smut in, method of preventing 633
Coronation Expenses, discussion on 532
Cosmorama, description of 546
Cotton Trade, prosperous state of 78
 ——— *Twist*, great demand for 559
Cotton's Fishing House, described 603
County History, Compendium of 407, 493, 583
County Meetings, irregularity of 125
Courtown, Countess of, death of 468
Cowper, Hon. E. S. death of 281
Criminal Laws, discussion on 551
Cripples, on the cure of 528
Criticism, False, evils of 511
 ——— *Periodical*, observations on 519
Crown, on debts due to 120, 303, 304
Crucifixion, age of Christ at 10, 406
Cruelty to Animals, remarks on 589, 598. on the prevention of 599
Cumberland, soi-disant Princess of, high pretensions 560. parliamentary investigation 637. pretensions vindicated 648
Curfew Bell, custom of tolling 582
Currency, Mr. Western's Motion on 555
Currents, in the Air and Ocean 399
Cyclopean Architecture, remains of in various parts of the world 109
Cyclops, account of 109
Daniel's Seventy Weeks, remarks on 10, 406
Dartmoor, notices of 354
Davies, Tom, bookseller, anecdote of 139
Davison, W. notices of 522
De Coster, anecdotes of 251
Dedbury, where situated? 482
Deer, American Indian mode of killing 430
Delambre, Chev. death and character 29
Denmark, intelligence from 640
Deodands, practice of, defended 121. explanation of 396
Dionysius, anecdote of 503
Dissenters, society for protecting 520
Dog-rib Indians, anecdotes of 430
Dorchester Church, Oxon, account of 297
Dove, River, description of 603
Downes, the prompter, notices of 428
Downes Family, where existing? 290

- Drogheda, Marq.* memoir of 83
Drogo, Fountain of, inquiries after 98
Drownfont, St. Mary de, Abbey of, account of 25, 98
Duchet, Ralph, murder of 306
Dudley and Ward, Visc. memoir of 466
Duloe, Cornwall, monumental inscriptions from 516
Dumouriez, Gen. anecdotes of 608. memoir of 645
Dunster Castle, siege of 494
Dupre, Dr. E. death and character 380
Dyer's Privileges of Cambridge University? 290
Dyke Family, biograph. notices of 580
Dysart, Countess of, death of 374
Eamer, Sir J. memoir of 471
Earth, on the figure of 627. on the stability of 634
Easter Dues, legality of 520
Edmonton Fair, abolition of 590
Edwards, G. death of 569
Egerton Family, notices of 482
Eglesfield, Robert, pedigree wanted 326
Egypt, French army in 54. discoveries in 161. hieroglyphic writings of explained 352
Electric Fluid, experiment with 269
Elizabeth, Queen, anecdotes of 536
Eltham Palace, Kent, dilapidated state of 424
Englefield, Sir H. C. character of 68
Englishmen buried abroad 216, 296, 607. at Rome 217, 412. at Venice 328, 413
Enlistment Bill, Foreign, discussion on 359
Epitaphs of Englishmen buried at Rome 217, 412
Esquimaux Indians, manners of 291
Eustace Family, titles of noticed 386
Everton, co. Lancaster, account of 204
Extents of the Crown, on the laws of 120, 303, 304
Fabius Maximus, anecdote of 503
Fairs, injurious tendency of 400, 590. act for suppressing 463
Fashions, origin of peculiar ones 424
Finance, state of 169
Finch, Sir J. original letter from 492
Fire Engine, newly invented 548
Fires, theatre at Munich 171. at Canton 268. in Bedford-street 642
First Fruits, ecclesiastical revenue of 357
Fitzwilliam, Countess, will of 652
Fly Leaves, No. VII. Rump Songs 23. VIII. Old Scotch Music 122. IX. Chaucer's Tomb 226; Thomson the Poet 227. X. Bp. Corbet's Poems 308. XI. Complete Angler 416. XII. Shakspeare's son-in-law 502; Prior's Poems 503.
Fonthill Abbey, furniture of 79
Forman, Capt. W. on the tides 152. on the figure of the earth 627
Frumpton Family, inquiries respecting 508
France, intelligence from 170, 265, 361, 459, 556
Fruit Trees, method of grafting 638
Foulkes, Major Thomas, who? 290
Fundholders, cause of, defended 241
Gage, Sir T. biographical notices of 607
Galita, description of 323
Game Laws, Committee appointed for considering 265
Gaming Houses, convictions for keeping 175
Gardner, Lady, death of 462
—— Viscosity of, noticed 290
Garrick's Library, sale of 353, 451
Gas, improvements in 163
Gas Lights, report respecting 548
Gascoigne, Thos. memoir of 184
Geography of the Earth, remarks on 103
George III. Library of, given by His present Majesty to the Nation 547
George, Sir R. death of 471
German Universities, licentiousness of 161
Germany, intelligence from 171
Glebe Lands, whether tithable? 27. liability to tithes 213
Glenbervie, Lord, memoir of 467
Globe, on the figure of 627. on the stability of 634
Gold, fluctuations in the prices of 340
Goletta, a Turkish fortress, described 323
Gordon, Lord Wm. death of 468
—— Sir Adam, anecdote of 444
—— Sir W. D. death of 471
Gough, Richard, vindication of 537. his house *ib.*
Gray, C. G. memoir of 29
Greece, intelligence from 77, 268, 462, 557, 640. constitution of 557
Greek Adjectives, derivation of 322, 601
Greek Article, disquisition on 415
Greeks, Public subscriptions for assisting 463. character of in 1674, 492
Green, Amos, notices of 16, 124, 290. letter from 303
Grey, Countess, will of 652
Griffiths, Col. melancholy death of 642
Gun Trade, improvements in 173
Gunning, Sir G. W. death of 469
Hall, Henry, curious anecdote of 331
—— Dr. J. notices of 502
Handwriting of Ladies censured 130. defended 216
Harberton, Viscountess, death of 183
"Harmonicon," song in, noticed 125
Harrocks, John, memoir of 378
Hart, Sir P. biographical notices 579
Havannah, description of 525
Hawkins, Sir J. anecdotes of 138
Haydon's Pictures, sale of 548
Hearne, Samuel, expedition to the Polar Seas 429
Hedingham Castle, notice of 108
Heraldry, on the utility of 506
Herald's College, advantages of 313
Herculeanum, public-houses at, described 256
Heriots, explanation of 396

- Herschel, Sir W.* genius of 68
Hess, Dr. J. L. Von, memoirs of 472
Heurtley, Archibald, memoir of 90
Hey, Wm. death of 89
Hibernian Society, anniversary of 463
Hickman, Thos. biographical notices of 328
Hieroglyphics, elucidation of 70. discoveries in 352
Hirundines, British, natural history of 209, 401
Hoblyn, Anne, death and character 650
Holme, co. Norfolk, account of 393
Holyroodhouse, Lord, inquiries respecting 200. biographical notices of 290, 294
Horses, cruelty to 589
Houses of the Antient Britons 69
Horse-shoes, practice of nailing to the foremast of ships noticed 16
House of Lords, new entrance described 210. censured 589
House Signs, on the origin of 600
Humbert, Gen. death of 471
Hundred, derivation of 112
Hurd, Bp. elegance of his writings 4
Hutton, Dr. C. memoir of 228. character 231. memoir corrected 296
Hydrophobia, fatal instance of 269
Ibbetson, Mrs. A. death and character 474
Indo-Latin Orthography, specimen of, noticed 632
Iona, Island of, account of 211
Ipswich Priory, ancient crypt discovered 326
Ireland, state of the established Church of 263. volunteer corps of 264. Tithe Composition Bill discussed 361, 459, 552. disturbed state of 364, 463, 559, 639. education recommended 422. expenses of paupers from 641. marble quarries found in 559, 641
Isabella Colour, origin of 423
Iurbide, abdication of 363
James I. Progresses of, queries respecting 294
Jefferson, Archdeacon, monument to 652
Jenner, Dr. anecdotes of 104. memoir of 179
Jerba, visit to 325
John the Baptist, a head of, noticed 295
Johnson, Dr. letter respecting the library of George III. 347
Keith, Lord, memoir of 273. baronies of noticed 386
Kempe, J. P. memoir of 227
Kempe, John, death of 569. memoir of 603
King, Sir A. B. examination of 551
King's Property Bill, discussion on 537
King's Weir, notice of 418
Kingsmill, Sir R. death of 471
Kington, Countess of, death of 374
Knighthood, depreciation of 138
Ladies, hand-writing of, censured 130, defended 216
Lambe, W. death of 570
Lampedusa, description of 325
Lancashire, history of, wanted 320. early barons of 321. materials for a history of 505. briskness of trade in 559
Landholders, defence of 135
Lane Family, notices of 2
Langton, Thos. information requested 2
Baron, notice of 320
Lascar, interment of one described 20
Latham House, siege of 298
Law, John, notice of 216
Lawson, Mr. death of 570
Lefevre, C. S. death of 570
Leigh, Lord, notices of 281, 326
Lenoir, Mrs. poetical productions 562
Lewis, William, memoir of 185
Library, Royal, given to the Nation 161. Parliamentary Report respecting 347. Dr. Johnson's letter relative to disposal of *ib.* 357
Lilford, Lady, death of 375
Lincoln Cathedral School, account of 309
Lindsey, Mr. anecdotes of 148
Linosa, description of 322
Literary Fund, anniversary of 451
Literary Residences, remarks on 45
Literature, modern, remarks on 219
Royal Society of, objects of 413, 543. defence of 530
Lithography, stone quarry found for 631
Liverpool, ancient and modern history of 18, 105, 201
Llorente, Don Juan, memoir of 566
Lockswell, Wilts. remarkable spring at 55
London, worthies of 108
London Bridge, new one to be erected 642
Long, Lady C. T. death of 183
Looe, East and West, description of 231. ancient seals of described 306
Lords, House of, new entrance to, described 210. censured 589
Lord's Prayer, importance of 344
Loring, Archdeacon, memoir of 376
Louvain Arms, remarks on 401
Lucy, Rev. John, descent of 194
Lullingstone, Kent, account of 577
Lupinus, derivation of 601
Macclesfield, Countess, death of 23
M'Nab, Dr. death of 378
Madrid occupied by the French 556
Magnetism, Polar, remarks on 123
Maiden Bradley Priory, ancient seals of, described 306
Malta, melancholy accident at 363, 461
Mamelukes, military skil of 54
Manners, Gen. R. memoir of 567
Mannix, Sir H. memoir of 84
Mansel, Bp. biographical notices of 491
Mantuan Vase, description of 542
Manuscripts, ancient, described 632
Marble Quarry discovered in Ireland 559, 641
Marct, Dr. A. character of 68

Index to

- Marcus Marcellus*, anecdotes of 504
Marie Antoinette, biographical notices of 240
Markets, Prices of 25, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575
Marks Hall, notice of 108
Marriage Laws, Report of the Committee for investigating 458, 553
Martin, natural history of the 209, 401
Matchlock, Chinese, described 606
Maxwell, Mrs. death and character 473
Meath, Bp. of, memoir of 276
Mediterranean, Journal of a Midshipman in 323, 419
Myrmids, existence of defended 34. history of 35—39. exposure of 314
Merrick Family, notices of 113
Meteorological Diary 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576
Metropolitan Literary Institution, lecture at 346
Mewrick, Bp. notice of 394
Meyrick, Dr. Work on Ancient Armour noticed 98
Middleton, Bp. criticisms of 415
Middleton Scholarship proposed for Christ's Hospital 290
Midshipman, Journal of 323, 419
Military of China, state of 605
Millhouse, R. biographical notices of 1073. "Blossoms" by, commended 46
Misses House and Schools at Calcutta 31
Monastery, visit to 234
Montagu, Visc'tess, death of 375
Moore, Edward, on the Poetry of 215
 ——— Rev. Thomas, death and character 188, 379
Moore's Loves of the Angels, remarks on 30, 100
Moreau, Buonaparte's opinion of 156
Morice, James, letter to Lord Burleigh 517. biographical notices of ib.
Mortality, Bill of 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575
Morton, C'tess, death of 468
Mortuaries, explanation of 396
Munday, E. M. character of 26
Murray, David, death of 378
 ——— John, notices of 216, 328
Music, old Scotch, remarks on 122
Mutability of National Grandeur 113, 221, 309, 513
Mutiny Bill, discussion on 265
Names, Christian, derivation of 32, 199, 227, 395
Names of Places explained 296
Names, Proper, accentuation of 136
Nash, S. death of 90
National Debt, bequests for the payment of 270. plan for reducing 264, 485
National Grandeur, on mutability of 113, 221, 309, 513
Nations, characters of 119
Navy, importance of 195. plans for improving 196, 484. preparations in 269
 GENT. MAG. Suppl. Vol. XCIII. PART II.
- Notes*—
New—
New—
 463
New Zealand, cannibals
Newbolt, Sir J. death of
Newtonian Philosophy, a respect-
 ing 627, 634
Nicknames, political, anecdotes of 333
Nollekens, J. memoir of 868
North West Expedition, remarks on 7. reports of 161
North West Land Expedition, account of 429, 431
North West Passage, remarks on 123
Norwich Cathedral, sculpture in 416
Nubia, antiquities of 70
Oats, ports opened for 559
Ocean, on different currents in 399
Ockam, Gulielmus de, inquiry after 393
O'Grady, Baron, charge against 637
Old Bailey, two Courts to be established at 422
Old Bury, Enfield, description of 437
O'Beirne, Bishop, memoir of 376
O'Meara, Barry, criminal information moved against 174. rule refused 642. animadversions on his "Voice from St. Helena" 591
Ostenhime, remarks on 417
Ottoman Empire, prophetic destruction of 486
Oxford University, prize essays 449, 521. number of degrees conferred 442. members expelled 560
Pace, Lieut. G. memoir of 89
Packets established betwixt Spain and England 365
Pantelaria, description of 323
Papal Empire, prophetic destruction of 487
Parachute Rocket, described 174
Parliament, opening of 167. proceedings in 167, 261, 357, 455, 551, 637
Parochial Rates, when quashable 2
Pauperism, extent of in Europe 634
Paupers, Irish, expense of 641
Pavement, Roman, discovery of at Thurston 452, 559
Pavements, Tessellated, discovered in Hampshire 631
Pear Trees, method of grafting 633
Peche Family, biographical notices of 578
Pendulum, on the vibration of 628
Periodical Criticism, observations on 219
Petersfield, improvements in 78
"Peveril of the Peak", hints respecting 102
Pew-openers, defence of 212
Philpot, Rev. C. memoir of 379
Phrenology, remarks on 151
Pictures, sale of Mr. Taylor's 547. sale of Mr. Haydon's 548
Pilchard Fishery, description of 234
Places, names of, explained 296
 Plants,

- Plants*, Greek derivation of 322, 601
Playfair, William, memoir of 564
Poetry, modern, inferiority of 512
Polar Magnetism, remarks on 123
Polar Sea, land expedition to 429, 431
Pompeii, shops at, described 255
Poor Laws, bill for amending 641
Poor Rates, observations on 135
Porcelain, dissertation on 597
Portman, E. B. memoir of 280
Portsmouth, Lord, commission of lunacy against 174, 270
Portugal, intelligence from 77, 171, 267, 363, 557, 639. counter-revolution in 557, 629
Posilipo, description of 420
Potatoes, when brought into England 244
Powerscourt, Viscounty of, noticed 386
Pozzuolo, description of 421
Pratis, Abbey de, altar-piece of 9
Preston, Sir T. death of 471
Prior's Poems, fly-leaf in 503
Progresses of King James, queries respecting 200, 294
Prophecies applicable to the present period 485
Psalmody, defective state of 397, 482
Pulpit Oratory, remarks on 151
Pump Aspirant, description of 548
Putnam, General, memoir of 321
Pye, Jane, whose daughter? 386
Quin, Lady G. C. death of 375
Raleigh, Sir W. work of, noticed 194. anecdote of 334
Rates, Parochial, when quashable 2
Receipt, singular custom of giving 633
Reciprocity Duties Bill, committal of 554
Reform, Parliamentary, hints for 126. remarks on 423
Regent's Canal, tonnage of 80
Reginald de Breos, account of 394
Religion, on the mockery of 28. Buona- parte's opinion of 254
Representation, Scotch system of 552
Revenue, annual statement 80, 169. quarterly statement 365
Rhinoceros, skeleton of, found in Derbyshire 173
Richardson, Rev. W. death of 377
Richmond, Duke, queries respecting the title 294
Roads, public and private 535
Roberts, W. death of 571
Rochford, Earl, original letter from 387
Rocket, newly invented 174
Rodney, Hon. J. death of 84
Roman Bath, found at Farley 113
Roman Antiquities, discovered at Thruxton near Andover 452, 559. in Hampshire 631. near York 633
Rome, epitaphs on Englishmen buried at 217, 412. antiquities found at 452, 632
Roxberry, Countess, death of 374
Roxburghe Club, meeting of 353. anniversary meeting 634
Royal Academy, exhibition of 451
Royal Library. See *Library, Royal*.
Royal Society, anniversary of 68
Royal Society of Literature, objects of 413, 543. defence of 530
Rump Songs, notices of 23
Russia, literature of 633
Sailing of Ships, improvements in suggested 483
Sailors, superstitious observances of 16
St. Bennet's Abbey, at Holme, account of 393
St. David's, Bp. defence of 530
St. Domingo, academy established at 633
St. Margaret, different saints under the name 327
St. Mary-le-Bow, ancient seal of described 305
St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, described 105
St. Nicholas ad Macellum, London, parish of 34
St. Olave Church, London, account of 206, 315
St. Paul's Cathedral, Queen Anne's statue at 504
St. Paul's Church, Shadwell, account of 201
St. Peter and St. Paul Priory, Ipswich, ancient crypt in discovered 326
St. Vincent, Earl, memoir of 369
Salisbury, Marquis, memoir of 563
Salter, Sir J. notice of 109
San Lorenzo, Duke of, reception in London 175
Sand Martin, natural history of 401
Sandford, W. memoir of 377
Sarcophagus, human heart found in 359
Saxon Literature, translations wanted 482
Scarbæus Vernalis, singular property of 583
Silly Islands, state of 436
Scolding Women, cage for described 333
Scotch Music, Old, notices of 122
Scotch System of Representation, 552
Scotland, Clans of, with badges of distinction 216
Scripture Chronology, remarks on 10, 405, 406
Seals, ancient, described 305, 306
Serres, Mrs. high pretensions of 360. parliamentary investigation 637. pretensions vindicated 642
Severn, bridge to be erected over 365
Shakspeare's Son-in-law, notices of 307
Ships, improvement in sailing suggested 483
Shipwreck, near Holywell 364
Shenstone's character of Thomas the poet 227
Shenstonian Fly-leaf, 503
Sheriff of Dublin, conduct investigated 551
Sheriffs, list of 175
Signs, House, on the origin of 600
Silhouette, origin of the word 332
Silk Manufacturers' Bill, 555.

Silk, Miss Rhodes on length and weight of 348

Silvester, Sir J. character of 684

Slave Trade, queries respecting the abolition 194. motion for the abolition of 358

Smith, Ald. T. death and character of 478

Henry, biographical notices of 108. public charities of 395, 414, 500

Snout in Corn, method of preventing 633

Smyth, Sir W. memoir of 469

Snow Storms, account of 178

Soldiers of China, described 606

Somersetshire, Compendium of History 404, 493, 583

Southampton, improvements in 78

Spain, intelligence from 74, 170, 267, 361, 459, 556, 639. ammunition sent to 270. account of the bull fights in 299, 387. ancient manners of 386. on the situation of 423. public dinner in honour of the Ambassador of 270

Spring Circuits 175

Stage, mockery of religion on 99

Stamford Free Grammar School, account of 580

Standish, Capt. Miles, biographical notices of 518

—— *Family*, noticed 321

Stanley Abbey, account of 24, 98

Steam Engine, newly invented 162

Steam Navigation, to India 353

Steam Ship, in America, described 162

Stepney Chapel, description of 5

Stocks, prices of 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576

Stone Indians, anecdotes of 430

Stonehenge, origin and purposes of 127. observations on 317, 509. opinions of early writers on 319. number of stones noticed 386

Stothard, C. A. anecdotes of 251

Strother Papers, notice of 98

Stucley, Sir Lewis, anecdotes of 333

Sun, dimensions of 162

Surnames, on the origin of 33

Surrey Institution, dissolution of 353. library sold 451

Susa, description of 324. visit to 325

Suspension Bridge, across the Tamar 559

Swallows, natural history of 209, 401

Swedenborg, curious circumstance relative to 365

Swift, natural history of the 401

Switzerland, intelligence from 363

Sykes, Sir M. M. memoir of 375. family of noticed 482

Symes, J. epitaph on 120

Syria, earthquake in 100

Talbot, Rev. C. memoir of 379

Tamar, suspension bridge across 559

Tute, Dr. monument to 133

Taunton, literary institution at 163

Taxation, reduction of 169. observations on 609

Taylor, G. W. sale of pictures 547

—— *Mrs. death of* 571

Testament, Protestant, character of 219

Hampshire 697

Theatrical Register, 79, 176, 469, 697

Thomas, Rev. J. monument erected to 652

Thomson, James, Shenstone's character of 227. inscription to 46

Thornton, Col. memoir of 567

Thorp, Samuel, death of 183

Thorpe, Mr. Sheriff of Dublin, parliamentary charges against 455, 487, 498

Tides, new theory of 152

Tintern Abbey, on the ruins of 114

Tithes, origin and defence of 197. on the liability of glebe lands to 213. plan of collecting disapproved 213, 519. state of in Ireland 262, 263. meeting to repeal the act relating to the London Clergy 370. right of the Clergy to 397. Commutation Bill for Ireland 459, 552, 553, 554

Torrington, Fiskeless, death of 468

Toulon, siege of 54

Towers, Octagonal, general date of? 98

Townley, R. G. death of 186

Trade, prosperous state of 78, 264, 359

Tread Mill, conducive to health 369. adopted by the Royal Marine Corps 341

Treheren, visit to 323

Tsumki, discovered near Amberg 352

Tunis, visit to 323

Tupholme Abbey, co. Lincoln, described 17

Turkey, intelligence from 67, 268, 482, 560

Twining Family, notice of 139

Umbritii Cantiani Poemata, who the author? 194

Urns, Roman, discovered near York 633

Vaccination, remarks on 104

Valerius Maximus, ancient anecdotes of 40, 503

Venice, Englishmen buried at 328, 413

Ventry, Baroness, death of 468

Verona, Congress of 74. parliamentary discussion on 358, 360, 456

Vice Chancellor's Court, meeting of solicitors respecting 175

Wakefield, G. bagatelles of 15. on the poetry of 215

Wakefield's Character of Rev. R. Woodson 225

Walsh Family, notice of 386

Wallon's Complete Angler, beauties of 416

Warburton, Bp. defence of 302. misstatement of 3

Water-proof Cloth, discovery of 548

Watmough, G. death of 571

Webb, Sir T. death of 471

Wellesley Family, ancestry of 40

Wesley, Mrs. death of 91

West Indies, intelligence from 77

West, T. death and character 183

Westminster, ancient royal palace of described 391

Weston, Richard, notice of 216

Westons, Earls of Portland, notices of 413

Wheel,

- Wheel, impelled by the wind* 364
Whiteboys, outrages of 364
Wilford, Col. death of 567
Willoughby, Lord Hugh, heirs of 194
Wilson, Sir R. reception in Spain 557
Windsor, Lord Edward, biographical notices of 216, 328
Wolverhampton Deanery, ancient seal of described 306
Woodeson, Richard, memoir of 181
Rev. R. character of 225
Wookey Hole, described 588
Worthies of London, account of 108
Writing of Ladies, censured 132, defended 216
Wynn, Sir R. anecdote of 147
Young, Charles, memoir of 183
Zea, Don. F. A. memoir of 84
Zealand, New, cannibalism in 364

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- Actress, The* 449
Affection's Victim 159
America, Geography of 524
Anglo-Saxon Grammar, Elements of 346
Antiquities, Encyclopedia of 342
Apocalypse, Exposition of 441
Badely, Dr. Narrative of the extraordinary Cure by Prince Hohenlohe 623
Barker, E. H. Cause of the Greeks 437
Barnett, F. Memoirs of 616
Beckmann's Antient Institutions, &c. 159
Bible Society, Letter on 145
Bicknell, J. L. on purity of Election 626
Blagniere on the Spanish Revolution 66
Bond, T. History of Looe 233, 330
Booker, Dr. Euthanasia 65
Borrestein's Tables 346
Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Grammar 346
Botany, Elements of 146, 242
Britton, J. History of Canterbury Church 236
Brougham, H. Letter to 341
Buonaparte, Life and Conversations of 55, 253. *History of France* 51, 154
Burgess, Bp. on the Greek Original of the New Testament 529
Burns, Pilgrimage to the Land of 528
Butler, S. Genuine Remains of 246
Byron, Lord, Heaven and Earth 41. *Life of* 149
Cabrera, Dr. P. F. Description of an Ancient City in Spanish America 329
Cain, Another 439
Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette 239
Canterbury Church, History of 236
Cappe, Mrs. C. Memoirs of 146
Carey's Geography of America 524
Castles, Ancient, Views of 50
Character, Outlines of 149
Charles II. Coronation of 57
Chichester, E. Deism compared with Christianity 627
Christian Knowledge, Report of the Society for promoting 618
Christianity, Deism compared with 627
Christian's Duty 343
Church of England, Patronage of 247
Classical Collector's Vade Mecum 346
Classical Literature, remarks on 153
Clias, P. H. Gymnastic Exercises 614
Clissold, F. Ascent to Mont Blanc 636
Collet, S. Relics of Literature 159
Columbian Loan, remarks on 159
Coronation of Charles II. account of 57
Crabbe's Technological Dictionary 331
Davison, William, Life of 521
Deism compared with Christianity 627
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature 4, 332
Don Carlos 245
Dorset, J. Montezuma 615
Downes's Letters from Mecklenburg 57
Draper's Company, Reports of 57
Druid's Song 441
Durham Tract 440
Ecclesiastes, on the Book of 144
Election, Purity of, Mode of securing 626
Elizabeth, Queen, Progresses of 531
Enchanted Flute 247
Enfield, History of 425, 535, 619
England, Letters on 614
Euthanasia 65
Fancy, Pleasures of 159
Forman, Capt. on the Tides 151
Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities 342
France, History of 51, 154
Franklin, Capt. Journal to the Polar Sea 428
Freemasonry, Antiquities of 617
George IV. Poem of 159
Ghost Stories 541
Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, authenticity vindicated 144
Greeks, Cause of vindicated 437
Guatemala, Description of the Ruins of an Ancient City in 329
Gymnastic Exercises, Cause of 624
Hannibal's Passage over the Alps 443
Harmonicon, The 59
Hawkins, Miss, Anecdotes, &c. by 137
Hayley, W. Life of 538
Heaven and Earth 41
Heraldic Anomalies 624
Highgate Free Grammar School, Account of 238
Hillary, on Preservation from Shipwreck 617

Index to Reviews.

- Hohenlohe, Prince, extraordinary Case* by 623
Holden on the Book of Ecclesiastes 144
Home, Pleasures of 159
Hore Romanæ 624
Horncastle, History of 66
Humane Society, Royal, Report of 617
Ireland, Travels in 438
Isabella, a Novel 345
Jackson's Affection's Victim 159
Jeffery, F. Letter to 56
Johnson, Dr. J. Life of Hayley 538
Jones, Rev. J. The Martyrs 440
La Fontaine's Fables 247
Langdale's Dictionary of Yorkshire 141
Las Cases' Journal of the private Life of Napoleon 55, 253
Liberal, No. II. 158
 London 159
Literature, Curiosities of 45, 352
Literary Societies, on establishing 541
London Liberal 159
Loce, History of 233, 330
Lord's Prayer, Thoughts on 344
Loves of the Angels 41
Manson, L. on Miniature Painting 346
Marie Antoinette, Memoirs of 239
Marriage, Essay on 540
Martyrs, The 440
Mason's Political Essays 159
Maxwell, C. Beauties of Ancient Eloquence 444. *The Actress* 449
Mecklenburg, Letters from 527
Miniature Painting, Art of 346
Monk, Dean, Sermons by 439
Mont Blanc, Ascent to 626
Montezuma, a Tragedy 615
Moore's Loves of the Angels 41
Nation, on the real state of 338, 445
Neele, H. Poems 622
Nervous Affliction, on 157
Nichols, J. Progresses of Queen Elizabeth 531
Nicolas's Life of W. Davison 521
Normandy, Antiquities of 335
Nursery Guide 159
Oliver, G. Antiquities of Freemasonry 617
Outlines of Character 149
Oxalic Acid, Nature of 346
Park, J. R. on the Apocalypse 441
Peace, Herald of 617
Peveril of the Peak 48
Philpotts, Dr. Letter to Mr. Jeffery 56
Polar Sea, Journey to 428
Political Essays 159
Polwhelm's Essay on Marriage, &c. 540
Pope's Customs and Excise Guide 438
Porter's Pleasures of Home 159
Porteusian Index 157
Press, The 159
Prison Discipline, Report for improvement of 616
Prophecies, on the 443
Psalm, new Version of 541
Quentin Durward 448
Ravenspurne, History of 139
Reform, Parliamentary, Strictures on 626
Reid, T. Travels in Ireland 438
Relics of Literature 159
Retrospective Review, No. XI. 337
Rivington's Annual Register for 1755
Robinson, Dr. History of Enfield 535, 619
Russell, Lord J. Don Carlos 245
Sabbath among the Mountains 345
Scholefield on the Bible Society 145
Scilly Islands, State of 435
Serious Musings 440
Sermons by Worthington 143. *Turner* 438. *Monk* 439
Shipwreck, on Preservation from 617
Shoberl's World in Miniature 346
Slaek, Rev. S. on Classical Literature 153
Snape, W. on Nervous Affection 157
Soligny's Letters on England 614
Solomon Logwood, Epistle to 5
Spanish Revolution, Review of
Stothard, C. A. Memoirs of 250
Stroud, T. B. Elements of Botany, Taxation, Relative 609
Technological Dictionary 331
Testament, New, on Greek O 529
Thomson's Nursery Guide 159
Thomson, A. T. Elements of Botany 249
Thompson, T. History of Ravenspurne 139
Thyer, R. Butler's Remains 246
Tides, on the Cause of 151
Turner, D. Antiquities of Normandy 335
Turnour, Rev. E. J. Druid's Song 441. *Sermon by* 438
Usher's Version of the Psalms 541
Vaux, T. on relative Taxation 609
Venables, Dr. on Oxalic Acid 346
Walker, Sir E. Coronation of Charles II. 57
Watts, Dr. Miscellaneous Thoughts 445
 A. A. Poetical Sketches 432
Waverley, Author of, illustrated 346
Weir's History of Horncastle 66
Wicklow, Guide to 237
Wilkinson, T. on the Prophecies 441
Wix's Plain Reasons 346
Wolferstan's Enchanted Flute, &c. and Fables from La Fontaine 247
Woodley's State of the Scilly Islands 435
Woolnoth's Views of Ancient Castles 50
World in Miniature 346
Worthington, Rev. H. Sermons by 143
Wright, G. A. Guide to Wicklow 237
Yates, Dr. on Church Patronage 247
Yorkshire, Topographical Dictionary of 141

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

- Adams, H.* Dictionary of all Religions 543
 ——— *R.* Religious World displayed 542
 ——— *T. R.* Art of Painting on Glass 160
Aikin, Dr. J. Memoir of 160
Artis, E. T. Durobrivæ of Antoninus identified 543
Baboo Ram Comul's Bengalee Version of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary 543
Bakewell's Residence in Savoy, &c. 67
Beckmann's Ancient Institutions, &c. 67
Bell's Manual of Mutual Instruction 160
Biagioli's Decameron of Boccaccio 543
Bird's Poetical Memoirs 160
Blakewell's Residence in the Alps 542
Blore's Monumental Remains 67
Boaden's Life of J. P. Kemble 351
Bonfigli's Travels in Egypt 161
Boone's Poetical Sketch 450
Bowditch's Sketch of the Portuguese Establishment in Congo, &c. 160
Brayley, E. W. on Meteorites 450
Bridgnorth, History of 194
Britton's Canterbury Cathedral 160
Buckler's Views of Fonthill Abbey 67
Bunce, W. Coronation, a Poem 257
Burges, G. The Son of Erin 257
Cambridge Tart 257
Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette 67
Campbell, A. Appeal on behalf of the Church 257
Card's Life of Bp. Burnet 450
Carey, Dr. Regent's Classics 160
 ——— *F.* Bengalee Version of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary 543
Carey's Tour in France 450
Cartwright, Major, English Constitution 450
Cary and Lea's Geography of America and the West Indies 257
Cassan, Rev. S. H. Episcopi Salisburienses 257
Chalmers, A. Memoirs of the Founders, &c. of Oxford and Cambridge Universities 67
Charles II. Memoirs of the Court of 67
Church and Clergy, Vindication of 257
Cloutt's Edition of Dr. Owen's Works 350
Collyer, Dr. Scripture Comparison 256
Corregio, Life of 542
Correspondent's Assistant 543
Countess, The young 543
Cox, J. H. Harmony of the Scriptures vindicated 449
Cramp's Tribute of Affection 350
Cruikshank's Points of Humour 450
Cruise, Capt. Residence in New Zealand 450
Cunningham's Mark Macrabin 450
Daniell, W. Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain 542
Daniell's Meteorological Essays 450
Demosthenes and Eschines, Works of 67
Dibdin's Library Companion 67
Disappointment, The 67
Dorling, Promenade round 350
Don Juan, additional Cantos 160
Doumouriez, Gen. Funeral Oration on 351
Dove's Tales for my Pupils 450
Dubois, C. on Genera of Shells 450
Dumpton Cave, Hermit of 67
Dunlop's History of Roman Literature 66
Dwight on Education 450
Dyer's Privileges of Cambridge University 290
Edward Neville, a Novel 450
Elegant Extracts in Verse 350
Ellis, H. Original Letters 67
Elmes, J. Life of Sir Christ. Wren 160
Emancipation, a Poem 543
Faber, Rev. G. S. on the Patriarchal, Levitical, and Christian Dispensations 160
Facetiæ Cantabrigienses 543
Faden's Map of Spain and Portugal 351
Flora Domestica 450
Fosbroke, J. Affection of the Kidneys 67
Foster, Dr. on Atmospheric Phenomena 257
France, W. The Faith once delivered to the Saints 450
Franklin, Capt. Journey to the Polar Sea 257
Gell, Sir W. Tour through the Morea 66
Glen, Rev. W. Tour from Astrachan to Karass 66
Godwin's History of England 67
Gray, W. Remembrance 257
Gurney, G. on Crystallization 542
Haslewood, J. Early English Poetry 67
Hoyden, Rev. J. Sermon by 66
Hayley's Memoirs 161
Hazelwood Hall 450
Hermit Abroad 67
Highlanders, Popular Superstitions of 351
Hindoos, Essays relative to 257
Holst's Musée du Nord 543
Horæ Romana, 257
Howitt's Forest Minstrel 257
Hubert, Judgment of 160
Humboldt, on Superposition of Rocks 542
Hunter, Rev. J. History of the Deanery of Doncaster 351
Hut and the Castle 350
India, Central, Memoir of 450
Ionian, The 257
Irving, Rev. E. Appeal for Religion 256

Index to Books Announced.

- Isabel de Barsas*, 257
Jackson, Dr. R. on the Political Organization of the Human Race 450
James's Naval History of Great Britain 257
Jephtin's System of Political Economy 257
King of the Peak, 257
Knight, R. P. Alfred, a Poem 257
Landon's Conversations of Eminent Statesmen 450
Landseer's Lectures on Hieroglyphics 542
Latham House, Journal of the Siege 67
Lie Keux's Views of Churches 543
Liberalism, Essay on 350
London, Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of 160
Louis XVIII. Journal of his Flight 351
Lounger's Common Place Book, 543
MacLeod, Dr. A. Ellen Gray 543
Marriott, Rev. H. a Sermon by 350
Marsden's Numismata Orientalia 350
Marsh, Bp. Vindication of 257
Martyn, Rev. H. Elegy to 67
Meikleham, R. on heating Buildings, &c. 450
Milner, Dean, on Human Liberty 450
Mirth, for Midsummer, &c. 450
Monro, Rev. G. Plea in behalf of a Christian Country vindicated 450
Moore's Life of Sheridan 543
Morres, on Claims of Dissenters 257
Napoleon Anecdotes 257
Nash's Views in Paris 450
Neale's History of Westminster Abbey 350. Views of Churches 543
Neale, H. Poems by 67
Nichols, James, on the obligations due to the early Armenians 450
Nicolas's Life of W. Davison 257
Nixon, F. R. History of Merchant Taylor's School 450
Oliver, on Muscular Contraction 257
Oliver, G. Antiquities of Freemasonry 160
Orme, W. Life of W. Kiffin 351
Overton, on the Apocalyptic Numbers 350
Panthemeron, The 160
Parga, History of 351
Parliamentary Reform, &c. Strictures on 257
Parmegiano, Life of 542
Peterborough, Bp. Vindication of 257
Petroni's Gil Blas 160
Peveril of the Peak, two Characters in 450
Planch, J. R. Shere Askum 351
Platt, T. P. Catalogue of the Ethiopic Biblical Manuscripts at Paris 350
Portraits, a Cabinet of 350
Pring's Principles of Pathology 160
Progresses of King James 67
Pugin's Specimens of Gothic Architecture 160
Quentin Durward 351
Quin, M. Visit to Spain 542
Rapp, Gen. memoirs of 450
Reed, A. Words of the Lord Jesus 256
Rents and Tillages, Art of Valuing 16
Ringan Gilhaise 351
Robinson, Dr. History of Enfield 257
Ronald's F. on Electrical Telegraphs 543
Roscoe's English Version of Sismondi's History of Literature 67
Ross, J. Translation of the Gulistan 67
Ross, Thomasina, Translation of tenock's Spanish and Portuguese Literature 66
Rudge, Dr. Lectures on Genesis 257
Russia, New 257
Sabbath among the Mountains 67
St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, Architecture and Innovations of 160
Schlausner, J. F. Novus Thesaurus Philologico-criticus 67
Scoreby's Voyage to Greenland 59
Scott's History of England 66
Serjeant B—, Life and Travels of 450
Shelton's Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata 350
Illustration of Oxfordshire 351
Smith, Sir J. E. English Flora 257
Soldier, Life of 257
Soligny, Count, Letters of 67
Συμπεφυκοσολογία 67
Southwell's Mary Magdalene's 1 Tears 257
Spurden's Translation of Longinus 257
Stackhouse's Zoodiacal Chart 450
Stewart's Collections and Recollections 67
Sula and Parga, History of 351
Sulkowski's Tour in Egypt, &c. 160
Swan, Rev. C. Sermons by 351
Taylor's Arithmetical Notation 450
Tennant, W. Cardinal Beaton 351
Thessaly, Flood of 67
Thornton's East India Calculator 450
Tilloch, Dr. A. on the Apocalypse 351
Townsend, F. on Baronies by Writ 67
Turner, S. History of England 67
Two Broken Hearts, a Tale 351
Ure, Dr. A. Berthollet on Dyeing 543
Uvedale's Chart of the Hebrew Language 351
Vaughan, Rev. E. T. Translation of Luther on the Bondage of the Will 256
Vaux, T. on relative Taxation 351
Vincent's Dictionnaire Classique 160
Warner, Rev. R. Illustrations of the Novels by the Author of Waverley 450
Watt's, A. R. Specimens of the Living Poets 194, 200. Poetical Sketches 542
West India Colonies, state of 257
Westminster Hall, History of 543
Whittingham's Pocket Novelist 257
Wiffen, J. H. Translation of the Works of Garcilasso de la Vega 160
Wilkins's Antidote to Scepticism 450
Williams's Life of Philip Henry 450
Willoughby, a novel 257
Wright's Mercantile Assistant 543

INDEX TO THE POETRY.

- Allibond, Dr.* Feast of 307
Another Cain 440
April, verses on 354
Arundell, Mary, epitaph 516
Ass, epitaph on one 165
Ballad, ancient Spanish 259
Barton, B. sonnet to Winter 73
Birth day, lines on 164, 260
Booker, E. L. lines on the death of 72
Bowles, Rev. W. L. epitaph on Benjamin Tremlyn 73
Bunce, W. stanzas on the Coronation 453
Burial Ground, Jewish, lines occasioned by a residence near 635
Byron's Heaven and Earth, extracts from 43, 44, 158
Cadet, embarking for India, lines to 636
Camellia Japonica, lines to 260
Chamberlin, M. hymn for Winter 71.
 Triumphs of Divine Revelation 549
Change thy Mind since she does change 60
Charity School, epigram on reading an inscription on 260
Charm, The 73
Christy, lines to 529
Cooke, Dr. J. on the death of 260
Corbet, Bp. three poems by 306, 309
Coronation, stanzas on 453
Couper, W. Sonnet to Hayley 539
Dartmoor, extract from the poem of 354
Daughter, lines by, to a deceased mother 73
Drake, Dr. lines on Duncomb Park 142
Druid's Song 442
Duncombe, Thomas, lines to 142
Elegiac Lines 166
Eliza, lines to 356
Enchanted Flute, extract from 247
Epigram, two Latin Epigrams on Lawyers 120. by Dr. Jenner 165. in reply to Dr. Jenner 454. on reading an inscription on a charity school 260
Epitaphs, monumental 356
Essex, Earl of, stanzas by 60
Evening Walk, in March 258
Friendship, stanzas to 71
Gaelic Prophecy 212
George IV. on the Coronation of 453
Gray, Robert, epitaph on 588
Hardy, S. stanzas to Friendship 71
Hart, Percival, inscription on 579
Hemans, Mrs. lines on Dartmoor 354
Holland, Lord, stanzas by 166
Hope, stanzas on 73
Hours, sonnet to 454
Hymn, for Winter 71
India, cadet embarking for, lines to 636
Inez, lines to 550
Infant, on the death of one 550
Jenner, Dr. epigram by 165. impromptu in reply to his epigram 454. epitaph on an ass 165. proposed inscription for the tomb of *ibid.*
Jewish Burial Ground, lines occasioned by a residence near 635
Jingler, The, to his first love 529
Jones's Martyrs, extract 441
Juan I. of Castille, ballad on 259
Kemble, J. character of 258
Knife, lines on 582
L'Ennuyeuse Absence 356
Lenoir, Mrs. to W—— H—— 582
Let not Hazel Eyes despair 165
Literary Fund Society, stanzas for anniversary of 453
Love and Folly, fable of 247
March, Evening Walk in 258
Mayne, J. Winter Scenes 164
Moore, E. poetical effusions of 215
Moore's Loves of the Angels, extracts from 42, 43
Morning, sonnet to 550
Mother, lines by a daughter to 73
Mother's Legacy, 356
Newspaper, The 164
Nichols, J. Lines on his Birth day 164
Nut Brown Maid, additional Stanzas 203
Old Gown, stanzas to my 165
Old Man's Triumph over Time 73
Pen, apostrophe to my 454
Philander, sonnet to 636
Pitt, W. birth-day of 550
Poets, ancient English, elegie on 256
Revelation, Divine, Triumph of 549
Reynolds, Sir J. lines on his picture of Samuel praying 166
Russel, Lord John, Don Carlos, extracts from 246
Sailor's Return 71
Salmon, T. S. Stonehenge 549
Snow, J. stanzas by 453
Somersetshire, lines on 407, 583
Sonnets, to Winter 73. by Lord Holland 166. to the Hours 454. to an Atheist *ib.* to Morning 550. to Evening *ib.* to Philander 636
Spanish Ballad, translated 259
Spanish Bonds, lines on increasing the value of 260
Spring, lines on 164
Stanwell, lines suggested while proceeding by 72
Stonehenge, lines on 127. Newdigate Prize Poem 549. another poem on it
Swallow, stanzas to 453
Taylor, J. character of Mr. Kemble 258. on Mr. Pitt's birth-day 550
Temptation, The 355
Time, Old Man's Triumph over 73
Townley, R. G. elegiac lines on 166
Tremlyn, Benj. epitaph on 73
Turnour, E. J. Druid's Song 442
Wakefield, G. poetical effusions of 215
Watts, A. A. Lines to Mr. Croly 432. as the First Born *ib.*
Wiffen, J. H. to Inez 550
Willy and Helen, lines on 529
Winter, Hymn for 71. sonnet to 73
Winter Scenes, 164
Wolferstan, Mrs. Enchanted Flute 247.
 Love and Folly *ib.* Sonnets by 454
Yew, inscription on 466
Zephyr, address to 636

INDEX TO NAMES.

* *The Names of Persons noticed in the "Compendium of County History," pp. 407, 493, 583, are not included in this Index.*

- TT, Justice** Angouleme, Duke 479
. W. 82 171, 265, 267, 361, Baines 217
H. 93 362, 459, 556, 639 Baker, Mrs. 651. E. 639
Miss 465. J. C. Annandale 386 81. R. G. 271. I. ———— Ly. Ch. 72
romby 553, Annesley, Maj. 643. 82. W. 367 Baty, J. 477
, 556. T. St. Anson, Lord 372 Baldwyn 580 Bawdwen 574
ir 572 Anthoine, M. 177 Bale, A. 286 Bayard 651
een, Earl 353, Antrobus, G. C. 176 Balfour, Gen. 366. Bayley 17. Justice
al 171, 556 Applewhite, E. 367 B. T. 83. J. 381 175
d, Sir J. P. 364. Arabin, S. 366 Ball, H. 368 Bayly 572
T. 545 Arbuthnot, Dr. 366. Ballard, I. 464. J. Baynes, Mrs. 478
rt, Sir W. 267, C. 177, 271 561 Bazan, Col. 460
, W. 177 Archdeacon, P. J. 82 Ballot 581 Beachcroft, M. 382
351 Armistead 561 Bally, J. 574 Beale, J. 191
s, Col. 465. E. Armstrong 227. S. E. Balme, E. 91 Beauchercck, D. 644
. J. 368. M. C. Arnold, Dr. 566. E. 554, 556 Bandenel, B. 367 Beaucherk 66
. W. D. 271 572 Banks 2. Sir J. 230 Beaufleur 561
638 Arrow, A. 604. J. Barbauld, Mrs. 87 Beaufort, Duke 379
ley, M. 368 604 Baring 262, 456, Beaven, C. 178
e, R. J. 383 Arrowsmith, A. 474 547, 560. A. 262, Beckford 79, 547
J. 285 Arthur, C. 574 555. B. 562. E. Beckley, T. 643
6, 160 Arundell, J. 516. M. 372. Sir T. 459 Beckwith, A. 178.
eson, R. 82 516. T. 516. W. Barker, A. 574. E. H. Gen. Sir G. 285.
ide, Dr. 182 272 282. J. R. 465. T. 82
218, 412 Ash, Dr. 326 L. 178 Bedford, C. 181. E.
k 16 bis Asheton, Dr. 187 Barlow, J. 564 93. M. 178. W. R.
S. A. J. 366 Ashley, Lord 379 Barnard 347, 348, 643
h, A. 190. W. Aspland, T. 187 353. E. W. 643 ———— Duke 377
482 Aston, B. 470. Lady Bedwell, E. 285
nder 366. Dr. J. 188 Barnes, Sir E. 271, Beatonson, S. 573
, 553 Athill, L. 561 366. F. 561. M. A. Beever 465
J. 571 bis Atkinson 359. F. 465 Belanger 431
B. H. 643. F. 644 Barnett, H. 477 Belcher, A. B. 643.
. J. 82. Lieut. Atkyns, M. E. 178 Baron, Dr. 179 P. 571
4 Attersal, J. 95 Barrere 565 Belgrave, Lady E.
on, Sir W. 489 Aubrey 127. Maj. G. 367 367
, T. 189, 285 643. G. W. 272 Barrington, Adm. Bellamy 404
lla 163 Aucher 66 370. H. 562 Bellers, R. 178
rp, Lord 359, Aumer 79 Barritte, A. G. 465 Belluno, Duke 171
, C. 178 Austen, J. 382. T. Barrow 82. Mrs. 476. Beltz 353
ante 268 175 Benbow, Col. 194
oise 582 Austin, A. 464. C. 66 Barry, Col. 359, 361, Benett, Lady 476
osio, P. L. 558 Avonmore, Lord 637 455, 458, 552, 556, Bennet, H. G. 263,
rst, Lord 271 Baber 546 285. J. M. 176 360, 554, 262
, S. 368 Bacchiller 217 O. 368 C. 368. E. 644.
t 353 Bacon, A. 517. M. 178. M. A. 644. S. 572
son 477. H. 366 Bacot, J. S. 190 Benson 406. G. L. 81
ow, J. 187 Bage, C. 93 Barwell 26. S. H. Bentinck, Ld. J. 366
ws, Lieut. 573. Bagge, J. 471 272 Lord W. 270, 463,
2, 379. E. 177. Bagnors, Duke 389 Barwise, Capt. O. 560
C. 92 Baildon, C. H. 190 475 Beresford, Lieut.-col.
na, Prince 639 Bailey, F. 643. J. Basire, J. 284 562. Sir J. P. 271
ST. MAG. Suppl. VOL. XCIII. PART. I. 175 ———— Lord 366, 176
 Berkeley 279
 Berry

- Berry 562. C. 368
 Berthollet 68
 Bertie, Lady 189
 Berton, A. 475
 Bertrand, E. R. 272
 Best, Jus. 175. Bar-
 ron 381
 Betham, M.H.S. 584
 Bewes, T. 175
 Bewley 4, 302
 Beynon, J. 382
 Bicker, J. 190
 Bickerton, Adm. Sir
 R. 561
 Bicknell, C. 561. E.
 368
 Biddulph, C. L. 644.
 Capt. S. 476
 Biggs, E. 82, 476
 Biguold, J. C. 477
 Bindley 295
 Bingham, L. 375
 Binning, Ld. 83, 553
 Binns 506, 548
 Binter, J. 382
 Birch, J. 650
 Bircham, Maj. S. 176
 Bird 504. C. J. 177.
 U. 368
 Bishop, H. 271. J.
 189, 284
 Blackburne, A. 93.
 T. 187
 Blackstone 182
 Blackwell T. 381
 Blacow, H. 573
 Blair 213. C. 562.
 R. 286
 Blake 163. A. 562.
 J. 562. M. C. 286.
 R. 475. W. 500
 Blakeney, Maj. 189
 Bland 353. A. 644.
 M. 464
 Blandy 386
 Blaxland 462
 Blennerhasset 468
 Blieth, J. 474
 Bliss 541
 Blount 519
 Bloxham, R. R. 368
 Black 177
 Bluet 580
 Blunt, T. 285
 Blythe, T. 82
 Bogle, A. 574
 Bogue, J. 272
 Bolaine 476
 Bole, Miss 177
 Bolton 303
 Bomeester, G. 271
 Bond 306, 367
 Bonham, S. 381
 Booth, C. 428. C. T.
 287. E. 465. J. 82
 Booty, A. 475
 Bordesoult 556
 Borough 82
 Borthwick, W. M.
 553
 Bosanquet, H. 465
 Boscawen, A. 286
 Bosquey 36
 Bosville, J. 466
 Boswell, J. D. 366.
 Sir A. 553
 Bothwell 200, 290,
 294
 Botoner 393
 Boulton, F. 475
 Boulton 303
 Bouchier, T. 81
 Bourdonnaye 266
 Bourmount, Count
 556
 Bourne, W. S. 281
 Bouverie, F. P. 271
 Bowen, Capt. 272.
 C. A. 644. R. 366
 Bower, A. 478
 Bowers, L. 465. Ma-
 jor M. 561
 Bowles 26, 73, 98
 Bowyer, A. 469. Cap-
 tain R. N. 476.
 W. B. 366
 Box, D. 188
 Boxer, W. 366
 Boyd, W. 81, 367
 Boyer, E. 465
 Boyle, J. 81
 Brace, Capt. E. 269
 Bracken, J. K. 94
 Brade, W. 465
 Bradford 518
 Bradshaw, Maj. 81
 Bradwell, M. A. 367
 Brain, R. 477
 Branch, A. B. 366
 Brand 14, 18
 Brandram, F. H. 178
 Brasier, J. 366
 Bray 353, 605, M.
 368
 Brazil, Empress 464
 Bree 271
 Brenton, H. 366
 Brent, P. C. J. 651
 Brereton 278
 Brett 66. J. J. 272
 Brettaine 464
 Brewster, Dr. 631
 Brianchon 111
 Briant, J. 285
 Brice, E. 368
 Brickendon, E. 465
 Brickwood 485. N.
 92
 Bridge, L. 368. M.
 465
 Bridges, E. 178. M.
 644. T. E. 177, 271
 Bridgewater, Earl
 489
 Bridgnorth, Lady S.
 272
 Bridport, Lord 275
 Brigstoke, E. 465
 Brinchley, M. 644
 Brioni, O. 268
 Brisay, T. 650
 Brisbane, Sir T. 462
 Britton 129, 211,
 505, 589
 Broadbent 478
 Broadley 464, 477
 Broadrick, S. 478
 Broglie, Marshal de
 645
 Broke, Maj. H. G. 643
 Bromhead 81
 Brook 638. M. 187
 Brooke 489. Dr. Z.
 281
 Brooker 478
 Brooks, F. 178. G.
 182. J. 105
 Brotherson 92
 Brough, R. 650
 Brougham 168, 169,
 174, 261, 359, 360,
 455, 456, 551, 554,
 552, 555, 560
 Brown 475. A. 178.
 F. L. 82. H. 511. J.
 478. M. 417. R.
 368. S. 272, 284.
 W. 187, 326, 479
 Browne 554. D. 554.
 Sir G. 541. J. 189.
 M. A. 178. T. W.
 W. 367. W. 271.
 Sir W. 541
 Browning, J. 644
 Brownlow 359, 455
 Brownrigg, Sir R.
 366
 Bruce, S. 187
 Brunswick, Duke
 643
 Bryant 349, 516.
 Capt. 82
 Brydges, Sir J. 264,
 271
 Buchanan 216
 Buckingham, Duke
 163, 386, 456
 Buckland 68
 Buckle 66. W. L.
 464
 Buckler 133
 Buckton, G. 272
 Buddicom 206
 Budgen, Capt. 82
 Buffar, R. 474
 Bull 478. J. 366, 368
 Bullen, M. 82
 Bullock 547
 Bullpin, Capt. J. 285
 Bunbury 122
 Bunce, J. B. 561
 Burch, F. 478. L.
 478
 Burdett, Sir F. 389,
 360, 455, 456
 Burgess, W. 177
 Burgis, J. 270
 Burke 555. M. A. 92
 Burland 190
 Burmester, H. 285,
 474
 Burnaby, G. 286, 472
 Burne, M. 644
 Burney 377. Dr. C.
 183, 282, 582
 Burroughs, Jus. 175
 93. S. 574
 Burton, W. 366
 Bury 643. M. 574
 Bush, E. 81
 Bushby, T. 306
 Bushe, W. 375
 Butler, Archd. 281
 J. 129
 Butterworth 284,
 551
 Button, L. 284
 Buxton 458, 459.
 F. 551. J. 874
 Byrt, M. 285
 Caillaud 76
 Calcraft 551, 556
 Calderon 460. M.
 556
 Caldwell, L. G. 644
 Calder, Lord 639
 Calonne 547
 Calvert, C. 368. T.
 177
 Cambauld 475
 Cameron 216. Capt.
 608
 Camfield, A. E. 82
 Campbell 39, 216.
 F. W. 367
 Cane, Maj. R. D. 266
 Canning 169, 176,
 177, 261, 357, 389
 bis, 360 bis, 436,
 457, 459, 551, 554,
 555
 Canterbury, Arch.
 167, 458, 532
 Capadose, Maj. H.
 561
 Cape, J. 177
 Capel 23
 Cappone 316
 Caracci 547
 Cardwell, A. 92
 Carey, Dr. 40
 Carlisle 351. Earl
 Carlos 175
 Carn 412
 Carneg

- Carnegie, J. J. 372
 Carpenter, J. P. 81
 Carr, H. 548. J. 574.
 Lady 93
 Carter, Major 366.
 E. 178. J. 391. W.
 B. 644. W. F. 562
 Cass, F. 643
 Cassidy, Lieut.-col.
 82
 Castex, Visc. 556
 Catolica, Prince 389
 Cattermole 544, 546
 Caulfield, Visc. 323
 Cavan, Earl 176 *bis*
 Cave 477
 Cayendish 185
 Cawston 190
 Caxton 634
 Cayley 574
 Cazes, Duke de 379
 Cecil, Sir R. 517.
 W. 366
 Chadwick, E. 368
 Chalmers 490. Dr.
 81
 Chamberlayne, R. 81
 Chamberlin 71
 Chambers, J. C. 488.
 Sir R. 182
 Champion, M. 178
 Champollion 70,
 161, 352
 Chandler 111
 Chandless, T. 382
 Chandos, Lord 2
 Chantrey 353, 545,
 547
 Chard, G. W. 562
 Charge, J. 178
 Charleton 127
 Charlton 79. J. S.
 381
 Charrington, H. M.
 368
 Chateaubriand 261,
 452
 Chatham, Lord 637,
 638
 Chatterton 16. M.
 573
 Cheape, A. 81
 Cherry, G. H. 272
 Cheshire, Maj. 83
 Cheslyn, R. 651
 Chester, Bp. 543,
 545, 546, 553
 Chevalier 111
 Chevallier 581
 Cheynie 226
 Chichester 470 *bis*. C.
 177
 Child 162
 Chinchin, S. 82
 Chisholm 216. C.
 178, 382
 Cholmondeley, C. H.
 178
 Chapel 477
 Chapman, M. 368
 Chrees, C. M. 82
 Christian, E. 367
 Christie 546
 Chune, I. T. 285
 Churchill, E. 82.
 M. A. 82
 Clamtree, J. S. 188
 Clan-william, Earl
 176
 Clapp 18
 Clare 66. Mrs. 188
 Clarence, E. 272
 — Duke 271,
 571
 Clark, M. 285. R. 82
 Clarke 79. Dr. 162,
 277. A. 465. Gen.
 A. 274
 Clarkson, E. 643
 Clater, F. 574
 Clayton 105. Maj.
 367. S. 464
 Clegg 548
 Clemence, F. 477
 Clerk, Sir G. 367, 552
 Clifden, Lord 369
 Clifford, A. 470
 Clifton, R. 272. W.
 272
 Clinton, Sir H. 273
 Clonmell, Earl 466
 Clowes 66
 Coalton, J. T. 474
 Cobbett 79, 560
 Cochrane 271. Adm.
 Sir A. 269. C. S.
 366
 Cockbourn, G. 284
 Cockburn, Adm. Sir
 G. 571
 Cocker, W. B. 572
 Cocks, J. 271 *bis*
 Coe, W. J. 178
 Coffin 26. J. T. 366.
 Sir I. 554
 Coffyn 516
 Coggleshall, H. C.
 178
 Coke 79, 360. Lady
 A. 81. Sir E. 197
 Colby 194
 Colchester, Ld. 363
 Coldicote, J. 284
 Cole, Sir G. L. 271
 Coleman, J. F. 477
 Coleridge, J. D. 271,
 464
 Coles, J. 643. J. R.
 368. M. 92
 Collicott, A. R. 465
 Collier, H. J. B. 366.
 W. 518
 Collins, M. A. 465
 Colman 217
 Colquhoun 216
 Colshill 516
 Culthurst, Sir N.
 458
 Colville, Sir C. 643
 Combe 349, 353,
 543, 545
 Compton, S. 93. W.
 367
 Conant, Sir N. 185
 Condamine, W. 562
 Congreve 279. Sir
 W. 548
 Conington, R. 82
 Constable, F. 470
 Conybeare, J. J. 464
 Cook 368. J. E.
 562. E. A. 82. H.
 381. J. 502, 572.
 P. D. 176. R. B.
 449. W. 127. W.
 B. 644
 Cookson, Lieut.-col.
 562
 Coombs, J. A. 82
 Cooper 66, 457. A.
 464. Sir E. 489
 Coore, F. R. 284
 Coote, C. 375. J.
 651
 Coppard, M. 465
 Corbet 488
 Cornwall, Dr. 282.
 C. 471
 Corrie 31
 Corry, Lord 271
 Cory, G. C. 562
 Coryton 81
 Coteliquet 171
 Cotton, H. 470. W.
 465
 Cottrell, J. 284
 Couch 272
 Courtenay 2, 272,
 360, 553, 641. W.
 175, 177, 359
 Cousinery 111
 Coventry, Sir T. 415.
 Mrs. W. 562
 Covey, S. 368
 Coward, C. 574
 Cowdry, A. 465
 Cowley 40
 Cowper T. 571. W.
 92
 Cox, C. M. 644. J. W.
 475. S. 562
 Crabbe, J. G. 82
 Cracherode 182
 Cragg 206
 Cragie, Maj. J. 82
 Craig, R. 382
 Cranbourne, Visc.
 176, 265
 Crane, J. 478. J. P.
 224
 Crantz 634
 Crawford 284. A.
 284. Capt. A. 644
 Crawley, S. 464
 Creagh, Maj. 368
 Creevey 265, 360, 555
 Creme, J. 479
 Crepin, R. 305
 Crespigny, Sir W.
 456
 Crewe, C. 573
 Crichton, A. 178
 Crisp, T. 128
 Cristison, J. 464
 Critchett, S. 651
 Croft, E. A. 644. E.
 H. 643
 Crofton, E. 176
 Crofts, J. 284
 Croij, Duchess de 272
 Crockatt, C. 377
 Croke 415
 Croly, G. 543, 545
 Croke 500
 Crosbie, W. J. 176
 Crowder, J. 561. R.
 381
 Crowe, M. A. 178
 Crump, C. C. 272
 Cuddon, S. 82
 Cadworth 518
 Cuffe 375
 Cumberland, Duke
 603, 637, 638
 Cumming 216. J.
 545. M. 475
 Cundy 133
 Cunliffe, T. 477. W.
 286
 Cunningham, A. 372
 Cunnington 128, 129
 Currie 66. Dr. 86.
 J. E. 94. M. J. 366
 Curry, J. 476
 Curteis, H. B. 177
 Curtis, G. W. 367. W.
 367
 Curwen 264
 Cuthbert 368, 562
 Cuyler, Sir C. 178
 D'Aglié, C'tess 92
 D'Aiguillon, Duke
 645
 Dallas, Justice 175
 Dalton, Capt. J. 94.
 R. 465
 Dalyell, R. 176
 Dandridge, G. 284
 Daniel 218, 562. J.
 191
 Daniell, Lieut.-col.
 643
 Danser, R. 188
 Dansey, Capt. 560
 Danville,

- Danville, Sir C. 367
 Darby, Adm. 570.
 J. W. 81. T. 186
 Darch, W. 464
 Dare, E. 476
 Darke, J. 187
 Daruley, Earl 168,
 456, 639
 D'Arcy 476
 D'Arrelle, E. V. 189
 D'Arville, G. T. 189
 Dashwood, Capt. C.
 Daubeny 68. E.
 190. F. H. 464
 D'Avenant 470, 488
 Davey, Col. 475
 David's, St. Bp. of
 543, 545
 Davidson, J. 465
 Davie 644
 Daviet 127, 128, 458.
 Col. 263, 265. C.C.
 271. J. 94, 475.
 M. 187, 465. M. A.
 362. R. 81, 465.
 T. 367. W. M. 94
 Davis, A. 93. R. J.
 644. W. 272, 476
 Davy, Sir H. 62,
 269, 352, 353, 451
 Davys, R. 176
 Dawkins, H. 271
 Dawson 264, 552.
 H. 478, 562
 Day, T. 644
 Dean 16
 Deane 124, 466, 474
 Deare, Gen. G. 284.
 J. 174
 Debary, P. 92
 Debaufre, L. 475
 De Burgh 284
 De Chievre 82
 De Dion, Baron 368
 Degerando 110
 Deighton, T. 191
 Delamain, C. 575
 Delambre 68, 229
 Delamere, Lady 562
 De la Warr 93
 Demareay 266
 Denbigh, Countess
 367
 D'Enghien 593
 Denman 168, 174,
 263, 553, 554, 560
 Dennis 554
 Dent, W. 651
 Denton 464
 D'Eroles 459. Baron
 556
 Desbrowe 177
 D'Escars, Count 382
 D'Esterre, W. P. 191
 Destrate, C. 651
 Dettmarr, H. M. 178
 De Vere Hunt, Lady
 464
 De Visme, J. 129
 Devonshire, Duke
 638
 Dewes, B. 94
 Dibden 375
 Dibdin, T. F. 634
 Dicey 24
 Dicken, A. 643
 Dickenson 79, 479.
 S. 382, 650
 Dickeo, A. G. 558
 Dickens, J. 573. W.
 562
 Diggle, E. 562
 Dilkes, Lt.-gen. 562
 Dillon 284. F. 471
 Dillwyn, L. 644
 Dimond 574
 Dimsdale 478. T.
 382
 Dipnall, M. 644
 Disney, F. 651
 D'Israeli 3
 Dixon 604. E. 579.
 J. 187
 Dobbins, N. 286
 Dobree, C. 92
 Dobrowski 632
 Dobson 277
 Dodsley 16
 Dodson, J. 271
 Dodsworth 306
 Dodwell 110, 111
 D'Oisy 646
 Dolben 296
 Dolby, A. 284. M.
 284
 Dolomieu 17
 Donald, H. M. 368
 Donne, T. 379
 Dorchester, Ld. 373
 Doubleday, R. 190
 Douglas 473. E. H.
 644. J. 467. R.
 284
 Doveton, Lieut.-col.
 285, 381
 Dowager 38
 Dowding 189, 475
 Dowker, W. 561
 Downie, M. 644
 Dowson, H. 190
 Doyle, Sir J. 76.
 Lieut.-gen. 464
 Drakard, S. 178
 Drake 83, 429. J.
 272
 Drayton 502
 Drinkwater 66
 Drummond 216,
 553. C. 284. E. A.
 M. 561. 285
 Du Cane, P. 573
 Du Cange 194
 Duckett, L. 305
 Duckworth, E. 93
 Dudley 296, 466
 Duer 564
 Dugdale, R. 82
 Duke, Edw. 511
 Dumas, Maj. P. 464
 Dumbleton, C. 364
 Duncan, Lord 357
 Dundas, Gen. 274.
 Lady C. 652. J. B.
 366. Capt. T. 269
 Dunford 547
 Dunning 637
 Dunsany, Lord 644
 Dupre 366. E. 320
 Durel, E. 177
 Dusset 502
 Duthey, W. 366
 Dyck 547
 Dyer 290. C. G. 475.
 H. 272
 Dymoke, H. 82
 Dyne, E. 368
 Eamer 561
 Earle, H. J. 178, 643.
 M. G. 178
 Earp, J. 285, 286
 East, Sir E. A. 176,
 177, 456
 Ebrington, Lord
 176, 560
 Eccles, E. 477
 Edghill, W. B. 382
 Edkins, J. 651
 Edmonds, A. 284
 Edwards, Col. 632.
 Miss 178. G. 189.
 J. 176. Capt. R. B.
 644. T. 651. Col.
 W. 464
 Egerton 482. H. 375
 Egginton, J. 272
 Eginton 303
 Egremont 547. J.
 178
 — C'tess 92
 — Earl 560
 Eiche, J. 382
 Eldon 232
 Elers, C. 271
 Ellaby, F. 178
 Ellenborough, Lord
 168, 182, 265, 357,
 456, 458, 553, 555
 Ellice 554. Lady H.
 652
 Ellicombe, H. T. 643
 Ellis 82, 353, 558,
 455, 606. A. 556.
 F. 364. G. A. 546.
 W. J. 189
 Elmslie, J. 177
 Elphinstone, G. A.
 H. 276. Lieut.-
 J. D. 464
 Elwes, C. 574
 Elwin, H. 364
 Ely, Bp. 367
 Emmerson 548
 Empeinado 459
 Empson, W. 545
 Enfield, Dr. 26
 Ensor, E. A. 644
 Epworth, M. 479
 Erroll, Countess 464
 — Earl 271
 Erskine, Capt. 537.
 Sir D. 176
 — Lord 560
 Escreet, J. 380
 Este, L. 383
 Ethersey 93
 Euston, Countess
 464
 Evans 285. Capt.
 273. Miss 178. J.
 188
 Eve, C. 188
 Eveleigh, Capt. 286
 Evelyn 23
 Everard, E. 82
 Everett, T. 465
 Everitt, Sir J. 21
 Every, N. 464
 Ewings, W. 92
 Eyer 303
 Eyre, Adm. R. 366
 Eyton, J. 186
 Fabricius, M. 161
 Fahie, M. 562
 Faithhorn 474
 Fane, Lady E. 372
 Fardell, H. 561
 Farmer 24. L. 177
 Farquhar 79
 Farquharson 216
 Fauquier, Mrs. 382
 Fawcett 477
 Fawkes, W. 79, 176
 Fearon, Lieut.-col.
 464. R. B. 464
 Fellowes, N. 174
 Feltham, Miss 426
 Fennell, M. 190
 Fenoulhet, J. L. 644
 Fenton, J. 561
 Fenwick, N. 93
 Ferdinand VII. 266,
 267, 556
 Ferguson 216. H. E.
 644. Sir R. 589.
 Fergusson, Lady 562
 Ferrier, Maj.-gen.
 82
 Ffolliott, J. 82
 Fidler, W. 286
 Field 660. G. 651.
 Maj. J. 477
 Fillingham, A. 92
 Finch, Lady C. 477.
 Sir J. 492
 Fisher

- Fisher 66. Capt. 640. T. 382. Capt. T. Gillett, J. 82
 J. 189. R. B. 94 477 Giorgione 547 Greaves, C. R. 190
 Fishwick, E. 381 Frazer 216 Gipps, S. 476 Green 124, 604, 641.
 Fitz-Clarence 555 Freeman, A. 644. B. Girdleston, Dr. 87 A. 476. J. 368.
 Fitzgerald 452. M. 190. M. 465 Gisborne 651. T. 464 Maj. J. C. 464. M.
 263. R. 374. Maj. Freer, G. 94 Gladdis, T. 177 644. P. 189, 381.
 T. G. 366. O. 168. Fremantle, W. H. Glenorchy, Lord 552 P. J. 562. T. 187
 V. 361, 455, 459, 176 Glover, J. 177. R. 177 Greenaway, W. W.
 552 French, Col. 168, Gloucester, Duch. 372, 555 Greene, T. 175
 Fitzroy, Lady W. 562. 361. H. 644 Duke 463 Greenhalgh 194
 Lord J. 174 Friend 491 Glubb, T. S. 381 Greenhill, M. 190
 Fitzwilliam, C'tess Frier 194 Glyn, G. C. 368. E. Greenwood, W. 559,
 652 Friburger 634 D. 368 631, 632
 ——— Earl 83 Frupp, S. 644 Goess 36 Greethed 317, 509
 Flagg 190 Frome, E. M. 272 Goldart 489 Greeve, M. A. 562
 Flahault, Count 273 Fuente 389 Golding, Dr. 643 Gregg, W. F. 651
 Fleet 94 Fulcher, R. P. 562 Goldney, J. H. 464 Gregory 557. A. W.
 Fleming, Miss 190. Fuller, J. 176 Goosely 206 94. Dr. O. 230, 231
 C. 272 Fulton, Maj. 366 Gooch, H. 478. M. Gregson 320. M. 205,
 Fleury, Viscount 273 Fust, Sir F. 198 A. M. 178 505
 Fligg, M. 278 Fry, T. 189 Goodall, Adm. 274 Grenfell 264. M. 368
 Flindell, Miss 648 Fryer, J. 475 Goode, A. 561 ——— Lady C. 272
 Flint, H. B. 572 Gadd 189 Goodenough, E. 464. Grenville 464, H. R.
 Floran 76 Gage 218, 574. A. M. A. 381 474
 Foley 66. A. M. 368. 476. Sir T. 368 ——— Lord 456,
 J. 561. M. 82 Gahagan 232 S. 92 545
 Folkestone, Lord Gaisford, S. 382 Gordon 216. Sir C. Gressop 217
 169, 359, 360 Gale 226, 468. S. 176 *bir.* Lt.-gen. Greville 632. A. F.
 Forbes 216. A. 479. 465 284, 366. Capt. H. 644
 Sir A. 382. M. 367 W. 643. J. A. 368. Grey 652. Sir C. 570
 Formby, M. 465 Gam 217 Sir J. W. 464. W. ——— C'tess 652
 Forrestale, Capt. J. 285 ——— Duke 83 ——— Earl 357, 359,
 285 360, 456
 Forrest 468 Goring 366. C. A. 178. Griffin, Sir E. 295
 Forster 401. I. C. F. J. 94 Griffith, E. 573. R.
 574. S. 476. T. C. 368, 644
 W. 272 Gosford 560 Griffiths, Col. 642.
 Fosbroke 2, 104, 109, ——— Earl 463, 639 A. 642
 129, 317 Gostling, L. F. 272 Grillon 634
 Fortescue, Lady M. 272 Goulburn 168, 263, Grime, A. 477
 272 361, 357, 359, 458, Gronow, T. 561
 Foster, A. 465. E. 459, 552, 554, 556 Groom, J. 464
 477. J. 188. M. 285 Gould, N. 285 Groove, E. 651
 284, 475, 477, 572 Gouger, Miss 272 Gropius 111
 Fothergill, J. 286 Gough, E. F. 285 Grosvenor 547
 Foulston 651 Gower, Lord 456, ——— Lord 590
 Fourcade 111, 112 547, 562 Grove, Dr. 367
 Fowler, J. 651 ——— Lady F. L. 562 Guest, C. 82
 Fox, Ch. 185, 273. Grahagan 652 Guido 547
 R. 94 Graham 216, 457. Guignes 605
 Foy, Gen. 170, 171, Capt. D. 561. S. Guilleminot, Gen.
 266 367 361, 556
 Frampton, T. 573 ——— Baron 175, Guise 541
 Franchi 79 553 Gun 468
 Franklyn, J. 81 Grant 216. C. 455, Gunn 216
 Frankland, G. 81, 554, 366, 367, 475. Gunnell, H. 285
 177. Lieut. G. J. P. 553. Sir W. 553 Gunning, G. 81
 278. M. 478 Gibbs, Dr. 465 Granville, Dr. 367 Gurney 162, 353
 Gibson, Bp. 127 ——— Lord 176 Guyon, E. 573
 Gifford, Sir R. 551 Grattan 262, 551 Gwynne 91
 Gilbert, Dr. A. T. 82. Graves 16, 458 Hadden 92
 D. 262. E. W. 366 Gravina, Adm. 274 Hadow, P. 643
 Gilby, W. R. 271 Gray 2. Dr. 545. H. Haigh, J. 381
 Giles, S. 93 644. J. 188, 194 Haighton, J. 381
 Gill, C. 178. H. 562 Gream, F. M. 82 Halford 352. Sir H.
 314
 Hall,

- Hall, Dr. 502. E. Hastings, Marquis 264. Lieut.-col. M. 374, 644. F.T.
 574. M. S. 572. 571 J. H. E. 644. H. 412
 S. 93, 468. W. 651 Hatherley 518 L. 465 Howden, A. 562
 Hallet 651 Hawes, H. 177 Hillier 573 Howe, Lord 272
 Hallett, J. 475 Hawke, Lord 369 Hilton, S. 188 Howell 643
 Halliburton 83 Hawker, Col. 173 Hinakee 364 Howell, E. 93
 Halliday, Adm. 374 Hawkins, A. 286. E. Hineckley 94 Hoyle 429
 Hallifax, C. F. 178 169. Adm. Sir J. Hincks, J. 92 Hubbard, H. 272
 Hallowell, Capt. 274. 269, 417 Hine, Capt. 367 367. J. 643
 Sir B. 269 Hawkridge 36 Hippiisley, Sir J. C. Hue, C. 366
 Halsall 298, 299 Haworth, B. 643 364 Hughes, I. 284. J.
 Hamer 604 Hay, Capt. B. 269. Hitch 478 572 T. S. 465
 Hames, J. 178 Sir J. D. 368. W. Hitchcock, A. 285 Huitson, J. P. 93
 Hamilton 66, 564. 643 Hoang-Ti 607 Hullock, Baron 271
 E. 372. H. 177. Haydn, J. 476 Hoare, Capt. 562. Hulton 471
 Sir J. 366. J. 468. Haydon 548 P. 543, 455. Sir Hume 169, 262, 263.
 J. L. 561 Haygarth, Dr. 86 R. C. 112, 128, 504 264, 265, 359, 360,
 Lord A. Hayley 161, 225 Hobbina 447 361, 547, 552, 556,
 463, 552 Hazlitt 602 Hobhouse 263, 360, 556, 560, 637. F.
 Hammond 190 Heap, A. 574 456, 463 366
 Hanbury, M. 651 Hearsey, W. 285 Hoblyn 271 Humphrey 175
 Hancock, T. 367 Heath, Mrs. 478 Hockin 562 Hunnyburn, J. 643
 Handel 604 Heathcote 188 Hockings, Capt. R. Hunt 79. J. H. 366.
 Handscomb, C. 178 Hebbert, E. 366 367 R. 644. T. W. 176.
 Hanmer, Capt. J. Heber, R. 81, 177 Lady de Vere 464
 562. W. W. 190 Heberden, A. 562 Hunter 163. Dr. 26.
 Hannam, W. 651 Hedgeland, Miss J. 82, 179, 377
 Hansard, L. G. 643 644. C. 82 Hurd 3, 4. T. 473
 Hanson 270 Henderson, J. 93 366. S. M. 89 Hurly, L. 368
 Hanway 12 Henekell, J. 382 Hodson, J. A. 81. Hurrell, W. 174
 Haram, M. 321 Henley, C. 271 O. A. 93. S. 93 Hurst 362. J. 368
 Harbin, T. H. 651 Henneage 17 Hoffmann, M. 644 Husband, A. 465
 Harby, W. 187 Hennen, M. 562 Hogg, Maj. J. 464 Huskinson 177, 202,
 Harcourt, E. A. 82 Henshaw, R. P. B. Hole, T. 380 265. C. 268. W.
 Harden, M. 478 177. R. J. B. 271 Holland, Lord 282, 176, 177
 Harding, Capt. 27. Henson 581 360, 456, 639 Huskisson 554. W.
 J. 82. M. 465 Holloway, T. 94 366
 Hardinge 225 Henville, C. B. 271 Holroyd, Justice 175 Hussey, Gen. V. W.
 Sir H. 366, Holt, W. 321 366, 502 475, 561
 367 Holyoake 502 Hustler, J. D. 272
 Hardy, Sir C. 370. Home 35. Sir E. 162, F. 643
 H. 93 163, 314 Hutchinson, B. 272.
 Hare 188 Herne 475 Homer, T. 561 J. L. 81
 Harford, E. 189 Herries, J. C. 177 Hone, A. 458 ———— Ld. 275
 Harland, Sir R. 369 Herringham, A. 476 Hood 431, 432 Hutton, Gen. 292.
 Harness, Dr. 94 Herschell, Sir W. 630 ———— Lord 274 Maj. 561. C. 30.
 Harper, E. 368 Hertford, Marq. 547 Hope 552. C. 81 H. 465
 Harrington, E. M. Hesleden, W. 286 Hopkins, Lieut. 368. Huysum 547
 81. G. 381 Hesse Homberg, E. B. 368. J. 479 Hyde 290. C. 572
 ———— Earl 271 Princess 555 Hopkinson, Miss 177 Iggulden, M. E. 272
 ———— Lady Hewson 163 Hordern, J. 176 Impey 543, 546
 189 Heyland, J. 281 Horner 120 Infatado, Duke 336
 Harris 269, 367 Heysham, W. H. 82 Horry, J. L. 92 Ingram 128. A. 285
 Harrison 269. M. Heywood 520. R. 81 Horsley, Dr. 229, Inskon 604
 472. T. 105. W. Ribbert, T. 178 230, 296 Inman 387
 272. W. M. 368 Hickes, Dr. 179 Hort, Sir W. 644 Inyssen, E. 82
 Harrop, J. 226 Hickman 328 Horton 637 Ipsilanti, D. 538
 Harrowby, Earl 167, Hicks, A. 93. R. 478 Horwood 554 Irving, W. 367
 456 Higten 133 Hoste, Sir W. 269 Isaac 651. E. 574
 Hart, E. G. 476. G. Higgins, Dr. 185. Hotchkiss, M. A. 644. Iturbide 363
 218 T. C. 175 R. 368 Jackson, Dr. 295.
 Harvey 163, 286. T. Higgs, J. 188 Hothouner, A. 368 G. 272, 651. H.
 92. W. 285 Highlord 316 Houseman 505 A. E. 644
 Hast, P. F. 475 Hilhouse, G. 368 How, W. W. 465 Jacob 548
 Hastings, C. 562. J. Hill, C. 217. E. 381. Howard, Miss 562. Jacobs, W. 190
 P. 571. W. 568 E. E. 644. Sir G. E. 562. E. A. 368. Jacques 429

- James, Dr. 282. J.
M. 572. J. W. 644
Jameson, J. B. 561
Jamison, S. 82
Jarvis, Sir R. 366
Jassaud 111
Jebb 81
Jefferson 652
Jeffery, A. 382
Jeffreys 66, 160
Jekyll 271
Jellicoe, C. 382. H.
644. S. 643
Jelly, S. 465
Jenkins 382 *bis*. C.
464. R. 177
Jenkinson, Lieut.-
col. 381
Jennings 98, 546
Jepson, H. 644
Jerdan, W. 545
Jerram, H. 478, 574
Jervis, I. 372
Joddrell, Sir R. P.
464
Jolliffe, J. R. 469
Johnson, Dr. S. 357,
547. C. C. 176. R.
286. W. 82, 573
Johnstone 476. Sir
A. 555. Capt. J.
381
Jones 271, 458. C.
382. D. 367. E.
573. I. 127. J. 187,
478, 651. J. P. 643.
M. 573, 644. R.
178, 465. S. 482,
573. Sir W. 568.
W. P. 561
Jonson, Ben 295
Jordan, G. W. 381
Judson, G. 366
Judson, W. 476
Kanghi 606
Kao-Hoang-Ti 606
Kaye 285
Keane, Sir J. 364
Keate 225
Keats 351
Keeling, A. 476. J.
644
Keet, E. 563
Keith, P. 81
Kemble, R. 277
Kemp, T. R. 271
Kempsa 66
Kemys, F. 286
Kendersley, H. L.
377
Kennedy 553. A.
81. E. 177. Capt.
W. 562
Kenida 2
Kenrick, W. 643
Kent, H. 366
Keogh, M. 477
Keppel, Adm. 369
Key, J. 561
Kibli 217
Kien Long 606
Killigrew 488
Kilvert, F. 82
Kinchin, S. 478
King 127, 278. Sir
A. B. 551, 552. H.
188. J. 82. M. 374.
W. 562
— Lady 464
— Lord 360, 456,
639
Kingston, Lord 374
Kinnaird, Miss 644
Kippis 296
Kirk, J. 644
Knapp, A. 284
Knatchbull, M. A.
368
Knevet, H. 92, 186
Knight 353. E. 176.
Mrs. G. 94, 191.
R. 271
Knighton, Sir W.
543
Knowlson 633
Knox, H. W. 265
Knygsmark 632
Kyrton 217
Labalmondieu, J.
477
Lacey, H. 82
Lackstone 16
Lacox, Sir E. K. 175
Ladebat, Count L.
379
La Farque, M. 379
Lagrange 229
La Grange, J. B. 284
Laing 163
Lainson, J. 82
Laisne, M. 188
Lamb, Lieut. J. 465
Lambert, I. 644. J.
572
Lambton 360
Lamont 216
Lance, J. E. 367
Landen 229
Lane, M. 381
Langdale, C. 562. J.
574
Langton 320. M.
644
Langworthy 562
Lansdown, Marquis
168, 364, 456, 545,
639
Laroche, S. 476
Las Cases 596
Lascelles, Lieut.-col.
368
Laserra, Capt. 459
Laskey, R. 644
Latey 81
Lauderdale, Lady J.
644
Laurenson, M. G. S.
177
Lauriston, Count
171
Lausan, Duc de 273
Law, J. 216
Lawford 79
Lawler, D. 189
Lawley 547
Lawrence 93, 451
Lawson, A. 178. J.
I. 284
Laxmore, C. I. C. 643
Layard, Lieut.-gen.
579
Leach, H. 465. J. 92
Leader, A. 92. W. 271
Leadley, Lieut. 272
Le Blanc 175
Leechmere, J. 368
Leeds, Duke 182
Lefevre 634
Legge 290
Lehonne 70, 352
Leicester, O. 271
Leigh, Lady 178
Leighton, Mrs. 382
Leman, T. 364
Le Mesurier, F. 475.
M. 573
Lempriere, J. 177.
F. D. 367
Lennox, Duke 294.
Maj. Lord G. 561
Lepard, J. 284
Leslie 197. J. E. 644
Lethbridge 163. Sir
T. 79, 456
Lever, S. 190
Lewin, S. 188
Lewis 93, 125. C.
465. D. 374. O.
176. W. 478
Liddell, J. E. 562
Lightfoot, J. 464
Lillie, C. 465. Lady
562
Lilly, J. 271
Limerick, Earl 639
Linant 70
Lincoln, Bp. 543, 545
Lindeneau 162
Lindsay, Capt. J. 465
Linthorne, A. 644
Lipscomb, S. 93
Lister 124, 176. Gen.
189, 366
Litchford, J. R. 380
Liverpool, Earl 161,
162, 171, 176 *bis*,
357, 358, 359, 360,
456, 553, 555, 639
Livingstone, Sir T.
269
Lloyd 478. E. 644.
G. 643. M. 644
Lock 377
Lodington, E. M. 279
Londonderry, Marq.
456
Long, Sir C. 357
Longchamp, J. 366
Longdill, P. W. 572
Longman, J. 285
Lorton, Lord 463
Lovell, Miss 284. Dr.
R. 476
Lovibond 225
Loughborough, Ld.
561
Louis XVIII. 357
Lowe, G. 500. Sir
H. 174, 593, 642
Lowndes, S. 382.
W. S. 175
Lowry, J. 81
Louth 3
Lowther, Visc. 176
Loxley, J. 188
Loyd, L. 178
Lozade, Duke 382
Loznachan 39
Luard, Maj. G. 561
Lucas, Adm. 274.
H. 643
Lucy, J. 182, 194
Ludlow, Dr. 179
Ludovico 412
Luff, O. P. 94
Luis de Rego 171
Lumley 500
Lumsden, Lieut.-
col. 382
Lunnun, W. 465
Luttrell, F. F. 574
Lye, S. 286
Lynch, H. 574
Lynedoch, Lord 560
Lynn, M. 368. R. R.
368
Lyon, R. 81, 177
Lyttelton 16
Maberly 169, 261,
262. E. 272
M'Allister 216
M'Allum, D. 562
M'Carthy, Sir C. 462
Macartney, Ld. 605
Macauley, K. 163
M'Connell 457. J.
457
Macdonald, Col. 124,
423, 485, 596. J.
456. M. 470. W.
464
M'Donald 216
M'Donnell 216
M'Dougal 216
Macfarlan,

- Macfarlane, Sir R. 366
 M'Farlane 216
 Macgregor, P. 271
 M'Gregor 217
 M'Intosh 216
 M'Isaac 39
 Mackay 38
 M'Kay 216
 Mackenfield, H. 272
 Mackenzie 562. C.
 651. Sir J. W. 271.
 W. 562
 M'Kenzie 216. Capt.
 A. 269
 Mackintosh, E. 382.
 Sir J. 162, 456,
 463, 546, 551, 570
 Mackworth, Maj.
 562
 M'Lachlan 216
 MacLaine, Lieut.-col.
 81, 464
 Maclean, Dr. 449,
 643. F. M. 92
 M'Lean 216. A. 81
 Macleod, C. 572
 M'Kinnon 216
 M'Leod 216
 Macmullen, Dr. 367
 M'Nab 216
 M'Naghten, E. A.
 176
 Macnamara 457
 M'Neild 216
 Macpherson, A. 177
 M'Pherson 216
 M'Quarrie 216
 Macrae, Lt. G. 651
 M'Rae 216
 Macau, T. 465
 Magee, J. 81
 Magniac, F. 651
 Mahon, Maj. T. 562
 Maidwell, A. 477
 Majmoodar 31
 Maio 66
 Major 417, 602
 Mair 548. W. 381
 Maitland, Ly. J. 368
 Malcolm 504. Sir
 J. 451
 Malleson, J. P. 177
 Mallett 24
 Mallock, R. 368
 Maltby, Dr. E. 262,
 367
 Man, W. 465
 Manley 375. S. 189
 Mangin 125
 Mangies, L. 93
 Mann, G. 375. M. I.
 93. Capt. R. 574.
 S. N. 562
 Mansel, E. 272, 465.
 W. J. 571
 Mansfield, M. N. 457
 Mant, Dr. R. 366
 Manuel, M. 266
 Margetts, A. 465
 Markby, W. H. 178
 Markham, O. 372
 Markland 353. Capt.
 367. J. H. 561
 Marler, O. 188
 Marriage, J. 178
 Marriott, W. 651
 Marromicali, P. 558
 Marryatt 554
 Marsden 353
 Marsh, Miss 272. G.
 A. E. 367. M. 271
 Marshall 66. C. R.
 572
 Marten, W. 94
 Martignac 362
 Martin 449, 456, 641.
 D. 362. T. 265
 Maryborough, Lord
 569, 639
 Maseres 225, 230
 Mash, H. T. B. 271
 Maskelyne 229, 230,
 296
 Mason 66. A. 81,
 177, 272. J. 651.
 P. 81. W. 176. Dr.
 W. 573
 Masseredo, Adm. 275
 Massingberd, W. B.
 650
 Master, R. M. 367.
 T. 573
 Masters, A. 178. W.
 284
 Mather, M. A. 177
 Matthews, Captain
 274. J. 366, 367
 Maul, R. 283, 475
 Maurice 128
 Maxwell 134. Sir
 W. 271
 Maydwell, J. 561
 Mayer, G. 189
 Maynard, P. J. 465
 Mayo, J. 81
 ——— Earl 168
 Mayor, A. 82
 Mead, W. 283
 Meade, R. 176
 Mees, J. 285
 Meeson, S. 382
 Meggs 92
 Mein, Lieut.-col. 366
 Millington, R. H. 644
 Melsane 286
 Melton, M. A. 92
 Melville, J. T. 81
 ——— Lord 357,
 467
 Mene 400, 401
 Mennes 315
 Menzies 216, 353
 Mercandotti 368
 Mercer, J. 273, 467
 Merchant 476
 Mercier 266. Miss
 644
 Meredith, J. 573. J.
 C. 368
 Meredyth, Sir H. 83
 Mereweather, A. 478
 Meriton, S. 82
 Merricks, R. 33, 189
 Merriman, A. 82
 Merryell 381
 Mesham, R. 561
 Messenger, Capt. 272
 Metford, H. N. 368
 Methuen, J. A. 367
 Metton, H. 382
 Meynell 26
 Meyrick, Dr. 98.
 Lieut.-col. 368
 Michel 431, 432
 Michell 449
 Mickle 564
 Middleton 26, 110,
 285, 468, 541. I.
 C. V. 644. R. 177
 ——— Bp. 376
 Miguel 75. San 362.
 Don 557
 Miland, M. du 651
 Mildmay, F. J. St. J.
 366
 Miles, T. 380
 Miller, E. 465. F. S.
 177. M. A. 562.
 Capt. W. 465
 Milles, Dr. J. 516.
 T. 517
 Millett, Mrs. 651
 Milling 176
 Millman 177
 Millner, F. 368
 Millward, J. G. 382
 Milman 541
 Milnes 464
 Milton, Lord 79, 359,
 463, 552
 Milward, B. 177
 Mimardiére, H. I. 82
 Mina, Gen. 267, 362,
 556
 Mines, J. 178
 Mirmett, J. 382
 Misas 267
 Mocatta, S. 82
 Mogg, H. H. 561
 Molesworth, H. 573
 Molyneux, H. M. 94
 Moncey 459
 Monck 263, 265. Sir
 C. 288. E. A. 272
 Montagu, E. B. 468.
 Lady H. M. 562
 Montefiore, H. J. 82
 Montego 556
 Montemar, Duke
 de 556
 Monteynard, Mar-
 quis 645
 Montgomerie, Lieut.
 G. 643
 Montilla, Gen. 468
 Montmorency 273
 Moody, C. F. 178. S.
 284
 Moor, A. 478. R. W.
 188
 Moore 30, 92, 463.
 Dr. 492. Miss 91.
 E. L. 83. G. 274.
 J. 93. J. H. 458.
 M. 286. P. 288.
 R. 561. T. 183,
 379. W. C. 82
 Moorsom, H. R. 81
 Morales 76
 Moran, C. 457
 More 218
 Morel, W. R. 381
 Morey, B. 288
 Morgan 632. J. S.
 477. L. H. 368.
 W. 91, 381
 Moriarty, W. 81
 Morice, J. 518
 Morillo, Gen. 369
 Morland 468
 Morley 316
 ——— Earl 168
 Morpeth, Lord 545
 Morrice, E. 574
 Morris, J. 382. M. A.
 82. R. 92. L. 377
 Morrison, J. W. 369
 Mortimer, E. H. 367.
 P. 286
 Mortlock, Sir J. C.
 272
 Morton 217, 469
 ——— Earl 356
 Moseley, W. H. 382
 Mounsey 651
 Mount 464. M. 367
 Moura 267
 Mowbray, E. 285
 Moxon, T. 368
 Mozart 604
 Muckle, Capt. 477
 Muley, J. 178
 Mulgrave, Lord 274
 Mullins, T. 468
 Mulloney, P. 177
 Munarriz 75
 Mundy, H. 475
 Munroe 38, 216
 Murillo 547
 Murley, M. 177
 Murphy, 86. A. 447
 Murray 34, 35, 216.
 E. 367. G. 382.
 Lord G. 90. J. 314.
 G. 12.

- J. D. 368. S. M. 569
 Murries, E. M. 644
 Musgrave, Lady 94
 Myers 66. W. 93
 Myners, S. 574
 Mytton, J. 176
 Nairne, Mrs. 475
 Nalder, T. 272
 Nangle, G. 644
 Nares 543, 546
 Naylor, R. 93
 Neale 81, 366
 Neech, H. 189
 Needham 381, 562,
 Neilson, A. 92
 Nelson, C. 81, J. 177
 — Lord 275
 Nepean, Sir E. 89
 Nevill 500. C. 644
 Newcastle, D. 603
 Newland, H. 477
 Newman, 471, 644
 Newport, Sir J. 357,
 361, 456, 551, 554
 Newton, Mrs. 285.
 F. E. 272. T. 393
 Ney 591
 Nibbs, J. G. 188
 Nicholl, Sir J. 552
 Nicholls, J. 284
 Nichols 282, 464
 Nicholson, T. 91
 Nicolas, J. T. 464
 Nicolls, Maj. T. S.
 561
 Nixon, F. M. 177
 Noel, Sir G. N. 560,
 562, 637, 638
 Norbury, Mrs. W.
 284. W. 651
 Norcutt, M. 649
 Norfolk, Duke 368
 Norgate, B. T. 367
 Normanby, Lord 456
 Norris, W. 562
 North, K. A. 467
 Northampton, C'tes
 502. Earl 502
 Norton, G. 651
 Nott, A. 379
 Nottidge 271, 644
 Novant 607
 Nowell, B. 478
 Noyes 452. H. 559
 Nugent 560. C. 465
 — Lord 386
 Nunez, E. 82
 Oakes 176
 O'Beirne 366
 O'Brien, Lady E. 81
 Odoen 412
 O'Donnell 265
 Ogilvie 216
 Ogilvy, G. 562
 Ogle, Lieut.-Col. 383.
 H. M. 287, 478
 O'Grady, Baron 637
 Oguinsky 633
 Oley 490
 Oliphant 216
 Olive, J. 91
 Oliver, M. A. 272
 O'Meara, Dr. 174.
 B. E. 178, 642.
 T. 457
 O'Neil 372
 Onnam 449
 Onslow, C. T. 286
 O'Reilly, D. 83. H.
 643. T. 457
 Orgene 316
 Orme 564
 Ormerod 506
 Osborne, E. 368.
 F. 190. G. 81
 Osborn, R. 381
 Osma, Bp. 556
 Ossun, Marq. 390
 Oswald, W. 189
 Ouseley 546
 Overton 406
 Owen, E. 178. E.
 P. 271. Dr. 314.
 Dr. H. 177. W.
 271. Lady 476
 Oxford, Lord 548
 Oxmantown 367
 Pakenham 277
 Paddon, J. 571
 Padello, Col. 368
 Page, L. 644
 Paget 176, 366
 Paine 359
 Palliser, Adm. 369
 Palm 593
 Palmer, Col. 178.
 C. 177. J. 382
 Palmerston 263, 265
 Pannartz 634
 Pantou, J. 176
 Parish, E. 574
 Parival 36
 Park 23. Justice
 175. G. A. 465
 Parke, C. G. 177
 Parker 369. M. 370.
 Sir P. 376. T. 382
 Parkes, D. 194
 Parkhurst, B. 478
 Parkinson, J. 286
 Parmegiano 548
 Parnell Sir H. 168,
 264, 361
 Parr, Dr. 282
 Parry, Capt. 161,
 172, 269. Dr. 179.
 G. W. 176. H. 476
 Parsons, E. F. 177
 Partley 16
 Partridge, L. B. 465.
 T. E. 187
 Passmore, A. 572
 Paterson, J. 643
 Pateshall, E. B. 175
 Paton, Capt. W. 644
 Patten, J. 644
 Pattenson, C. T. 643
 M. 178
 Pateshall 79
 Payne 182, 637. E.
 477. E. R. 278.
 S. 286
 Peach 82. T. 477
 Pearce, E. 82
 Pears, J. 367
 Pearson, Dr. 230.
 176. H. N. 271
 Peckham 412
 Peckell, G. R. 366
 Peckham 296
 Pedder, J. 94. W.
 380
 Peeke 578
 Peel 168, 176, 263,
 264, 269, 360, 361,
 455, 456, 465, 547,
 551, 552, 555, 637,
 638
 — Lady J. 177
 Peirce, W. M. 271
 Peirson, J. 575
 Pell, Serj. 174
 Pegge 489
 Penfold, C. 82
 Pengelly 130
 Penruddocke, A. H.
 93. C. 281
 Peploe, S. M. 286
 Perceval 491
 Percival, Dr. 86
 Percy, A. 176
 Perier 547
 Perkins 162. J. 382
 Pernault 431
 Perree, Adm. 275
 Perry, T. 368
 Person 412
 Pescey 633
 Peters, J. W. 177
 Petre 79, 368
 Petrie 353
 Pett, S. 92
 Peyforer 577, 578
 Peyton, A. 643
 Phear, J. 367
 Phebus, Dr. 364
 Phelps 368, 644
 Philipps, A. 272
 Philips 24, 506
 Phillimore 168, 176
 Phillip 314
 Phillips, J. 478
 Phillips 35, 642. A.
 190. C. 175. C.
 W. 82. J. 176.
 O. 644. R. 178
 Phillott, J. S. 81
 Philpot 376, 643
 Phipps, H. M. 471
 Piat, Marshal 362
 Piehegru 593
 Pickard, G. 177
 Pierre, St. 634
 Pigott, C. 476
 Pilkington, J. 574
 Pinckard 213
 Pine 93
 Pinney, J. F. 176
 Pitt, William 185,
 261, 262, 273, 475,
 573, 594
 Platt, H. 94
 Plumer 449, 542. J.
 272, 562
 Plumley, S. 178
 Plumridge 81, 367
 Plunkett, W. 178,
 263, 264, 358, 359,
 360, 455, 457, 458,
 551, 552
 Pochin 82, 286
 Poci 76
 Pockock 475
 Pole, E. 476
 Pollen, G. P. B. 643
 Polwhele 98
 Pomaro 364
 Pomeroy 40. H. 183
 Ponsonby, W. 547
 Poole, W. 457
 Popham 90, 477
 Popp 352
 Pordage 217
 Portman, E. B. 271
 Portsmouth, Earl
 174, 270, 553
 — C'tess 174
 Postle, E. 561
 Potter 287, 547, 643
 Poussin 547
 Povah, Dr. 271
 Powell, G. 189. H.
 B. 366. J. 561
 Powerscourt 553
 Pownall, M. 178
 Poyntz, W. S. 177
 Praed 541
 Pratt 81, 82, 177
 Preston 573. G. 652.
 M. 572
 Prevost 633
 Price 35. C. 284.
 E. 178. R. 386
 Prichard, H. 572
 Prickett, Capt. 285
 Priestley, Dr. 86
 Prime, R. 176
 Prince 475, 518
 Pringle 230
 Pritzler,

- Pritzer, Sir T. 81
 Probyn, C. 368
 Prosser 543, 545. S.
 190. T. 572
 Prout, Dr. 186
 Pryce, M. 93
 Pryke, G. 477
 Pugh, D. 176. J. 178
 Pulteney, Dr. 85
 Pannett 66
 Purcell, Capt. 268
 Purling, M. 476
 Purveour 218
 Purvis, R. C. 573
 Putterham 226
 Pye 386
 Pytches, T. 478
 Quarlemain, R. 270
 Quesada 265, 459
 Quilter, H. S. 93
 Quin 185. M. 382
 Rackett 353
 Rackman 206
 Radcliffe 315, 316
 Radford, M. T. 644
 Ragg, W. 393
 Ragusa, Duke 171
 Raikes, C. S. 381
 Raine, J. 367
 Rainier 270. E. 643
 Raleigh 92, 194
 Ramsbottom 82
 Ramsden 366, 367
 Ramus 562
 Randall, C. H. 475.
 J. 644. S. 178
 Raper 358
 Rask 632
 Ratcliffe, W. 580
 Rathbone 86
 Rawlins 270, 475
 Rawlinson 286, 643
 Raymond 364, 561.
 O. 174. S. 561
 Rayner, W. 175
 Rayz, J. L. 172
 Read 292, 561
 Reader 475
 Reazio Sfenoga,
 Marchioness 562
 Redesdale, Lord 553
 Reeve, S. 478
 Reeves 382
 Reggio, Duke 171
 Reid 366. G. 190
 Reinagle 475
 Relhan, R. 380
 Relph, J. 81
 Rembrandt 547
 Rennards, R. 575
 Rennell, T. 271, 366
 Rennie, S. 564
 Renshaw 204
 Revans, J. 478
 Reynell, H. 92
 Reynolds 176. A. M.
 270. C. 82. H.
 368. Sir J. 547
 Ricardo 169, 262,
 264, 456, 554, 555,
 Riccard 314
 Rice 554. S. 168,
 264, 361, 637
 Rich 172. E. L. 81
 Richards, Dr. 543,
 545. D. 382. E.
 T. 644. W. 178
 Richardson 574. Jus.
 175. A. 178. D. 82
 Richmond, Duch.
 272. Duke 294
 Ricketts 371, 474
 Rickman 206
 Riego 75. Gen. 268
 Rigaud, M. I. 382
 Rigly, R. 186
 Riggs, H. 190
 Riley, W. F. 82
 Ring, W. 173
 Ripley 465. P. 643
 Riva, Duke 767
 Rivers, Sir H. 81
 Robe, M. 189
 Roberts 206, 506.
 E. B. 381. J. 82.
 R. 465. Capt.
 W. G. 178
 Robertson 216, 458,
 554. Col. A. 99
 Robins 189. 644
 Robinson, E. 465.
 F. J. 176, 177.
 H. 178. J. 476.
 T. 477. Sir T. 604
 Robson, T. T. P. 465
 Rochford 382, 390
 Rockingham 187
 Rogers, F. S. 562
 Rogiers 175
 Rolfe 500
 Romer, R. F. 367
 Romney 604
 Rosa 547
 Rosecoe 86, 194
 Rose 216. G. 89
 Rosehill, Lord 372
 Ross 216, 577. Sir
 C. 608. E. A. 475.
 J. T. 367. Lieut.
 Col. R. 561
 Rosse 578
 Rosemberg 382, 389
 Rostopchin 593
 Rothery, F. M. 178
 Roughsedge 204
 Round 465, 643
 Rous 366
 Routh 133
 Rowden, F. 561
 Rowe, W. 449
 Rowles, G. S. 368
 Rowley 368. W. 92
 Roy 31
 Roycroft, Capt. 92
 Roziere, Col. 646
 Rubens 547, 548
 Rucker, J. A. 367
 Rudhall 285
 Ruding 92
 Ruffle, W. 174
 Rumbold, J. 182
 Rusby 66
 Russel 2
 Russell, C. S. 465.
 P. 82. Col. J.
 274. W. 560
 — Lord J. 359,
 360, 456, 463, 560
 Rutland, Duke 84
 Ruysdael 547
 Saberton 189
 Sabin, J. E. 367
 Sabine, Capt. 628
 Sacheverell 504
 St. Alban's, Duke
 368, 562
 St. Asaph, Bp. 353
 St. David's, Bp. of
 543, 545
 St. Julian, Adm. 274
 St. John, A. T. 82
 St. Miguel 459
 St. Vincent, Earl
 271, 275
 Salisbury, C'tess 502
 Salkeld, T. 478
 Salmon 449. T. S.
 542, 548
 Sammes 127
 Sampson, H. 272.
 J. H. 644
 Sandford, S. 644
 Sandom, W. 366
 Sandy 66
 San Lorenzo, Duke
 175, 270
 San Miguel 461
 Santa Ana 268
 Santa Martha 268
 Santon 217
 Sapiha, Prince 177
 Sarel, H. R. 82
 Saunder, Sir C. 369
 Saunders 186, 353,
 451. Capt. O. 272
 Saunderson 367
 Saurin, Capt. 272
 Savage 163, 188
 Seale, H. 178
 Scarlett 177, 551, 554
 Schenk 548
 Schmid 38
 Schobell, G. 271
 Schofield M. 644
 Schole, Dr. 277
 Schomburg, A. 478
 Schumakers 562
 Scoolt, J. 188
 Scoresby 68
 Scott 468, Mrs. 263. E.
 477. C. 466. J. R.
 644. M. 478. S.
 A. 368. T. 188.
 Sir W. 353, 643
 Seaham, Vis. 366
 Seake 546
 Seale, G. 479
 Sealy, F. 477
 Sebright, Sir J. 165
 Sefton, Lord 360
 Seguire 547
 Selby, P. J. 176. M.
 191. T. 92
 Sergeantson 561
 Sergrove, J. S. 271
 Serres 560, 637
 Seton 212
 Seymour 83
 Shaddick, J. G. 182
 Shaftesbury, Earl 167
 Shannon, M. 475
 Sharman, J. 94
 Sharp, J. V. 287
 Sharpe, J. M. 651
 Shaw 194. Dr. 280
 Shawyer 476
 Shearson, M. A. 272
 Shebbeare, C. 460
 Sheen, S. 643
 Sheffield, Miss 190
 Sheldon 81, 264
 Sheldrake, T. 472
 Shelley, Sir J. 265
 Shenstone 16, 225,
 303
 Shepherd 191, 468
 Sheppard 285, 382
 Sheridan, C. 463
 Sherman, G. A. 190
 Shield, M. 272
 Shillibeer, J. 465
 Shillito, G. 574
 Shirwood 217, 218
 Shorey 286
 Short, C. 464
 Shrapnell 179
 Shuldham, Lord 89
 Shungu 364
 Shute, D. 362
 Sibree, J. 82
 Sibthorpe 457
 Siddons 277
 Sidebottom 644
 Sidmouth, Lord 563
 Sidney, E. 562
 Simeo 296
 Simelli 118
 Simmons, F. 643
 Simons 218
 Simpson 272, 475
 Sims, J. 644. S. 178
 Sinclair 216
 Singer, C. J. 178
 Skeene, Capt. 269
 Skeggy

- Skeggs, J. 476
 Skinner, Baron 182.
 G. 461. J. 187.
 W. 93
 Skurry, F. 464
 Slade, G. 367. R. 650
 Slater, E. B. 465
 Slaughter, H. 375
 Slee, E. C. 178
 Smalley 561, 574
 Smart 94, 604, 643
 Smirke 353
 Smith, L. 449. Mrs.
 191, 547, 561. A.
 263. B. C. 178.
 Sir C. S. 82. C. E.
 644. E. 136. Capt.
 F. W. C. 81. H. L.
 95. J. 175, 262,
 264, 271, 272, 347,
 366, 458, 463, 516,
 551, 561. P. L.
 475. R. 93, 286.
 S. 91. T. 381.
 W. E. 188. W.
 189, 452, 478, 520
 Smith, Lady M. 381
 Smyth 383. E. E.
 465. J. H. 643.
 R. 83
 Sneyd, H. 465
 Snow, G. 93. J. 452,
 453
 Soady, J. 566
 Soane 211, 589
 Somers, Lord 79
 Somerset, C. H. 176.
 F. A. 572. Capt.
 H. 366
 — Lady 190
 — Lord J. 379
 — Ld. W. 379
 Somerville, S. C. 651
 Soper, F. 272
 Sotheby, S. 643
 South, J. 92
 Soward, J. 652
 Sowerby 464. J.
 189
 Spaight, C. 471
 Sparke, J. 82
 Spencer 226, 286.
 Sir E. 295. F. 81.
 T. 94
 — Earl 371, 634
 Spenser 577
 Sperling, C. 178.
 H. P. 175
 Spitty, T. 476
 Spode, J. 643
 Spofforth, S. 178
 Spottiswoode, E. S. 82
 Spragg, F. R. 271
 Squires, Capt. 90
 Stacey, T. 81
 Stael 595
 Staines, J. 382
 Stamford, Earl 182
 Stannmers, M. 465
 Standen, J. M. 464
 Standly 573
 Stanhope 81, 366
 — Earl 168
 — Lady F. 284
 Stanley, E. 175
 Stanton, H. 272
 Staples 478
 Starr, J. 561
 Stebbing 367, 381
 Steele, R. 476
 Steen 547
 Stevens 225, 547
 Steggall, J. 271
 Stephenson 66, 353.
 D. W. 382. E. 381
 Stepney 163. M. 82
 Stevens, J. 476
 Steward, R. A. T. 368
 Stewart 216. Sir J.
 556. R. 294. R. R.
 368. S. 189
 Stiles 285
 Stirling, Maj.-Gen.
 176. A. 478
 Stockdale 284, 475
 Stone 82, 190
 Stoney, J. 186
 Storey, Maj. E. R. 643
 Storks, H. 367
 Story 218
 Stothard, C. 604, 605
 Stowell, W. M. 177
 — Ld. 458, 553
 Stracey, Mrs. J. 177
 Strange 23. J. 322
 Strangways, T. 380
 Stranshaw 284
 Straubanzie 368, 574
 Streatfield, S. 573
 Strachan, Sir J. 369
 Strommar 547
 Stuart 263, 553. Gen.
 133. D. 116
 Stubbs 604
 Stukeley, G. 476, 574
 Stukeley 17, 127
 Sturenburg, R. 383
 Sturges 326
 Sturt 175, 379
 Sturton, J. 286
 Sudbury 316
 Suig, S. 82
 Sullivan, J. 176
 Summers, E. 284
 Sumner 545. C. R.
 176. J. M. 271
 Surtees, W. J. 651
 Sussex, Duke 270,
 451, 560
 Suter, J. 574
 Sutherland 216, 476
 Sutliff 66
 Sutton, A. 479. M.
 331. R. 175
 Suwaroff 633
 Swainson, C. L. 643
 Swanton, W. 283
 Swarbrook 134
 Swayne 286
 Swedenberg, E. 365
 Sweynheym 634
 Swift, Dean 386
 Swinburne 451
 Swinton 134
 Swire, J. 271
 Sworde, T. 561
 Syer, T. M. 190
 Sykes 272, 353, 554
 Symmons 282, 543
 Tabruin, M. 82
 Taft, M. K. 562
 Tabourdin, M. 285
 Talbot 271. C. 379
 — Earl 455, 502
 Talboys, E. C. 272
 Talleyrand 170
 Talman 476, 573
 Tanner, H. 477
 Tastet, A. 285, 476
 Tatchell, J. T. 368
 Tatham 188
 Tatlock, G. 573
 Tatton, E. 375
 Taunton, C. 178
 Taylor, Dr. 571. Miss
 465. A. 188. G.
 W. 546. H. S.
 177. Sir H. 464.
 J. 93, 650. Maj.
 367. S. 272
 Teanby, W. 573
 Teed, H. C. 178
 Teignmouth 176
 Tell, M. 92
 Tempest, H. 190
 Temple 92, 188
 — Earl 163
 Teniers 547
 Terry, A. 272. J.
 272. R. 573, 651
 Thackeray, E. 561
 Theed, J. 81
 Thirkhill, J. 82
 Thomas 449, E. 573.
 J. 284, 573. P. 465
 Thompson 93, 379.
 G. L. 367. P. 573.
 P. P. 189. T. 176.
 W. 368
 Thomson, A. 474. G.
 650. M. 382
 Thorn, M. 465
 Thornton 368, 643
 Thorp 359. C. H. 573
 Thorpe 455, 457, 552
 Thrale 547. H. M. 276
 Thurtell 79. G. 178
 Thwaites 547
 Thynne, Lord 81.
 Lord J. 271
 Tibson, J. 284
 Tiebhorne, T. M. 644
 Tierney 360
 Tighe 476
 Timbrell, T. 82
 Timothy, E. 82
 Todd, M. A. 574
 Toland 187
 Tollemach, J. 374
 Toller, Sir S. 182
 Tommas, N. B. 382
 Tooke, E. 189. W.
 445, 543
 Tooky, R. B. 190
 Topham, M. 475
 Torlesse, C. M. 465
 Torlonia, Duke 632
 Tournay, P. E. 573
 Tower, E. 476
 Towne 3
 Townsend 357
 Townshend 229, 271
 Towtar, Dr. 465
 Trelawney 175, 516
 Tremayne, H. W. 285
 Tremeyne 516
 Trevelyan 322, 601,
 602. G. 81
 Trewman, L. 465
 Tricon 111, 112
 Tripp, J. 562
 Trotman 177, 475
 Trotter, A. 465
 Trower 270, 271
 Troy, Miss 82
 Truesdale 580
 Tucker 190, 642
 Tudway 477
 Tufnell, J. J. 175
 Tulk, C. A. 272
 Tunstall 99
 Turner, C. 272, 465.
 C. H. 176. G. O. P.
 475. H. 272. J.
 644. J. M. 367.
 P. 315. W. 176
 Turnley, H. 644
 Tute, J. 574
 Twemlow, of Ha-
 therton 82, 194
 Tweeddale 271
 Twigg, T. F. 650
 Twycross 458
 Tyler, G. 81. M. 478
 Tyrwhitt 182
 Ulman 460
 Upton, H. 476
 Usborne, H. 176
 Uxbridge, C'tess 81
 Valdarfer 635
 Vallance, T. 284
 Vallin, Gen. 556
 Valpy, Dr. 376
 Vanderstegen, F. 272
 Vane

- Vane 368, 644
 Vansittart 264. Gen.
 464. N. 176
 Vantagin 605
 Varnham, A. 475
 Vaughan, C.R. 176.
 E. 562. G. 382.
 P. 562
 Vaux, W. 367
 Velasco, Gen. 171
 Venden, E. 643
 Veld 547
 Verdon 607
 Vere, E. S. 94
 Vescovati 632
 Vickery 93
 Viuesseux, S. 644
 Villeneuve 592
 Villiers 546
 Vincent 188, 374.
 G. N. 285
 — Earl 357
 Viomislil 273
 Viveash, G. 190
 Vizard, G. 644
 Vyner 17
 Wade, N. 91. W.
 187. W. 464
 Wagner, H. M. 643
 Waite 286
 Wake 190. J. E.
 574. T.G. 544
 Wakefield 86, 225.
 C. G. 226, 465
 Wakeling 574
 Waldegrave 130. W.
 366. Lady 389.
 M. 465
 Walker 547. Maj.-
 Gen. 367. A. 285.
 C. 477. Gen. Sir
 G. 464. I. 272.
 P. 272. Sir W. 175
 Wallace 554, 643.
 H. 569. T. 175
 Waller, W. 286
 Wallis 462. P. 381
 Walmsley 218, 643
 Walpole 82, 464
 Walwyn, R. 379
 Warne, B. 477
 Walsh 386. J. B.
 176. T. 559
 Walters 7, 8, 101,
 197, 201, 485, 501
 Walton 178, 366
 Ward, A. 644. B. J.
 367. C. C. 644.
 J. 82
 Wardrop, J. M. 561
 Ware 554
 Warren 271
 Wares, Capt. G. 178
 Wargell 463
 Waring 66
 Warner, R. 92
 Warren 178, 561
 Warrender, Sir G.
 176. J. 368, 644
 Warry, R. 92
 Warwick, G. 178
 — Earl 637, 638
 Washbourn 488
 Waterhouse 85
 Waters, Capt. T. 94
 Watkins, C. F. 367,
 562. R. 82
 Watlington 368
 Watson, Col. 229,
 296. C. 478. Capt.
 S. 368. T. 573
 Watt, J. 564
 Watts, F. 93
 Webb, E. 541. J. 296
 Webber, L. 82
 Webb le Bas 201
 Wedderburn 464
 Weddiesbury 217
 Weekes, J. 285
 Weeton 331, 504, 508
 Weguelin 574
 Welby, Sir W. E. 175
 Welch 568
 Welland, E. 82
 Wellbeloved 191
 Wellesley 176, 364
 Wellington, Duke
 358, 360, 456
 Wells, N. 178
 Welton, R. 380
 Wentzel 430, 431
 West, Adm. 183,
 291, 292, 293. A.
 189. H. 178. J.
 92. R. 93
 Western 555. M. 573
 Westmorland 167
 Weston 190, 217, 413
 Wetherell 174, 358,
 459, 553, 554, 556
 Wetherhead 94
 Whalley, F. 475
 Wharton 66
 Wheatley, H. 561
 Wheelwright 465
 Whitbourne 36
 Whitbread 473, 652
 Whitty 178, 289
 White, Miss 82. C.
 85. C. S. 366.
 G. 217, 465. H.
 177. J. 175. J. W.
 93. R. 94. R. Y.
 188. T. 178, 382.
 W. 190, 271, 475.
 W. T. 287
 Whiteford, Sir G. 457
 Whitehead 92, 561
 Whittle, W. H. 287
 Wickham 449, 542
 Widdrington 429
 Wilberforce 456, 459
 Wild, T. 643
 Wilder 541
 Wildman 168, 500
 Wilfridus 218
 Wightwick, E. 574
 Wilkes 376
 Wilkie, P. 92
 Wilkins, H. 465
 Wilkinson, C. 644.
 E. 382. G. H. 643
 Willatts, T. 367
 Willes, E. 176
 Willet 518
 Williams 553, 554.
 Maj. C. H. 272.
 D. 81, 283. H.
 187. I. 449. J.
 176, 285, 364, 382,
 465. J. S. 272.
 L. 342. M. 282,
 477. Adm. R. 366.
 R. A. 368. S. W.
 651. T. A. 178.
 Col. Sir W. 464.
 W. A. 286
 Williamson, A. 225
 Willis 367. C. 476
 Willoughby, J. 177
 Wilmot, Dr. 560.
 637, 638. E. 94.
 R. 637
 Wilson 374, 574,
 651. E. 82, 380.
 M. 477. Sir R.
 265, 360, 557. S.
 178. T. 262, 456,
 554, 573. W. 190
 Wilton 568. P. H. 82
 Winchester, S. 188
 Windsor 328. Hm.
 H. 543
 Wing, W. 465
 Wingfield 500
 Winning 66
 Winter, C. 188. G.
 475. J. 233
 Wintle, M. A. 82
 Witworth, E. 82
 Wolfe, L. M. 562
 Woronzow 547
 Wood, Baron 571,
 127, 177, 290. A.
 469. E. 91. F.
 475. H. 381. J.
 362. S. A. T. 178
 Woodburn, J. 381
 Woodcock, A. 472
 Woodfall, P. 189
 Woodgate, R. 573
 Woodhouse, R. 465
 Woodriff, D. J. 81
 Woods 387
 Woodward 381, 501
 Woodgat, H. 562
 Woolaston, Dr. 563
 Woole, E. 476
 Worsley 189, 366
 Wortley, S. 79, 456
 Wouvermans 547
 Wrangham 303
 Wright, Capt. 283,
 269. R. 165. S.
 286. W. 182, 236,
 500
 Wyatt 210
 Wyndham 178, 565
 Wynkyn 634
 Wynn 176, 265, 455
 Wynne 176, 360, 367
 Yarborough 568
 Yates, J. 85. R. W.
 366
 Yellowly, C. 178
 Yeomans, W. H. 367
 Yonge, J. 368
 York, Abp. 552
 — Duke 560, 567
 Yorke 90, 108
 Young 284. A. M.
 477. G. 92. Capt.
 J. 94. S. 471
 Younge 191
 Yu-nung-tchung
 606
 Zayas 556, 639
 Zoffany 540

ERRATUM.—P. 513. b. l. 13.—After "medium of their works," add "The philosophy of VOLNEY is of a different complexion. His political axioms are radically bad and untenable," &c.

* * * For the Index to the Embellishments, see p. iv.



